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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY—JUNE, 1858.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

M DCCC LVIII.

JANUARY to JUNE inclusive.

BEING VOLUME IV. OF A NEW SERIES,

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-FOURTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,
THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.
(IN ITS PRESENT STATE, JUNE, 1856.)

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PREFACE.

To a well-regulated mind there is no process more healthy than a periodical retrospect of the past. Nothing tends more strongly to promote charitable feelings towards others than a recollection of our own shortcomings; nothing induces us more to encourage others than a remembrance of the assistance we have ourselves received; and while calling to mind our own hopes and intentions, we are enabled to listen to, and admire, and encourage the aspirations of ardent youth. It has long been my practice to take such a survey. At first all was hope; I dwelt more upon the future than upon the past—the past only affording me food for those hopes in which I freely indulged; but for more than half a century I have been able to look upon the past with feelings of complacency and gratitude, and to leave the future in the hands of Providence. This process of retrospection is not altogether devoid of pain: it brings before the mind a long array of departed friends with whom I used to hold sweet converse; of many who used to pour out their well-stored minds into my repository, and whose places at first sight appear void. During the past six months it has been my lot to record the loss of many whose names will be long remembered. I may mention one to whom English literature is under some obligation, both as a patron and as a worker, Lord Braybrooke,—and, as a patron only, the Duke of Devonshire. The greatest losses have occurred amongst the clergy and literary men generally; of these may be mentioned, the Venerable and Apostolic Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Bliss and Dr. Townsend, the Revs. John Miller, Richard Warner, and Richard Parkinson, Mr. Rintoul, Mr. Tooke, and Professor Creuzer. In the army, the greatest loss has been that of Sir Henry Havelock, a name that will always be quoted amongst our good and great generals; and in the navy we have lost a son of England's greatest modern statesman, Captain Peel, who united in his own person the daring of Nelson with the judgment of his father's noble friend, Wellington. To

look only at the losses is painful: I mourned the death of Chatham, Nelson, Pitt, Fox, and Moore; but Providence raised up others in their places, and England at this moment is greater than ever. The events occurring in India are sad, but the worst is past, and British supremacy, like the fabled phœnix, will arise, new-fledged and youthful, from the general conflagration. I also have some pleasing reminiscences, for during the past six months it has fallen to my lot to introduce some particulars respecting the Arms, Armour, and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century to the notice of my readers, which I hope they have found entertaining and instructive; I have pointed out how Gothic houses may be made suitable for modern requirements, and have brought before their notice the two books which shed a lustre upon the classical literature of the year,—Mr. Gladstone's Homer and Mr. Rawlinson's Herodotus. Chester with its early annals is no longer misty, but may be read by any one who will take the trouble to go through my pages; Montaigne, John Lilly, Dugald Stuart, and Edmund Burke have once more come upon the stage. Nor should I omit mentioning the curious documents connected with the Knights Templars, the History of Ancient Pottery, the Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, the Lives of Edward the Confessor, and the Peerage in the present century. These, and a number of other important papers, enable me to look with some pleasure upon the past. Of the future I will say little: my hopes have so frequently been blighted, that I have learned to refrain from expressing them; but I have no reason to think that when I again indulge in a retrospect, it will be less satisfactory than the present.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

Page

STATUE of Günther Von Schwarzburg, King of the Romans . . 4

Statue of the Black Prince, from his Monument in Canterbury Cathedral 11

Archers 16

Crossbow-men 130

Hawarden Church, Flintshire 144

Emblems of the Crucifixion and the Arms of the Passion:—Pendant, with Emblems, Collumpton, Devon, 159; Ladder and Hammer, Bench-end, Braunton, Devon, *ib.*; Crown of Thorns and Nails, 160; from Romsey Abbey Church, Hampshire, 161; Cumnor, Berks, *ib.*; Pillar and Cord, St. Alban's, *ib.*; Scourges, Abbot Ramridge's Tomb, St. Alban's, 162; Hammer, Pincers, and Dice, Cumnor, *ib.*; Five Wounds, Cumnor, *ib.*; from Portlock Church, Somersetshire, *ib.*; St. Peter's Sword, MS., 163; Purse, Cock, and Vest, Cumnor, *ib.*; Sudarium, MS., 165; Pelican, Great Malvern, *ib.*; Font, Handborough Church, Oxon, 166; Tiles, Great Malvern, *ib.*; the Mass of St. Gregory, MS. 167

Demidoff's Birthplace 173

Leaning Tower, Neviansk 175

Tell-tale-tit 199

St. John's Church, Chester, (two views) 270

North side of the Nave 273

One Bay of the Choir 274

Window of the south Choir Aisle 275

Page

Jamb and Sill of the west Window 276

St. John's Church and Ruins 277

Buttress and Window at west end of Nave . . . . . *ib.*

Tower-arch . . . . . *ib.*

Plan of St. John's Church 281

Abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester.

Plan 356

General view of the Cathedral . . . . . *ib.*

——————— from the south-west . . . . . *ib.*

Norman Doorway on the north side of the Nave . . . 358

Plan of the Cathedral (Mr. Hussey's) 359

South-east Bay of Nave 360

North-east Bay of Choir 361

Section of Pier at north-east corner of Choir 363

Triforium, north-east corner of Choir 364

South Aisle of Choir 365

Cornice of Lady Chapel, over the Vault of the side Chapel . . 366

Series of Window-tracery, from Chester Cathedral . . . 368

West end of the Cathedral 370

Cloisters, south-west angle—the Carrels, &c. 468

Pulpit in the Refectory, with the Staircase and Details . . 469

Cloisters, north side—the Lavatory, &c. 470

Battle, from the *Roman du roi Meliadus* 465

Scale Armour 589

Knightly Costume 590

Statue of a Knight in the Church of St. Peter, Sandwich . . 592

THE

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Pope's Sir Balaam—who was he?—Burial-place of Dr. Isaac Gossett 2

The Arms, Armour and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century 3

Gothic Houses and Modern Requirements 20

Croker's Essays 29

Raine's Memoir of John Hodgson 36

Wright's Volume of Vocabularies 48

Antiquities of the Bench and the Bar 54

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 64; Oxford Architectural Society, 69; Archæological Institute, 72; British Archæological Association, 73; Numismatic Society—Chester Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society, 74; Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 76; L'Abbé Cochet's recent Archæological Researches—Our National Antiquities, 77; The Roman Wall—Vandalism in Dorsetshire 78

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—Was John Bunyan a Gipsy? 79; Temple of Jupiter on the Grand St. Bernard—Dr. Walter Raleigh, 82; Chaucer's Monument in Westminster Abbey—Cunningham's Handbook of London, 86; Nonconformists 87

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Schmid's Anglo-Saxon Laws, 84; Hughes' Boscobel Tracts, 85; Landmarks of History; Murray's Pitcairn: the Island, the People and the Pastor, 87; Barnard's Theory and Practice of Landscape Painting, Winged Words on Chantrey's Woodcocks, 88; Griffith and Farran's Children's Books 90

THE MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER 90

Promotions and Preferments 95

BIRTHS 96

MARRIAGES 97

OBITUARY—with Memoirs of Rev. Dr. Bliss, 99; Rev. Dr. Townsend—Rev. Richard Warner, 101; Rev. Duncan Macfarlan, D.D., 104; Professor Rauch—Capt. Monck Mason, 105; Mark Lockwood, Esq., 106; Francis Downing, Esq.—Thomas Sowler, Esq., 108; James Henry Hurdis, Esq., 109; Thos. Bewes, Esq. 110

CLERGY DECEASED 111

DEATHS, arranged in Chronological Order 111

Registrar-General's Return of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 119; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 120

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

POPE'S SIR BALAAM—WHO WAS HE?

Mr. Urban,—This, I believe, is unknown, and the remark has been made that there is but little chance of ever discovering his identity. Supposing him to be the portrait of a *real* character, we may conclude that the subject of Pope's invective was dead and gone when the Moral Essays were published; that in life he had been noted for his wealth and his sharp practice; and that, among other things, he had married his daughter to a man of rank or title. Is anything certain known of Mr. *Balam*, who is mentioned in Pope's early letters to Henry Cromwell, printed in Curll's *Miscellanea*, 1727? Unless it can be shewn to the contrary, I would suggest that he is the person meant; the surname, to suit at once the poet's purpose as to identification, and to modify the virulence of the libel, being changed into a Christian name with a title prefixed. In a letter dated April 10, 1710, (vol. i. p. 30,) Pope says to Cromwell, "Pray, when you see Mr. *Balam*, do the same, [i. e. give my service to him,] who (you told me) was so obliging as to intend me his company before I left London." From this it would appear that Cromwell had intended to introduce Mr. *Balam* to his young friend,—Pope was then in his twenty-second year,—but that in consequence of his leaving town for Binfield the introduction had been postponed. Before the next letter in which Balam is mentioned, Pope makes his acquaintance, and receives singular favours at his hands. July 24, 1711, he says to Cromwell (vol. i. p. 60), "Be pleased to assure Mr. *Ballam* (*sic*) of my faithful service: I can never enough esteem a zeal so ardent in my concerns, from one I never could any way oblige, or induce to it. 'Tis an effect of the purest, most disinterested strain of natural good-humour in the world." The favours here alluded to, it seems to me, were pecuniary ones; and his disinterestedness towards the youthful borrower may probably at some later period have revealed itself in the form of a "shower of cent. per cent." Mr. Balam, too, appears to have had a daughter who shone in the circles of fashionable life. In the same volume (p. 83) there are some lines by Henry Cromwell, intituled "Venus at Bath," which conclude thus,—spelling the name more correctly than Pope originally did:—

> "She talks a Worsley; raffles a Fingall;
> She's *Balaam* in the bath; and Greville at the ball."

This, not improbably, may have been the daughter who ultimately "flaunted, a viscount's tawdry wife." I would suggest, then, subject to correction, that Pope's friend, Mr. Balaam, was a wealthy merchant, that his father perished by shipwreck, that in his latter years he was noted for his usuriousness, that he possessed property in Cornwall, that his daughter married a man of title, and that, having given offence to the poet in his lifetime, his memory was covertly satirized, but with a strong hint as to his identity, by the ingenious change of his surname into a Christian one. The story of Mr. Balaam diddling the "honest factor" was probably one well known at the time. I cannot for a moment believe that it has any reference to Governor Pitt and the Orleans diamond. The "taking a bribe from France," the impeachment by Coningsby (the accuser of the Earl of Oxford), and the ultimate hanging of Sir Balaam, are not improbably mere poetic fictions.

It may possibly be capable of proof, that the incidents of Pope's *Sir Balaam* could not by any chance be applicable to his quondam friend *Mr. Balam;* but it is very clear to me, that if the poet *had remained* on friendly terms with him or his family, he would never have used his surname in so unceremonious a manner. Yours, &c.,

Henry T. Riley.

BURIAL-PLACE OF DR. ISAAC GOSSETT.

Mr. Urban,—Can any of your correspondents give me any information respecting the place of burial of the Rev. Isaac Gossett, D.D., of bibliographical celebrity, who died in December, 1812, in Newman-street; or oblige me with a copy of any monumental inscription there may be to his memory? Yours, &c.,

A country Reader who remembers Dr. Gossett.

H—— Hall, Dec. 17, 1857.

Erratum.—Page 34, line 16, for Tiesia *read* Silesia.

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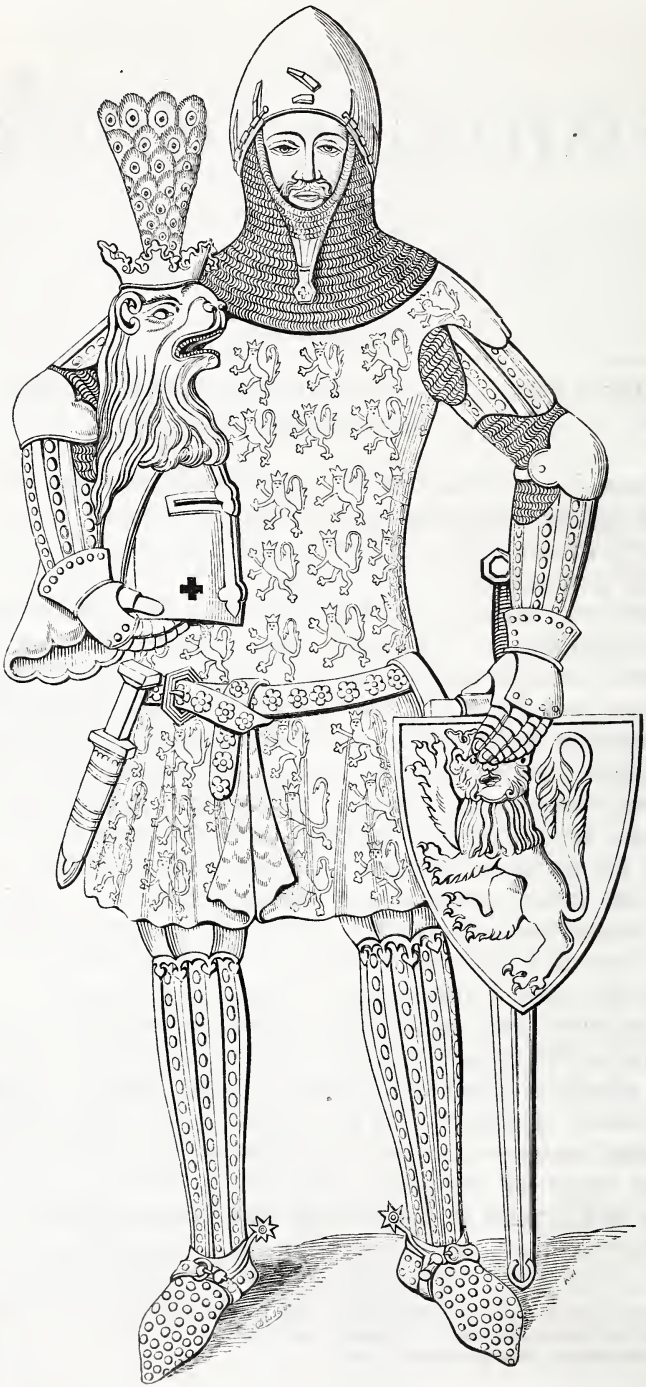
THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

There is no period in the progress of military science and knightly equipment so interesting as the fourteenth century, whether the enquirer be the historian, the painter, or the archæologist. The great wars of England with France and Scotland, the campaigns of the rival claimants to the coronet of Britanny, the conflicts between Don Pedro of Castille and Henri de Transtamare, the contests of Spain and Portugal, the struggle between the Flemish communities and their Count, the contentions of the Italian potentates, the expedition against the corsairs of Africa; in short, the constant warfare carried on through the whole Western world, give to this age a prominence and an interest for which we in vain seek a parallel throughout the long and varied course of our mediæval annals.

To the artist, who would renew the scenes of this stirring time, the military costume of the fourteenth century offers the most brilliant and striking combinations. The admixture of chain-mail, glittering plate, embossed leather, and richly tinctured heraldic decoration in the knightly garb, affords him an ample field for the display of colour and variety of form [a]. By the archæologist this century is regarded with peculiar favour; for in it he sees the culminating point of mediæval art, before Roman influences began to act upon its forms and traditions; an age remote

[a] We have a brilliant example of this in the statue of Günther von Schwarzburg, king of the Romans, as given in the fine work of Hefner, *Trachten des christlichen Mittelalters*, from his tomb in the cathedral of Frankfort-on-the-Mein. The heraldic decorations are gold lions on a field of azure, with a crest of peacock-feathers.



STATUE OF GÜNTHER VON SCHWARZBURG, KING OF THE ROMANS, 1349.

enough to invest its monuments with the charm of antiquity, yet near enough to our own times to afford us, through its numerous remains, the means of forming a correct opinion of the manners of its people, their costume, sports, and battles; their sea-life, pompous ceremonials, and every-day fireside employments.

The military character of the fourteenth century was essentially that of a period of transition. The old Knighthood, most vulnerable in the very point which contributed its chief distinction—the possession of the proud war-horse—was forced to yield the place of honour to the infantry, which thenceforward became "the strength of the battle." The feudal levy, effective enough for a few days' foray between neighbouring barons, but utterly inadequate to the purposes of a long campaign or a national warfare, rapidly gave way to a methodical enlistment for regular pay, resulting at length (in the fifteenth century) in the establishment of a Standing Army. In siege operations appeared the mighty Bombard, destined eventually to effect a complete revolution in the relative positions of assailant and defendant; contributing that "superiority to the attack" which it has maintained to the present day. Fortification necessarily followed the changes in the mode of assault: high walls with *bretèches* and *machicoulis* were found to be an insufficient defence against the new agent of offence, and the superiority of earthworks to stone masonry in resisting cannon-balls was early recognised[b]; though, from the great cost of fortifying a whole city, the new principles were but slowly carried out, and it was sought rather to utilise the old walls, by adding to them such new defences as the genius of the engineer or the funds of the community might permit. Lastly, the knights themselves, dissatisfied with their old panoply of chain-mail, searched in every direction for some substitute; and after repeated experiments, accorded the preference to armour of plate, in which, towards the close of the fourteenth century, they became completely encased.

The monuments which supply our chief authorities are knightly effigies, manuscript illuminations, seals, chasings

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[b] "Et ne craint cest edifice feu ne coups de canon, pour ce que *à la terre qui est mole* s'enfoncent les pierres lanciées."—Christine de Pisan, *Livre des Faitz d'Armes et de Chevalerie,* written about the close of this century.

in metal, carvings in ivory, and the writings of the chroniclers. In addition, we have a considerable number of metrical tales, such as "The Romance of Richard Cœur-de-Lion," Guy of Warwick, Sir Ferumbras, &c., in which, though facts are perverted and probabilities violated, the pictures of everyday life and the details of knightly usages are of the highest interest and value. Among the chroniclers of this time—of *all* time—Froissart stands foremost. His wonderful book—and it would have been wonderful even after ages of Printing, when, in lieu of counting volumes by units, we reckon their shelves by miles—his book is alone a complete military history of the fourteenth century; and no one can thoroughly understand the system and practice of warfare in that day without carefully studying the pleasant pages of the blithe old chronicler.

The ARMIES of this period, which, from the great wars of France and England, acquired a magnitude and importance not hitherto attained, were raised by several different modes. 1. The feudal tenants were summoned to perform the service of their fiefs; 2. The aged, the infirm, or females who had succeeded to the inheritance of knights' fees, and the clergy, were bound to send substitutes, or pay such a sum of money as might be necessary to provide them; 3. Men were summoned by writ from the various counties, to be at the king's wages; 4. Troops were furnished by contract with certain barons and knights, who engaged to supply such number as might be determined, to serve for a given time at so much per man.

The old Statute of Winchester was renewed in 1334 [c], and in October of 1359 again repeated [d]; but in November of that year we have the following edict:—

"Le Roi, &c. Coment que nadgairs eussiens ordeinez que toutes gentz serroient arraiez et armez, selonc la forme del Estatut de Wyncestr';

"Nientmeins la forme de celle arrai, monstree devant prelatz, seignurs, et autres sages, assembles en ceste presente conseil tenuz a Westm' de notre mandement, semble a eux que nul homme eiant terres et tenementz outre la value de quinze livres par an est artee par le dit estatut d'estre arme, ne que tieu manere d'armure come est espe-

[c] Rymer, new ed., vol. ii. p. 900; and compare Close Roll of the 9th of Edward III., (Rymer, ii. 916).

[d] Rymer, iii. 449.

cifie en le dit estatut, est pur le greindre partie usee, nene poet estre trovee en present;"—therefore, certain lords and others are to muster the men-at-arms and archers of the various counties;—"et de faire armer touz ceux qi sont puissantz de corps et ables d'estre armez come gentz d'armes, auxibien ceux qui ont de lour propre d'ont ils se puissent armer, mesmes come ceux qi n'ont d'ont ils se purront armer, cestassavoir, chescun solonc son estat;

"Et de asseer et apporcioner loialment, solonc lour discrecion et avis, et auxint a destreindre touz ceux qi sont puissantz en terres et biens, et noun puissantz de travailler, pur feblesce du corps, de trover armure, solonc la quantite de lour terres et biens, &c., et de faire contribucion as expenses de touz ceux qi issint travailleront, pur la defense on dit roialme, &c.

"Et en cas q' homme eit terres et biens en diverses countees, et soit assis et apporcione pur tut en un countee, soit quit et deschargee en touz lez autres counteez: autrement, soit charge en chescun countee, selonc la quantite des terres et biens qu'il ad en ycel.

"Don' a Westm' le xvi. jour de Novembre, l'an de notre regne d'Engleterre trentisme tiercz, et de France vintisme[e]."

We have here three classes of men: the strong and competently armed, the able but poor, and the feeble wealthy. The first is called upon to serve in person, the second is to serve, armed and provisioned by the third. In addition, those whose income exceeds the maximum of the old Statute of Winchester, (£15 per annum,) are to contribute to the extent of their increased means.

The troops furnished by contract were paid according to their rank, as we shall presently notice. In the armies of Edward III. there was constantly a large proportion of Welsh soldiers, bearing spears, and clothed at the king's cost[f]: in the army which besieged Calais we find 4,474 of these troops enumerated. In cases of great emergency, the clergy were called upon to take the field in person among the rest of the defenders of the country. Thus in 1369, the realm being menaced with invasion, the king summoned his clerical subjects to join the ranks, having previously consulted the prelates in parliament:

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[e] Rymer, vol. iii. p. 455.

[f] Rymer, *ad ann.* 1338.

"queux prelatz granterent de ce faire en eide du Roialme et de seinte Esglise[g]." The instrument, which is preserved in Rymer, runs thus:—

"Rex archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, &c., salutem.

"Cum, in ultimo parliamento nostro, de assensu vestro, ac aliorum prælatorum, magnatum, et communitatis regni nostri, ordinatum et concordatum fuisset, quod omnes homines de dicto regno nostro Angliæ, tam Clerici quam Laici, videlicet, quilibet eorum juxta statum, possessiones et facultates suas, armarentur et arraiarentur, ad proficiscendum, pro salvatione et defensione sanctæ ecclesiæ et dicti regni, contra hostes nostros, si qui ingredi præsumpserint idem regnum, &c.

"Mandamus quod . . . omnes abbates, priores, religiosos, et alias personas ecclesiasticas quascumque diœcesis vestræ, quacumque dilatione postposita, armari et arraiari, et armis competentibus, videlicet, quemlibet eorum inter ætates lx. et xvi. annorum, muniri, et eos in millenis, centenis, et vintenis, poni faciatis; ita quod prompti sint et parati ad proficiscendum, una cum aliis fidelibus nostris, contra dictos inimicos nostros, infra regnum nostrum, &c. T. R. apud Westm'[h]."

Similar briefs were addressed to all the prelates; others were issued in 1372, and again in 1373[i].

Occasionally, on the king engaging in foreign warfare, he ordered what was little less than a *levée en masse.* Thus in 1346, when preparing for his French expedition, he summoned every man-at-arms in the kingdom, if in good health, to attend personally, otherwise to send a substitute; and directed all who held lands of the yearly value of £5 or upwards, to furnish men-at-arms, hobilers and archers, in proportion to their income. Non-compliance was punishable by forfeiture and imprisonment[k]. These levies were so irksome that the parliament interfered. In the session of 20 Edw. III. they pray that commissions shall not for the future issue out of chancery, or in any other manner, to charge the people with providing troops and victuals, without the consent of parliament. To this the king replied by urging the necessity of the occasion. The remonstrances of the Commons are repeated in succeeding

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[g] Rot. Parl. ii. 302. [h] Rymer, vol. iii. p. 876. [i] Ibid., pp. 947, 988.
[k] Rot. Parl. ii. 160, 170; and compare Rymer.

sessions[l]; and at length a statute was passed "that none shall be constrained to find men-at-arms, hobilers, nor archers, other than those who hold by such services, if it be not by common assent and grant made in parliament[m]."

The writs for the levy of the feudal tenants were sent in the first instance to the sheriffs; these officers caused copies to be made, which were transmitted to all those in the county who held by barony of the Crown; while to the lesser tenants information was given by proclamation in the courts, fairs, and markets.

Arrayors were appointed to inspect the troops when mustered, and to see that no fraud was committed in the number of the men or the state of their equipment. The king's letters run,—"Rex arraiatoribus hominum ad arma, armatorum, hobelariorum et sagittariorum," &c. And in Rymer we have the appointment of an arrayor by Edward II.:—"Assignavimus ipsum Comitem capitalem custodem Comitatuum . . . et superiorem arraiatorem et ducem, tam hominum ad arma quam peditum[n]." The musters took place twice in the year, when the men were obliged to appear before the Constables of the Hundred, and show that their armour and weapons were in good order, and themselves fit for the field. On ordinary occasions of active service, the strongest of these men were selected for the expedition: "les meilleurs, et plus vaillauntz, et plus soeffisauntz:" . . "de validioribus et potentioribus[o]."

When the king summoned his military tenants, the Earl Constable and the Earl Marshal held the chief command under the sovereign; but in armies raised by contract, the Crown appointed two or more Marshals to array and direct. The cavalry were in charge of officers called Constables. The troops, when brought together, were arranged in companies of twenties, which were then grouped into hundreds, and lastly, massed into thousands; officers being attached to these groups, taking their names from the numerical proportion of their command.

"Rex, arraiatoribus hominum ad arma, armatorum, hobelariorum, et sagittariorum in comitatu Kantiæ, salutem . . . assignaverimus vos ad araiandum omnes homines defensabiles inter ætates sexdecim et lx. annorum existentes,

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[l] Rot. Parl., pp. 161, 166, 201.

[m] 25 Edw. III., Stat. v. c. 8.

[n] *Fœdera, ad ann.* 1322.

[o] Ibid., *ad ann.* 1355, *et alibi.*

in comitatu prædicto, et ad omnes homines ad arma, armatos, hobelarios, et sagittarios, videlicet, quemlibet eorundum juxta status sui exigentiam, ac possessiones et facultates suas, armis competentibus muniri, et in *millenis*, *centenis*, et *vintenis* poni," &c.[p]

We have seen, at a former page, that the clerical militia had also their centenars and vintenars.

The horses, under the contract system, were valued as soon as the men joined the standard[q]; and if they perished during the campaign, were to be replaced or paid for by the king. The value of the horse brought by a knight or an esquire appears to have regulated the pay of the rider, for an ordinance of Philip of Valois, in 1338, has—"L'équyer qui aura un cheval de xxv. livres, aura par jour vi. sols vi. deniers tournois. Le chevalier banneret xx. sols.

"L'équyer qui aura un cheval de xl. livres, vii. sols vi. deniers[r]."

The various arms into which the English troops were divided seem to have been—the knights, esquires, armati or common horse-troops, hobilers or light cavalry, archers of the king's guard, mounted archers, hobiler-archers, foot-archers, pauncenars, billmen, and pavisers; besides the gynours, those who had the charge of the various engines for sieges, pioneers, miners, carpenters, smiths, and the various craftsmen whose services, though humble, are yet so essential to the triumph of the conqueror. It does not appear that, in the long wars of Edward with the French in this century, cross-bowmen were raised in England, though they were supplied by Genoese contractors on various occasions for service at sea.

The knights were of two grades, the banneret and the bachelor. Froissart offers us a good example of the manner in which the higher dignity was conferred. The chief actors in the scene are the Black Prince and Sir John Chandos; the occasion is that of the battle of Najara, for which the rival hosts are assembled:—"Then braced up every one his armour and made himself ready, so as to be prepared for the fight. There Sir John Chandos brought to the Prince his Banner, which he had never hitherto raised,

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[p] Rymer, vol. iii. p. 887, 44 Edw. III. [q] Rymer, *ad ann.* 1342, 1347.
[r] *Collection des Ordonnances*, tom. ii. p. 120.

and said to him, 'My lord, behold my banner, which I present to you, to be borne as you shall command. I desire to unfurl it this day, for, heaven be thanked, I have wherewithal in lands and wealth to keep up the state belonging thereto.' Then the Prince and the King Don Peter, who was there, took the banner into their hands, which was *argent, à un pel aiguisé de gueules*, and having unfurled it, returned it to him by the staff, saying as follows,—'Here, Sir John, behold your banner. God grant it may bring you much honour.' Sir John then departed, carrying his banner into the midst of his men, and said, —'Seigneurs, behold my banner and yours: defend it as if it were your own.' Then they took it with great gladness, and said, that if it so pleased heaven and Monseigneur Saint George, they would defend it well, and do their duty by it. So the banner remained in the keeping of a worthy English squire, William Allestry by name, who bore it throughout that day, and who well and loyally acquitted himself in every respect[8]."

STATUE OF THE BLACK PRINCE.
From his Monument in Canterbury Cathedral, 1376.

From Froissart also we learn that the banneret had a pennon as well as his banner in the field:—"Là étoit

[8] *Chroniques*, liv. i. ch. 230, ed. Buchon.

messire Hue le Despencier à pennon: là étoit à bannière et à pennon le sire de Beaumont, messire Hue de Cavrelée, messire Thomas Trivet, et messire Guillaume Helmen; et à pennon sans bannière messire Guillaume Draiton et messire Jean son frère," &c.[t]

The honour of knighthood, with its incumbent duties, however brilliant, does not appear on all occasions to have been eagerly sought: in the fourteenth century it was not unusual for the Crown to issue a proclamation, requiring those who, by age and property, were liable to the office, to undertake it forthwith. The causes to be held valid for excusing a man from its duties were regulated by a law called "The Statute of Knights," made in the first year of Edward II. (1307). By this statute, the subject was excused if he had not £20 yearly in fee. If in debt to such an extent that what is taken from his income for his creditors does not leave him £20 a-year, then he is to be excused until his debt be paid. And none shall be distrained to take upon him the order of a knight before he come to the age of one-and-twenty years. Clerks in holy orders, holders of burgage lands, and sokemen, are not to be distrained, though the land they hold should be of the value of £20 or more. Also, they that should be knights and be not, which have holden their lands but a short time; and likewise such as should be knights, that do pretend great age, or default of their limbs, or any incurable malady; or the heavy charge of their children, or of suits; or do allege any such necessary excuse,—they shall resort unto Robert Tiptoft and Anthony de Berke, and shall make fine before them; to whom it is enjoined that, according to their discretions, they shall admit the reasonable fines of all such persons[u].

The social dignity of the office was, however, by no means impaired. Even dukes, if not yet admitted into the order of knighthood, were obliged to yield precedence in any royal pageant or public ceremony. When "le sage roy Charles" entertained the Emperor Charles the Fourth at Paris in 1378, this, say the chroniclers, was the order of the tables:—the bishop of Paris had the first seat; then came the king and the king of Bohemia; then the dukes of Berry, Brabant, Burgundy, Bourbon, and Bar; while

[t] *Chroniques*, l. ii. c. 208.

[u] Statutes at large.

other two dukes, because they were not yet knights, supped at the second table; where the son of the king of Navarre, the Count d'Eu, and several other lords, bore them company[x]. This distinction of hereditary title and military dignity is again seen in the curious Chronicle of the Counts of Foix, by Miguel del Verms, where, enumerating the forces of the Count, he names

"vii. chevaliers et barons, du nombre desquels est le comte de Foix.

"xxvi. barons non chevaliers.

"vi. chevaliers non barons[y]."

The knightly office seems to have been at its highest glory at the period of the commencement of the great wars of France and England; and during the course of those wars to have begun its downward career. The long-bow and the halbard, the archer's jaque and the guisarmier's pot-helmet, the Free-Companion and the village soldiery, gave imperious Chivalry its *coup de grâce.* This fact is attested by Froissart, where, speaking of the outbreak of the war in 1337, and of the embassy of the English to invite the co-operation of the Flemings and Germans, he says,—"En ce temps parloit-on de heaumes couronnés; et ne faisoient les seigneurs nul compte d'autres gens d'armes, s'ils n'étoient à heaumes et à tymbres couronnés. Or est cet estat tout devenu autre, maintenant que on parle de bassinets, de lances ou de glaives, de haches et de jaques[z]."

Esquireship was still, as in earlier times, the apprenticeship to knighthood: but the distinction of the orders was carefully maintained; even to the regulation of their civil costume on occasions of ceremony. When the dukes of Berry and Burgundy went to welcome the Emperor Charles IV. at Senlis, they were accompanied by a brilliant retinue "de gentilz-hommes et gens d'onneur, vestus de livrées des seigneurs; les chevaliers de veloux, les escuyers de drap de soye[a]."

The Armati appear to have been horsemen of a lower

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[x] Christine de Pisan, *Faitz du sage roy Charles*, pt. 3, ch. 37; and compare the continuator of Nangis.

[y] *Panthéon littéraire*, p. 600.

[z] *Chroniques*, l. i. ch. 64. M. Guizot fixes the Decline of Chivalry to the fourteenth century, (*Hist. de la Civilisation en France*, leçon 36); Mr. Hallam defers it till the fifteenth century, ("Middle Ages," vol. iii. p. 413, ed. 1855).

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[a] Christine de Pisan, *Faitz de Charles V.,* ch. 33.

Sheriff of Lancashire was to furnish "cum omni celeritate qua fieri poterit, quadringentos homines sagittarios et centum hobelarios, de validioribus et potentioribus comitatus ejusdem;

"Ita quod dicti hobelarii, aketonis, bacinettis et cirotecis ferreis, ac equitaturis, et prædicti sagittarii, prout ad ipsos pertinet, bene et sufficienter muniti, prompti sint et parati ad proficiscendum nobiscum," &c.[h]

ARCHERS.
From Roy. MS., 16, G. vi. fol. 116, in British Museum. Circa 1330.

The English Archer is one of the most prominent characters of the fourteenth century. There is scarcely a page of the historian or the chronicler in which he does not appear. Before his simple weapon, itself but a larger form of the simplest plaything of a child, all the gorgeous display of knighthood, the elaborated panoply of steel, the magnificent war-horse, the serried ranks, the ingenious devices of tacticians and strategists, at once give way: nothing can withstand the biting storm of the "cloth-yard shaft." It was equally efficacious in siege and in field. The defender of town or castle could not peep beyond his *bretèche* or parapet, but an English arrow nailed his cap to his head. In the field, provided the archers were, by marsh, wood, or mountain, secured from a flank attack,

[h] Rymer, ii. 846; and compare Pat. Roll of 9 Edw. III., ibid., 911.

they would bid defiance to any number of mounted men-at-arms. Their shafts, falling thick as hail among the horses, soon brought them to the ground, or threw them into utter disorder: then the armed footmen advanced, and commenced a slaughter which was scarcely stayed but by weariness of slaying; the archers meantime continuing their ravages on the rear of the enemy's cavalry by a vertical attack; prolonged, when the ordinary supply of their quivers had been exhausted, by withdrawing the arrows from their slain enemies, to be sent forth on new missions of death[i].

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[i] "L'habitude de tirer l'arc distingue ceulx d'Angleterre dès la jeunesse, et pour ce passent les autres archiers; et de six cents piés de long mettoient la bonne où ils trayoient."—Christine de Pisan, *Livre des Faitz d'armes*, l. i. ch. 10.

"Les Englois de Nichole (the bishop of Lincoln) traioient drut comme nesge. Sy navrerent et tuerent moult de beaulx chevaulx."—*Chron. de Flandres*, an. 1327.

At Hennebonne in 1342, "tant allèrent traiant les archers qu'ils firent fuir ceux qui gardoient le dit engin; et les gens d'armes, *qui venoient après* les archers, en occirent aucuns et abattirent ce grand engin et le détaillèrent tout par pièces.... Et sachez que les autres archers, qui point n'avoient été à abattre les engins, étoient issus de la ville et rangés sur les fossés, et traioient si fortement qu' ils firent tous ceux de l'ost reculer, qui eurent grand' foison d'hommes et de chevaux morts et navrés."—*Froissart*, vol. i. p. 153.

"Lors commença le hutin à renforcer et les archers si fort à traire que Gennevois et Espaignols furent déconfits et presque tous morts et tués à grand meschef; car ceux du pays, *qui les suivoient* à bourlets et à piques, y survinrent, qui les partuèrent tous," &c.—*Ibid.*, p. 156.

At Goy-la-forêt in 1342, the archers of Sir Walter Manny "traioient si ouniement que ceux du châtel ne s'osoient montrer, si petit non."—*Ibid.*, p. 158.

At Dinant, in the same year, Edw. III. placed his archers in boats, which being advanced to the palisade of the town, the bowmen "assailloient fortement ceux qui défendoient, et traioient si ouniement, que à peine n'osoit nul apparoir aux défenses pour la défendre." Axe-men were in company, to cut down the palisade when the archers had driven the garrison from their works.—*Ibid.*, p. 175.

At the siege of Lac in 1345, "cils (archers) commencèrent à traire si fortement que nuls de ceux de la ville n'osoient apparoir pour se défendre."—*Ibid.*, p. 188.

At Cressy, "Ces archers d'Angleterre firent voler ces sagettes de grand'façon, qui entrèrent et descendirent si ouniement sur ces Gennevois que ce sembloit neige. Les Gennevois, qui n'avoient pas appris à trouver tels archers que sont ceux d'Angleterre, quand ils sentirent ces sagettes qui leur perçoient bras, têtes et ban-lèvre (visage), furent tantôt déconfits. .... Par leur trait *les plusieurs disent que la besogne se parfit*, combien qu'il y eut bien aucuns vaillans chevaliers de leur côté qui vaillament se combattirent de la main," &c.—*Ibid.*, c. 287, 293.

"Les dits archiers navrèrent moult de leurs chevaux à Crécy." — *Chron. de St. Denis*, an. 1346.

At Poitiers in 1356, "la bataille des Maréchaux fut tantôt toute déroutée et déconfite par le trait des archers, avec l'aide des hommes d'armes, *qui se boutoient entre eux quand ils étoient abattus, et les prenoient et occioient à volonté*."... "Ils traioient si ouniement et si épaissement que les François ne savoient de quel côté entendre qu'ils ne fussent atteints du trait: et *toujours se avançoient les Anglois, et petit à petit conquéroient terre*." —*Froissart*, vol. i. pp. 347, 348.

At the battle of Najara, in 1368, the Prince of Wales placed his archers in front:—"Et à l'assembler perdirent Espaignols environ douze destriers; et par le trait en y eut plusieurs frappés *qui à desroyer se prindrent*, et tellement que Espaignols emporterent aval les champs. Pou tindrent place les batailles de cheval, mais s'enfouirent."—*Chronique de Sire Bertrand Du Guesclin*, ch. 87.

At the siege of the castle of Higuera, in 1382,—"étoient les archers d'Angleterre arrêtés avironnément sur les fossés,

The Archers of the King's Guard raised by Edward III. were a mounted corps, consisting of 120 men selected from the most expert in all the kingdom. The brief for their election in 1356 is preserved by Rymer:—

"Rex, universis et singulis Vicecomitibus, Majoribus, &c., salutem.

"Sciatis quod assignavimus dilectum vallettum nostrum, Johannem Musard, ad eligendum et triandum centum et viginti Sagittarios Equites, de melioribus et fortioribus hominibus sagittariis, quos in toto Regno nostro Angliæ invenire poterit, infra libertates et extra, et ad eos, juxta latus nostrum moraturos, retinendum; ita quod dicti cxx. Sagittarii prompti sint et parati ad veniendum ad nos, quandocumque eos fecerimus præmuniri.

"Damus etiam præfato Johanni plenam, tenore præsentium, potestatem capiendi et arestandi omnes illos, quos in hac parte contrarios invenerit seu rebelles, et eos in prisonis nostris mancipandi, in eisdem moraturos quousque aliter de eis duxerimus demandandum;

"Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Johanni, in præmissis faciendis et exequendis, intendentes sitis, consulentes et auxiliantes, quotiens et prout idem Johannes vobis, vel alicui vestrûm, scire fecerit ex parte nostra. Et vos (præfati Vicecomites et Ballivi) omnes illos quos propter contrarietatem vel rebellionem per præfatum Johannem in hac parte arestari contigerit, ab eo recipiatis et in prisonis nostris salvo custodiri faciatis, quousque aliud a nobis indè habueritis in mandatis.

"In cujus, &c.

"T. R. apud Westmonasterium, secundo die Julii[k]."

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qui traioient à ceux d'amont si ouniement que à peine osoit nul apparoir aux défenses."—*Froissart*, vol. ii. p. 179.

In the year following, at Ypres,—"vous dis que les archers d'Angleterre, qui étoient sur les dunes des fossés de la ville, traioient sajettes dedans si ouniement et si dur que à peine osoit nul apparoir aux crénaux de la ville et aux défenses."—*Ibid.*, p. 278.

At the siege of Vigo, in 1386:—"Sitôt que ceux de Vigho se virent assaillis, et ils sentirent les sajettes de ces archers d'Angleterre, et ils virent que plusieurs des leurs étoient navrés et blessés, car ils étoient mal armés, et ne savoient *d'où les coups venoient*, si s'ebahirent d'eux-mêmes," &c.—*Ibid.*, p. 519.

[k] *Fœdera, ad ann.* 1356, 30 Edw. III. King Richard II. selected his archers-of-the-guard from the men of Cheshire, on account of their known attachment to his person. They were in great disfavour with the people generally, and are named in chronicles and processes of the time "malefactores de comitatu Cestriæ." Their equipment we learn from Walsingham, who, speaking of the execution of the Earl of Arundel in 1397, says,—"Præcessit eum et sequabatur satis ferialis turba Cestrensium, armata securibus, gladiis, arcubus et sagittis."

(*To be continued.*)

GOTHIC HOUSES AND MODERN REQUIREMENTS[a].

When Sir Christopher Wren, as the story goes, applied the word *Gothic* as a term of reproach to the architecture of England, little did he dream of the possibility of that very architecture which he then despised, rising again into favour with the public, and much less of that name which to his mind savoured only of contempt, being retained, not indeed as one to be ashamed of, but one to be looked up to and respected. A hundred years ago a man might well have been considered a rash prophet to have foretold that the merits of the classical architecture of Greece would in a short time be weighed in the balance with the "cold, barbaric" style of the North, and be found wanting; and yet now there is scarcely a voice to be heard among the rising men of this generation who have made art and architecture their study, that calls for a return to the once popular Palladian style.

That this is the case as regards all ecclesiastical edifices, the most cursory survey of any part of the country, where new churches have been erected or ancient ones enlarged, will afford abundant evidence; and as regards civil and domestic buildings, we cannot but think that the reader of Mr. Scott's volume now lying before us, however much he may be prejudiced in favour of classical designs, will at least readily admit that the claims which the Gothic possesses upon our attention are not such as to be lightly passed over; while the amateur or the architect, who has cast aside his early prejudices, and has studied in a true and earnest spirit the inherent beauty of the forms and the delicacy of the execution observable in buildings that have their birth far away from the sunny climate of Greece, will find in the arguments which Mr. Scott brings forward so copiously as well as forcibly, the most satisfactory proofs of the positive right which the Pointed architecture has to occupy English ground: he will also learn with what facility Gothic designs and Gothic plans may be made subservient to our modern requirements, as well as bend themselves to the various materials which the march of science has placed in these days in our power. We have, in fact, in the volume before us a complete refutation of those arguments which have so often been used by the opponents to Gothic, but which, when tested by facts, often display, to say the least, much flippancy, if not in many instances a total ignorance of the principles of the style abused.

The revival, however, of Gothic in this country is clearly not a change to be accomplished suddenly. The taste for classical architecture was not the growth of a single day. Years passed away ere the old feeling for England's own style could be rooted out; and even if Gothic was in the end exterminated, if every spark was

[a] "Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture, Present and Future. By George Gilbert Scott, A.R.A., Author of 'A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of Ancient Churches.'" (London: John Murray.)

allowed to die out—which it would be bold to affirm—the death was a long and lingering one:—

"The change," Mr. Scott justly observes, "was by no means complete. Our ecclesiastics, at the Restoration, in many cases attempted to perpetuate the old style of building, and in the rural districts the retention of the old forms was very general throughout the seventeenth, and even to the end of the eighteenth, centuries; so much so, that in some of the more secluded villages of Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and, probably, some other counties, cottages continued to be built, up to the beginning of the present century, in a manner which one would almost call 'Elizabethan,' and the framing of timber buildings, such as barns, &c., continued much the same (though in a ruder form) as in the middle ages,—and even now an unsophisticated village carpenter or mason, if simply following his own uncorrupted instinct, often reverts, unconsciously, to the old way of doing things."

In the same way the public taste for the Grecian will for long hold its own, and the battle will be severe, but the same causes which then led to the result of the victory being ceded to the new comer, may in our own day be seen to effect the revival of the style which was then discarded.

Whatever may have been the origin of the introduction of Grecian architecture into this country, there can be little doubt but that the "fashion" was first set by a few men of more ambitious aims than to allow them to be guided by the customs and styles of one country. The increased facilities and love of travel, and the residence of many of our nobles for some time on the Continent, coupled with the more extensive study of the classics, which would lead them to visit the scenes described in the poets and historians of Greece and Rome, no doubt had influence upon the introduction of the Palladian style. But the introduction only, did not establish it, any more than the fashion, as we have seen in our own days, set by a few men, whose tastes led them to study the earlier buildings in England, and to adopt that style in the restoration or erection of a few churches, can be said to have revived Gothic architecture as the national style of the country. There yet remained much to be done, and that was eventually accomplished. The fresh style soon produced, if we may be allowed the expression, men capable of adapting the newly-introduced designs and forms to the requirements of the times in which they lived. Some, indeed, of the great architects who then sprang into notice were men of great natural ability, but even they owed their success solely to the long, laborious, and persevering study which they bestowed upon every detail, every plan, and indeed upon almost every line, before placing their designs in the hands of the builder. The just proportion of each pediment, the height of each pillar, was worked out with the minutest accuracy, and men studied and laboured on, often in darkness, but persevering till some sought-for principles were found.

It was this study, this complete mastery of the rules and order

of their styles, that enabled the architects to produce such buildings as immediately reconciled the public to the importation; while at the same time the old principles of the Gothic architecture seem one by one to have been lost, the spirit and life to have fled, and the reality and truthfulness to have been banished. And so the new style, with all its vigour, bearing in its buildings the impress of the mind and talent of the architect, eventually gained the victory, in spite of the respect and love which the people of this country had for their own architecture. Great, indeed, must have been the energy displayed that could conquer the long-established feelings and prejudices of an enlightened country, that could teach it to despise the buildings which its people for more than ten generations back had honoured and admired, that could implant styles that had their birth in lands where the ideas and temperaments of the inhabitants formed so marked a contrast to our own, and where, from the climate and other causes, the requirements were entirely different. But then, on the other hand, the men who laboured in the cause threw heart and soul into their work, begrudging no time or cost in studying the most profound or obscure principles, and sparing no pains to carry them out. The stones imbibed life from the men under whose directions they were piled on each other.

When we look at the Palladian buildings of this century, we cannot but think there are signs of effeteness observable. The architects may, indeed, have worked carefully and conscientiously, but in the opinion of many there is in the more *recent buildings* an absence of the master's hand, and a too great dependance upon the mechanical laws of the rule and compass. This augurs well for the revival of Gothic, in the same way that its former decay prepared the way for the introduction of the Grecian. But after all it is but a negative advantage; it is not only sufficient for the Grecian style to shew its weakness—Gothic must shew its strength. Had the Grecian rested upon the fact of its being introduced, it would soon have passed away like other fashions, and have been forgotten: and so it is at the present time with Gothic; there must be other merits, and solid advantages must be shewn to belong to this style, or it will die out; it cannot find life in being held up to admiration by a few amateurs, but only in appealing to the sense and the taste of the many. Now is the time for Gothic to shew all its inherent power and worth; and, as we have said before, the strength of a style, as far as regards its introduction into a country, lies in the energy and the conscientious study of the architects who favour its cause.

There is another point, too, which augurs exceedingly well for the revival of Gothic, namely, the manner in which it has already been received as far as regards ecclesiastical edifices. This reception is not astonishing, because, as we have already said, the last sparks were scarcely extinguished before the fire was re-ignited. Gothic is no longer a fashion, it is a great fact, as Mr. Scott observes:—

"Whereas forty years ago no one dreamed, if a new church were to be built, of attempting to assimilate it in style to those bequeathed to us by our forefathers, the reverse is now the case: no one ever now entertains the idea of building one in any style but those of our old churches. This (let alone the question of whether we do it well or ill) is a *great fact*, a great and signal revolution."

But at the same time it is a fact only as regards our churches; and Gothic churches, however numerous, do not prove Gothic to be accepted as the national style. It is, however, a good beginning, a far better and surer foundation to work upon, than ever Grecian was favoured with. As a beginning only must we regard it, and consider that from this point the real battle begins.

As we have said in the foregoing pages, the "tug of war" depends upon the energy and the deep study of our architects. The inanimate and flimsy productions of the compo architect have been condemned as far as all ecclesiastical buildings have been concerned. He has been made to read books—to learn that a church is not built only "to look pretty," and that a tower, a chancel, a nave and aisle, have their uses; and till he has learnt these uses, and learnt them thoroughly, he has found out that he cannot work with success. Many young men have during the last ten years, and in different parts of the country, turned their attention to the study of English architecture, and abandoned the custom which tied them down to follow in a never-varying routine the regulations of the architect's office. They have learnt to understand what they design, and not to be ever guided by some antiquated precedent; they have risen to think and judge, and have thrown off the bondage which treated them as machines. Moreover, this disposition to study and learn soon called forth numerous publications which materially assisted in the furtherance of the work; but as churches were the only buildings, with few exceptions, for which Gothic architecture was required, the books and engravings were almost entirely confined to that branch. Now, however, the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages is thought a worthy subject for study; and Mr. Scott's book—we believe, the first practical work on the subject—now lies before us as one more link in the chain of evidence which leads us to believe that Gothic may once more assert its right as the national style of this country.

This book, too, we regard more than simply a pioneer: to our mind it shews unmistakeable evidence that we have at least one architect amongst us who, as far as can be judged from his writings, appears to apply himself with heart and soul to his work, and to sift and search for those true principles which alone can ensure success. If Mr. Scott, himself one of our first Church architects, is only successful in carrying out one-half the principles which he enunciates in his volume, he will do to a very great extent for Gothic, that which was so successfully done more than two centuries ago by those laborious and earnest men, and which gained the victory for the Palladian styles.

It is time, however, to say a few words on the book itself. There are twelve chapters. The first, with the title of "The Present State of Domestic Architecture in its Vernacular Form," opens with the question, "Are we as Englishmen satisfied with the state of domestic architecture amongst us, or ought we to be so?" In this chapter is shewn the decline of Gothic, to which we have before alluded. The second chapter is devoted to "the Revival of Pointed Architecture, viewed in its bearing upon Domestic Buildings." After nobly answering the taunt which opponents are so ready to bring forward, that Gothic is only a "fashion," he at once commences the consideration of what should be our present action. He says,—

"One of the most necessary steps to ensure success is to investigate carefully the causes of the partial failures of our own experimental endeavours, as well as of the more glaring errors of earlier attempts.

"These may, I think, be classed under the following heads:—

"1st. The tendency to *masquerading*, or dressing up our buildings in characters which do not belong to them.

"2ndly. The want of *unity of purpose* as to the style to be taken as our leading type.

"3rdly. Our want of boldness in fearlessly adapting the style chosen to the requirements, the appliances, and the feelings of the present day; and importing into it every hint which we may gather from other styles, and every aid to be obtained from modern inventions, so as to render it, not an antiquarian matter, but strictly *our own*.

"4thly. The absurd and growing error of considering ecclesiastical and secular architecture as so distinct, that the same person cannot practise both."

This list we cannot but think might have been considerably enlarged. A great fault lies in architects having made use of features, both in the designs and plans of early houses, without understanding their original intention or meaning. Another, in their having attempted too much to produce what was striking instead of what was true. Another, and this is perhaps the most prevalent fault, is the introduction of details from foreign Gothic, which is as different to English Gothic as the architecture of one century in this country differs from that of another. Of course we would not for one moment exclude reference to foreign buildings in cases where our own are wanting, or in cases where obviously the intermixture can be accomplished with good effect: but this is not the case in the wholesale importation that of late years has been the usual mode of proceeding. We would beg, however, to endorse fully the admirable remarks which the author makes in this chapter on Architectural Masquerading.

We then have the different parts of buildings systematically commented upon, and we have most clearly shewn to us how very possible it is for all modern requirements to be met in the Gothic style. We select as a specimen the opening remarks upon Windows:—

"It has been very much the fashion to assert that a Gothic house must be defective in these particulars; indeed, our assailants have made this one of their strong points, and have put together a string of terms, such as 'dark rooms,' 'dark monkish buildings,' 'dark passages,' &c., &c., which they use whenever the subject is alluded to: and, so much are people who do not look into things for themselves misled by these stock terms, that one frequently hears persons, not otherwise unfavourable to Gothic architecture, coolly say that they think, in a country like ours, where light is scarce, the *Italian* style is preferable, as affording greater facilities for its admission! Under what an extraordinary delusion these persons must suppose the originators of both these styles to have acted! We generally imagine the characteristics of different styles of architecture to have arisen in a great degree from local necessities, and, among other causes, from difference of climate: here, however, it would appear that the Northern architects, being especially in need of *light*, originated a style whose great characteristic is its exclusion,—an error happily compensated for by the architects of Italy, who, dealing with a superabundance of light, and a burning sun, which they would naturally desire to exclude, fell, luckily for us, into the parallel blunder of contriving a style eminently suited to the free admission of both; so that we have nothing now to do but simply to make a mutual exchange of styles, and both will be suited to a nicety!

"The truth, however, is, that no such blunder ever was made, excepting in the fertile imagination of our opponents. Gothic architecture, as might be expected from its Northern origin, is *par eminence* a *window* style; so much so, that by its windows we most readily distinguish it from other styles, and by them we define its different historical changes.

"In the pure Greek the window comes in only as a thing to be ashamed of, and the means of lighting the finest Greek temples are still a mystery. In Roman buildings it assumes a more definite position, but still seems rather admitted as a necessary intruder than a legitimate part of the architecture. It is in the works of the middle ages that the window first takes its proper position, as one of the most essential architectural features, and as the most important vehicle for architectural decoration."

In other chapters we have also the architectural treatment which Mr. Scott would recommend in our towns as well as in the country, and he shews how Gothic is equally adapted to the shop-front as to the country barn, to the commercial warehouse as to the rural cottage, to the town-hall as to the nobleman's seat. We then have a chapter on restorations, followed by one to which we would call especial attention, "On the Boundaries of Truth and Falsehood." This not only displays an intimate knowledge on the part of the author with what he is writing about, but also a considerable skill in the arrangement of the several arguments. The following is the basis upon which he proceeds:—

"As in morals nothing is so certainly indicative of a degraded state of society as the decline of truthfulness and the prevalence of deceit, so in art the surest signs of degradation are the decay of reality and truth, and the general adoption of systems of deception and sham."

"Against this deliberate and utter degradation of our art, many an indignant protest has of late years been made. It was first exposed in all its despicableness by Pugin, who, had he done nothing else, would have esta-

blished his name for all future ages as the great reformer of architecture. His noble protest has been followed up by others, and it is a proud thing to think of, that among those who follow out the Gothic revival, the principle of strict truthfulness is universally acknowledged as their guiding star:—true, they may often be led away from it by false lights, they may often inadvertently fall into architectural unrealities; in an age of falsehood, they will of necessity sometimes wander into error, but with the great principle of truthfulness ever before them as their acknowledged guide, they must in the end succeed. '*Magna est Veritas et prævalebit.*' "

Altogether, the work is one which should be in the hands of every architect who intends to withdraw himself from the every-day routine of designing from models and drawing one week the conventional Grecian, another Italian, another Elizabethan, the next a mixture of the Swiss chalet style and the French chateau, the odd hours being filled up with supplying drawings *ad libitum* of the nineteenth century brick cottage of no style at all. For the amateur in Gothic architecture the work will be found to contain many useful and valuable hints, and we wish it all success.

But before we conclude our article we have one more duty to perform. There is so much that is good, and valuable, and true in the work, that we are reluctant to say a word in depreciation of its merits; but to tell the truth is a duty paramount to every other consideration, and we cannot help feeling, on laying down the book, that certain parts of it read too much like special pleading, and that sometimes, by overstating his case, the author may rather have injured it than otherwise. Neither can we agree in all his assertions and theories.

He has satisfied his own mind that the style which prevailed in England in the time of Edward I. was the highest perfection to which architecture has yet attained, and that this must be made the starting-point for any further improvement in the art in any new style, and therefore that for the present we ought never to build in any other style. In this conclusion we cannot agree, even if we grant his premises. The result of carrying out this principle must be such a degree of monotony as would be quite painful to the eye; and it entirely shuts out those architects who happen to have paid as much attention to other styles as Mr. Scott has to this. That nothing can be worse than our modern domestic buildings in general, especially in towns, we fully admit. But we cannot agree in excluding altogether from domestic work a revival of the style of Westminster Hall, Crosby Hall, Eltham Palace, Eton College, Cowdray House, and a host of others, in that bold, masculine English style which was mainly introduced by, if not invented by, William of Wykeham, and which is generally considered by well-informed persons, who have studied the subject carefully, better suited for modern habitations than the early style preferred by Mr. Scott, beautiful as it undoubtedly is. We read,—

"Unity of style is essential to consistency. We must select the style

which in itself is the best, and has the strongest claims upon our sympathy, and for its proper use we must depend upon *ourselves.*

"In church architecture, we have so generally come to the conclusion that the best period of our national architecture was the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, that we have insensibly adopted that as the groundwork of our revival.

"We did not select this period because the best-arranged churches were then erected, (for it may, I think, be proved that such are oftener to be found of a later date,) but simply because the architecture was then at its highest perfection; for the shape and arrangement of our churches we trust to *ourselves*, and to the dictates of *our own requirements.* Now this is precisely what we ought to do by secular architecture. Let us take the same style for our groundwork, and be guided *solely by our own requirements* in the use of it. Whatever is to be learned fuom the Tudor or Elizabethan, which is worth learning, may readily be translated back into the higher style of art. If we cannot do this, we are unfit to work in any style."

There is a very prevalent feeling in favour of preserving the early style for churches only, and building our houses in a different style, if merely for the sake of distinction—that a church may be distinguished at once, at the first glance, and that we may not have to ask whether it is a church or a hall. There is a wide distinction between the style of William of Wykeham and the feeble style adopted for the new Houses of Parliament, the latest and worst style of Gothic having been unaccountably chosen as the model for that great national structure; and yet, with all the faults inherent in that debased style, we believe that the Houses of Parliament are generally acknowledged to be very superior to any other modern building in London: so great is the difference between Gothic and Italian, that the worst Gothic is allowed to be better than the best Italian.

As an instance of special pleading, we would refer to the passage in which Mr. Scott argues that any form of arch, or of covering for an opening, is admissible in Gothic work:—

"I have now discussed the three great features of a Gothic building which may, in some people's minds, stand in the way of the general adoption of the style for civil purposes; I mean the pointed arch, the mullioned window, and the high-pitched roof. These are, no doubt, the most prominent characteristics of the style, and as such should, as a general rule, be adhered to; and the more strictly, the more perfect the character of the building will be. But as there may, in particular cases, or in the minds of particular individuals, be objections to some one or more of these features, I have endeavoured to shew that the rules of the style are not so rigid as to demand the use in every case of all its normal characteristics; that Gothic architecture, though essentially an *arch* style, still freely admits of the trabeated construction; and that though it delights in the *pointed* arch, it permits the use of the round or the segment; that though the mullioned window is one of its most characteristic features, it admits of undivided openings, and that it allows great latitude not only in the design of the window itself, which may be of all varieties, from the square opening

to the arched and traceried window, but also in the minor accessories, such as the glazing and the mode of opening the lights; and, finally, that though it delights in the high-pitched roof, as that best according with the sentiment of the style, it admits, as occasion serves, of every form of roof, from the perfect flat upwards.

"'But,' I hear an objector ask, 'what will have become of your Gothic building when robbed of its pointed arches, its mullioned windows, and its high roofs? will it not be like 'Hamlet' with the character of the Prince of Denmark dispensed with? Surely a building with lintelled openings or round arches, with wide, undivided windows, and with low roofs, can lay little claim to the name of Gothic; and it would be better at once to be satisfied with a style in which such are the essential features, than to adopt anything so effete as Gothic architecture robbed of all its leading characteristics!' No such thing. Even if I were advocating the omission of these characteristics, I believe a better style might be made out of what is left of Gothic architecture, than the dull, insipid style of the present day; it would, to say the least, have the charm of novelty, and anything would be better than the wretched routine of our vernacular architecture."

All this is, perhaps, true abstractedly of Gothic architecture as a whole, but it is least true, if true at all, of the period recommended by Mr. Scott. Round-headed doorways, and square-topped windows, and flat roofs *may* be found in good Gothic work of all periods, but they are exceptions, and these exceptions are especially rare in the time of Edward I., which is the *beau ideal* of perfection, according to Mr. Scott's theory. A building in which these anomalies were introduced might still be Gothic, but it would hardly be Gothic of the best period. They would seem natural in the style of the fifteenth century, forced and unnatural in that of the thirteenth.

Another fault we have noticed from which this book is not altogether free, namely, a slight tinge of *Ruskinism;* a love for foreign form and details, whilst always professing a preference for our national style, which is really the best adapted for our climate and our usages. There is throughout the chapters which treat practically of the management of the several details, a constant reference to foreign examples, with a spare reference to what we have remaining in England. This conveys to us the impression, either that English examples are purposely ignored, or that the writer is far better acquainted with the architecture of foreign countries than with that of his own. And yet, when speaking of the claims of pointed architecture, he says,—

"The movement is a craving after the resumption of our national architecture, the only genuine exponent of the civilization of the modern as distinguished from the ancient world, of the Northern as distinguished from the Southern races."

Again, in lamenting over the work now being carried on at Alnwick, where large sums are being expended upon Italian workmanship, he breaks forth with—

"Conceive for one moment what would have been the result, had all this

liberality and energy been directed to instructing them in the true style of our own country, and had these simple workmen, instead of being perplexed by drilling them into producing forms of ornament which they cannot comprehend, and which have no relation to the forms of Nature with which they are surrounded, been directed to study the ancient works within their reach,—as at York, Durham, or Hexham; or in those cloisters of which it is said that—

> 'Nor herb nor floweret glistened there
> But was carved in the cloister-arches as fair.'"

With this we perfectly agree. The theory is sound; but when Mr. Scott attempts to reduce it to practice, he seems entirely at fault. Indeed, we cannot help remarking that there is something ominous in the very pretty vignette in the title-page of this volume, where we have, as choice specimens, we presume, of the proposed "national" (English?) style, a very tempting street-view, with the Cloth-hall of Ypres on the north, and the Doge's Palace at Venice on the south, the Nuremberg fountain in the centre, and an Italian campanile in the background. We are not disposed to quarrel with the selection or the grouping, which is very effective, but surely it would have been far more consistent with the professed object of the book to have given a group of old English buildings, such as Penshurst and Chalfield, or Mayfield and Stokesay. Perhaps they would not have made such a pretty picture, but they would have been more true to the text.

Every country in Europe has its own Gothic style, each of which has its merits, and each is worthy of separate study; but from particular circumstances the English Gothic is the best, and it is indigenous—it is not copied from any foreign country. Then why should our modern architects always fly off to foreign countries for examples, instead of searching out the fast-decaying remains in our own country, which their owners would soon learn to appreciate and to preserve, if they found that all educated persons agreed in setting a high value upon them, and that any one who destroyed them would be for ever disgraced and justly stigmatised as an ignorant, ruthless barbarian. It is because our architects and our amateurs systematically neglect the domestic buildings of the middle ages in our own country, that others learn to despise them, and to destroy them without scruple. And because Mr. Ruskin happens to have taken a mad fancy for the Gothic of Italy, and has poured out his volumes of eloquent words upon the subject, therefore he is supposed to have set the fashion, and nothing but Italian Gothic will satisfy the small *clique* who fancy that they can dictate to all England.

We are really sorry to have said so much against a work which, on the whole, we cordially recommend; it is only because we fear that this want of fidelity to his own principles will, in some degree, defeat his object.

CROKER'S ESSAYS[a].

In what may be called the pettifoggery of literature, the late Mr. Croker was an unrivalled adept. By patient delving he would undermine a mole-hill, and then complacently congratulate himself on having overthrown a mountain. His habit was to nibble at some unimportant fact in a noble composition, and then delude himself—or endeavour, by triumphant boasting, to delude others—into a belief that he had destroyed the credit of the work in which the fact occurred. His assiduity in this small work was extraordinary. He would engage in the veriest drudgery for months, in order to cast a doubt on the accuracy of a few dates in some delightful book in which taste and intellectual toil were intermingled, and would flatter himself that he had performed a great feat in finding a few specks where everybody else found warmth, and joy, and light. This singular faculty was, however, not the only capital he traded on in literature. Besides his microscopic eye for minute errors, he had a very extensive acquaintance both with written and traditional anecdotes, a narrow, superficial vein of small wit which much needed smelting, and an unscrupulous assurance—not to say audacity—in misrepresentation, which, after serving his purpose as a political writer well through many years, came at last to be more hurtful to the party he belonged to than to that which he opposed.

In this collection of Essays on the Early Period of the French Revolution, the whole of these characteristics are unblushingly displayed. As often as the author finds occasion to refer to any of those historians of the Revolution whose feelings and opinions are in any considerable degree unfavourable to the royal cause, their statements are unscrupulously set up as targets for his "small artillery" to be discharged against. Writers as respectable as Thiers, Mignet, and Lamartine are pricked and pelted in this manner, until their credit is—as Mr. Croker deludes himself into believing—utterly and irremediably destroyed. But the historian against whom the fiercest rancour is directed is M. Thiers. In his attack on that individual, and his voluminous work, Mr. Croker shews much malice and no mercy. The unfortunate historian is convicted on the clearest hearsay evidence of poor and low birth; and the traces of this circumstance, according to Mr. Croker, never are effaced. Thus it was, we are told, that the great Napoleon never was a gentleman, and that M. Thiers "has always been, and will be, essentially *un peu gamin*." But disparagement of this kind, contemptible as it is, has the one good effect of exhibiting the petty spite of the writer, and, by that means, preparing the reader to receive with distrust the strictures which come afterwards. It is quite of a piece with that inaugural flourish in which Mr. Croker announces his intention to "demolish utterly and irretrievably M. Thiers' *credit* as an historian,"—an announcement which, when compared with the poor and lame accomplishment, brings visibly to mind the magniloquence of Pistol's loud and empty threats.

One of the sins which Mr. Croker is most incensed at, is the circumstance of the historian not ascribing to the Duke of Orleans any very considerable part in instigating the earlier incidents of that revolution in which his own life at last was sacrificed. It is questionable, however, whether Mr. Croker does not exaggerate, in a much greater degree than M. Thiers

[a] "Essays on the Early Period of the French Revolution, by the late Right Hon. John Wilson Croker." (London: John Murray.)

disguises, the extent and influence of the Duke's interposition. There can be no doubt that Egalité was willing enough to avail himself of any chance the Revolution might afford to his ambition, or even to prepare an opportunity by any safe and practicable interference with the popular explosion. But neither his machinations, nor those of any other individual, could have been—as Mr. Croker pretends they were—the *cause* of the Revolution. Of any cause more adequate than this—any wide-spread misery occasioned and exasperated by misrule—we find no mention in Mr. Croker's bulky volume. The nearest approach to any recognition of the sufferings of the people is met with, midway in the work, in a sentence of which the grammar and the taste are equally atrocious:—

"'The public mind of France,' says Mr. Croker, 'had become so excited and perverted by a variety of causes, great and small, and of grievances real and imaginary, that at the proclamation for assembling the States-General the whole nation went mad, and to this hour has never recovered from *its* insanity, except in the intervals when the strait-waistcoat of a despot repressed, though it was unable to cure, *them.*'"

This, it must be owned, is cold and hesitating enough, and scarcely comes to an acknowledgment even of the existence of those grievances which were, nevertheless, able in their terrible reality to bring wretchedness into the hearts and homes of millions. But Mr. Croker has no sympathies to spare on these plebeian woes. However it may have been with the great Napoleon, or with M. Thiers, he, as it is well known, was a well-bred gentleman who often "dinner'd wi' a lord," and was always as eager as the young squire's follower in Goldsmith's play to *damn anything low.* Even his tenderness of nature is instinct with this high-breeding. He has no pity but for persons of exalted station, and yields nothing to the appeal of the historian:—"Kind-hearted men, you who weep over the evils of the Revolution, [doubtless with too much reason,] shed also a few tears for the evils which occasioned it."

The mode of composition commonly pursued throughout the Essays has certainly far more of a polemical than of a philosophical character. Beginning with a foregone conclusion, the author freely cites those writings which support his own view, and attributes to them a degree of authority to which their claim is, to say the least, often questionable. Where these fall short of the required testimony, a bold and plausible supposition is called in to clinch the argument. By this method an author may easily be successful to his heart's content in making "the worse appear the better cause," and in falsifying history at small cost of truth or reason. This, nevertheless, is the method Mr. Croker commonly adopts, so that a reader whose impressions of the French Revolution had been gathered solely from the pages of the work before us, would not only be moved to exclaim in his amazement, "What mighty contests rise from trivial things!" but he would also have, in regard to almost every individual event, a notion absolutely false both of its cause and course. Thus, for instance, in his account of the destruction of the paper-manufactory of M. Reveillon—an account avowedly designed to cast the blame both of the outrage and the slaughter on the Duke of Orleans—Mr. Croker supports his own view of the affair by no circumstance more probable, or bearing more on the conclusion, than the facts that the Duke of Orleans had on that day collected the populace of Paris at a horse-race at Vincennes; that he, and subsequently his Duchess, passed through the mob; and that the actual perpetrators of the mischief were ferocious persons, who, as he does not hesitate to declare, were "*evidently hired* and guided by some *unseen* agency;" and then, in

apparent confidence of carrying the convictions of his readers with him, he asks, "*who can doubt* that the whole affair was concerted, and that the amiable and universally respected Duchess was thus brought forward by her profligate husband to encourage and protect his hired mob?" Mr. Croker, we believe, would have been at no loss to answer his own question. At the very time of putting it, he could not fail to know that the guilt which he imputed to the Duke of Orleans was not merely *doubted*, but disbelieved and dismissed as an atrocious calumny by all but the adherents to the royal cause in France; and that two distinguished historians of the Revolution, whose works are in everybody's hands,—M. Michelet and Mr. Carlyle,—have recorded far more than a doubt of the delinquency in question. M. Michelet, indeed, retorts the charge upon the court-party with vigour and effect. The court, alone, were likely to be gainers by that delay in the meeting of the States-General which the riot at its outbreak bid fair to occasion. Under the cannon of the Bastille, the crowd were at the mercy of the court, and might, if the authorities had wished it, have been dispersed by a word. Besenval, whose energetic measures terminated the disturbance in the end, got from the court no thanks for his interference. It is probable enough that he was felt to have marred a promising plot. Mr. Carlyle refers to the suspicion of the outrage having been instigated by the court, and to the recorded fact that Besenval's good service in restoring order was unnoticed at Versailles; but his own conviction evidently points to a more popular and far more portentous origin:—"Might one not rather," he says, "attribute it to Diana in the shape of Hunger? to some twin *Dioscuri*—Oppression and Revenge—so often seen in the battles of men? Poor Lackalls, all betoiled, besoiled, encrusted into dim defacement; into whom, nevertheless, the breath of the Almighty has breathed a living soul! To them it is clear only that eleutheromaniac Philosophism has yet baked no bread; that Patriot Committee-men will level down to their own level, and no lower. Brigands, or whatever they might be, it was bitter earnest with them. They bury their dead with the title of *Defenseurs de la Patrie*, Martyrs of the good Cause."

This deplorable condition of the great mass of the French people is, however, an adequate and very probable cause, not merely of particular outrages, but of the entire Revolution, of which, as we have already said, Mr. Croker has not condescended to take cognizance. Raking out from any source his nauseating detail of the crimes and horrors which the excited passions of the time gave birth to, lavishing his most extravagant praise on the illustrious victims whose disastrous lot it was to be seated on the throne when the day of that dread reckoning came, heaping calumny and coarse abuse on all who were conspicuous for their service to the popular cause; the author has surely defeated his own purpose by absurd exaggeration on the one hand, and unfair concealment on the other. His readers will be simple, indeed, if they are capable of accepting his one-sided account of the events which he enlarges on, without at least enquiring into the antecedent circumstances of the people's state. Such an enquiry would undoubtedly bring to light a vast accumulation of grievances, ample enough to account for and excuse, though not to justify, the Revolution. It would bring to light an oppressive and insane misgovernment which had grown at last intolerable to the millions whom it trampled on, and in which sagacious minds had foreseen for years the terrible convulsion that ensued. It would bring to light a condition of affairs in which, not merely, as it was described by a great political writer, *the privileged few were gorged with*

superfluities whilst the hungry multitude wanted the very necessaries of life, but in which these extremes of privation and excess proceeded by direct causation from a mass of barbarous edicts and enactments, of which the one dominant purpose was to get the means of increasing the privileges of the nobles by grinding down and harrying the poor. And it would bring to light, at the meeting of the States-General, an auspicious moment when the people's hearts were warmed with hope that their afflictions were at last to be considered and relieved—a moment when their well-meaning but weak-minded king, could he have turned a deaf ear to the delirious ravings of his courtiers and his queen, might still have kept his station as the ruler of a people in whom love and gratitude would have been added to an immemorial reverence for the throne. But the opportunity was lost, and the ancient monarchy was lost with it.

Mr. Croker is, for the most part, most furious in his abuse in those instances in which there is the least to blame, just as his eulogiums are most vociferous where he has the most suspicious characters to deal with. He has an evident satisfaction, though not a talent, in maintaining paradoxes, and sets about the task of throwing dirt on the Girondists with as much eagerness as he manifests in his endeavour to efface the stains which rest on Marie Antoinette. In the case of the unfortunate queen, the question is not one which it was well to open. It is impossible to forget the contrast between the "delightful vision," in the morning-dawn of loveliness and grace, by which Burke was dazzled at Versailles, and the mournful and grey-haired, yet still queenly woman, going, amidst jeers and execrations, on a tumbrel to the place of execution; and it is impossible, also, not to feel that there must have been, between these two periods of that checkered life, agonies of suffering which should compensate for many sins. But within a month after the queen's death, a far nobler soul was set free from a form yet queenlier in its beauty by the executioner's axe; and, if Mr. Croker had not resolved on running-a-muck against all the revolutionists, we think he would have found in the characters, the motives, and the conduct, both of Madame Roland and many of her friends of the Gironde, much that should have saved them from the rancour of his coarse and commonly unfounded imputations. Some at least amongst the Girondists, even if they were not *heroes and martyrs,* were neither presumptuous, cowardly, nor weak; and, though unfortunate, were not *unfortunate intriguers.* But their friend, the wife of Roland, must be judged of by herself, and we question whether Mr. Croker could have understood her better than he appears to have understood those passages of her writings which he garbled in translating. If she was not a heroine, we shall look in vain for one amongst the memories of illustrious women. Her charm of manner and her glorious beauty were womanly attractions which her strong and well-stored intellect cast into the shade; but even that intellect, and the social influence it gave her, were made to minister to the demands of a moral nature which, without neglecting the least and lowliest of domestic duties, embraced within the range of its affections the grandest human objects, and kept faithful to them with a devotedness which lasted until death.

Mr. Croker tells us, in the mongrel speech that he delights in, that "those who wish to think with unmixed admiration of Madame Roland must take her up where she left the world—at the *guichet* of the *Conciergerie.*" This is an opinion which the essayist might probably hold undisturbed possession of, since there was nothing in her previous life by which the admiration of her genius could be lessened, except her political

views; and those who would on that score withhold their admiration, would assuredly enough not find that her patriotic spirit had lost any of its energy in that last abode. With some verbal alteration, the remark would be with more propriety applied to Marie Antoinette, whom Mr. Croker panegyrizes with all the extravagance, but without the eloquence, of Mr. Burke. His Essay on "The Captivity in the Temple" is, upon the whole, the least offensive portion of his work. It contains fewer passages of special-pleading and vituperation, and those which it contains are counterbalanced in effect by the sympathy which cannot be withheld from the afflicted mother and her unoffending child. Her prison-life is a homily on the instability of human greatness. The hapless queen—fallen from a splendour as magnificent as ever woman ruled and revelled in—is seen, with her royal sister at her side, "sitting up later than usual mending their clothes," and screening the light she worked by with a shawl, from her sick and sleeping child. It was at this moment that the brutal order came which robbed her of the one consolation that remained to her in the ministration of a mother's love. Her son, the descendant of a long line of kings, was taken from her, to be consigned to the most denaturalizing tutelage that ever fiendish wickedness devised. This, however, of necessity was her crowning woe. Dethroned, widowed, and degraded, she had been *sanctified by her affliction,* and the death that was so near at hand came to her as a blessing. But even this sorry alleviation is denied us as we contemplate the child's fate. Metamorphosed, almost, by the devilish cruelty of his tormentors into the very *wolf-cub* they called him; perverted in mind; diseased, to a disgusting state, in body; and dying at last from the consequences of inaction, dirt, and hunger, by a slow and shocking death; the history of this poor boy is the most painful narrative of a child's sufferings that we know of in the whole range of fact or fiction. Some of the grander tragedies of the Revolution may find extenuation or excuse in motives not ignoble, but this isolated crime stands out in its solitary baseness, alike impolitic and unprovoked,—the wanton and ferocious murder of a helpless child.

There is a large class of readers—those who delight in petty details and minute specification of localities and dates—who will find in the abundance of particulars of this kind some sort of set-off to the excessive and unfair party-spirit which envenoms all the Essays. If it had ever happened to Mr. Croker—on being assured, as we should suppose he often must have been, that his genius did not lie in the faculty of taking broad and liberal views of a subject, or of conducting close and clear argumentation, or of making courteous opposition to an adversary, to ask, with Garrick's Scotchman, "Then where the de'il does it lie, mon?" we think the proper answer would have been, in an attention to the lesser circumstances of time and place, and an acquaintance with the multitude of small matters which are often interesting, and oftener unimportant. Robert Hall remarks of a celebrated philosophical writer, that "he is always polishing away at the corner of a subject," and this misapplication of labour, this toil without profit, would seem to be one of the bad consequences of Mr. Croker's peculiar intellectual gift. It enables him, on the other hand, to give to his readers, at small cost of scissors and paste, and scarcely larger cost of thought, a mass of trifling information which would not easily be found elsewhere. The Essays on "The Revolutionary Tribunals" and "The Guillotine" supply the best examples of the detail we refer to, and they would undoubtedly—if their dross of rancour and misrepresentation were purged off—possess a certain value of the kind which has been most popular in some of Mr.

Croker's other writings. In the first of these two Essays there is a copious record of the wholesale slaughter which has made the Reign of Terror justly infamous for ever, and which has at the same time enabled those who would give to the people no other participation in government but that of paying for it, to point the moral of their argument with a reference to these horrible events. But there are also other morals which that frightful chronicle teaches with a clear and deep significance, and which are nevertheless not discernible in Mr. Croker's pages. Two such there are, especially, which a great philosophical historian of the Revolution has made ready to our hands. After giving—on the authority of Montgaillard—four thousand as the number of persons who were "guillotined, fusilladed, noyaded, done to dire death," Mr. Carlyle adds,—"It is a horrible sum of human lives, M. l'Abbé;—some ten times as many shot rightly on a field of battle, and one might have had his glorious victory with *Te Deum.* It is not far from the two-hundredth part of what perished in the entire Seven Years' War. By which Seven Years' War did not the great Fritz wrench Tiesia from the great Theresa; and a Pompadour, stung by epigrams, satisfy herself that she could not be an Agnes Sorel? The head of man is a strange vacant sounding-shell, M. l'Abbé, and studies Cocker to small purpose." The second of these momentous lessons, with its warning voice sonorous as a trumpet-tone, rises upwards for all rulers on the earth to hear. The historian says,—"Wherefore let all men know what of depth and of height is still revealed in man; and, with fear and wonder, with just sympathy and just antipathy, with clear eye and open heart, contemplate it and appropriate it, and draw innumerable inferences from it. This inference, for example, among the first:—that 'if the gods of this lower world will sit on their glittering thrones, indolent as Epicurus' gods, with the living chaos of ignorance and hunger weltering uncared-for at their feet, and smooth parasites preaching Peace, peace, where there is no peace, then the dark chaos, it would seem, will rise,—has risen, and, O heavens! has it not turned their skins into breeches for itself? That there should be no second sans-culottism in our earth for a thousand years, let us understand well what the first was; and let rich and poor of us go and do *otherwise.*'"

But we get no lesson of this sort from Mr. Croker. He is consistent to the end, and allows no charity towards the poor to mitigate his wrath against the Revolution. His last words hold up the horrors that attended it as a warning and example of "the incalculable excesses of popular insanity." A wiser moralist, or a more Christian one, might have enquired, with the writer we have just quoted, what made the people mad; but the question would have been an inconvenient one, and would moreover, if it had been answered honestly, have spoiled the unity of feeling that prevails throughout the Essays. It was quite enough for Mr. Croker to make the worst of the madness, without being inquisitive into the causes of it. To have set before his readers the hastiest sketch of that "inborn tyranny of years" beneath which the millions lay "broken and trembling," or the briefest and the barest catalogue of those enormous and heart-breaking oppressions which had accumulated on the peasantry at the time when Arthur Young travelled amongst them; to have described the feverish joy and hope with which, under that burden of intolerable suffering, the announcement of the meeting of the States-General was hailed throughout the land, and then to recount the futile efforts which the court and aristocracy made to frustrate the expectations of the people, and make a solemn mockery of the measure by which alone their grievances might be re-

dressed; and, finally, to add to these occasions of distrust, and hatred, and alarm, the apprehensions which could hardly fail to be excited by the known hostility of almost every European court, and by the noise of armies gathering to support the quarrel of insulted kings, and the fears of treason in the heart of France itself;—this, we apprehend, however ill it might have suited Mr. Croker's purposes, would have afforded a far truer and more satisfactory explanation of the insanity that overspread the land, than any of the silly views of individual ambition to which the Revolution is dishonestly ascribed. One of the great historians of the Revolution, referring to those whose delight it is to put forward these contemptible causes, somewhat discourteously exclaims,—"Paltry fools! try to explain by a straw, washed away by the waves, the agitation of the ocean."

It is easy to understand the appearance of these Essays, in the first instance, in the pages of a party-journal which maintains particular views; but it is less easy to conceive of any adequate motive for this elaborate and revised republication. We hope that the number is not large of readers who will coincide entirely in Mr. Croker's extreme opinions, and be contented to look with him only on the one side of the shield on which the Revolution is pourtrayed; and we are assured that the readers who are not in this category will be disposed to be impatient, if not indeed indignant, at the undisguised extravagance and one-sidedness in which the author has indulged. Even the chief personages in the history have very little of that mingled good and evil which we look for in the characters of mortals. Mr. Croker uses no middle-tint, but paints in his sitters, either in perfect light or utter shade—as saints, or something antithetical to saints—according to the party they belonged to. In his mature judgment he looks on Roland and Pétion "as only meaner and more hypocritical villains,—quite as guilty, quite as bloody, but only more contemptible, than the Marats, the Dantons, and the Robespierres;" and he looks on Marie Antoinette as "one of the noblest and the purest" of women, distinguished, forsooth, by "the grandeur of her mind, the courageous wisdom of her counsels," and "the minute and laborious, yet wide and lofty, fulfilment of all her duties." For whose instruction can the historical Essays which are written on this principle be designed? Thanks to the spread of knowledge, such balderdash—and there is an abundance of it in the volume—would make a schoolboy smile.

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JOHN HODGSON,

THE HISTORIAN OF NORTHUMBERLAND[a].

It was in the year 1822 that an esteemed correspondent, under the signature of "Archæus," communicated to our pages some particulars relative to Warkworth Bridge, Bothal Castle, and other Northumbrian localities; replete with valuable information, and in illustration of certain woodcuts of those places which had appeared in our recently-published volume. That correspondent was the Rev. John Hodgson, the learned and laborious historian of Northumberland; whose ultimate fate it was, after devoting throughout a period of nearly thirty years every moment that he could conscientiously spare from his clerical duties to the elucidation of the past history and antiquities of his adopted county, to end a toilsome and ill-requited life—a life, we fear, greatly embittered in its latter moments by disappointment and neglect, on June 12, 1845. Unblessed, too, with affluence, and unsupported by the encouragement he so well deserved, he was denied the consolation, ere he was called hence, of putting the finishing hand to what to him was truly a "labour of love." At his death his History was—and still is—incomplete: for his spirit and his mantle no successor has been found.

And yet, though neglected in his lifetime, and gathered to his fathers what we may call, the short space of human life considered, *many* years ago, John Hodgson still lives in the memory of the surviving few who, enjoying the opportunity of his friendship, though beyond their power to reward, knew how to appreciate, his virtues, his talents, and his labours; and here we have, in 1857, at the hands of a warm-hearted man, who speaks of him from the experiences of more than thirty years, who "wishes well to his memory, and who would have him live in honour, though he be dead," a graceful tribute to his worth; a record, to use the truthful words of its dedication to his memory, "of a life spent in true Christian faith, humility, and usefulness." "Imperfect" though Mr. Raine, with a modest ingenuousness, may call the work, we can hardly, all things considered, admit it to be; for, bearing in mind the singular unobtrusiveness of Hodgson's disposition, the many hours that he must have spent apart from the society of his fellow-men, and the fragmentary and miscellaneous nature of the sources from which his biographer has had to cull his numerous items of information, he has succeeded, to our thinking, in placing before his readers far more in connexion with Hodgson's history—that of his early life in particular—than even those in the midst of whom he lived and died might *à priori* have had fair reason to expect. As Hodgson, too, was not only a county historian of the highest order, and a poet, in Mr. Raine's opinion, "of considerable merit," but also had devoted much of his time to botanical, geological, and philosophical studies, and, by way of finishing-stroke to his character, lived the life of an "humble, painstaking, contented parish priest," there must of necessity be much in the book, as the writer suggests, to interest "not merely the general reader, or the antiquary and topographer, but also the poet, the naturalist, the geologist, the experimental philosopher, and the parish priest." To all these diversified classes of readers we cordially recommend the volume; for, whether we regard the motives by which the worthy writer has been animated, or the able manner

[a] "A Memoir of the Rev. John Hodgson, M.A., F.R.S.L., F.S.A.N., Author of a History of Northumberland, &c. By the Rev. James Raine, M.A., F.S.A.N., Author of a History of North Durham, &c. In Two Volumes. Vol. I." (London: Longmans.)

in which he has thus far executed a delicate and difficult task, every encouragement, in our opinion, is due to the work.

In acknowledgment of the obligations due to this able historian from the antiquarian world, a few of our pages will be not inappropriately devoted to an outline sketch of his life, or rather that portion of it which forms the subject of Mr. Raine's present volume: to him, with but few and trifling exceptions, we shall be indebted for our leading facts and statements.

John Hodgson (or *Hodjun*, as the Northumbrians, with a somewhat perverse cacophony, persist in calling the name,) was born at Swindale, in the parish of Shap, in Westmoreland, November 4, 1779. His father was Isaac Hodgson, stonemason, and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of William Rawes, of that parish. In his early infancy his parents removed to Rosgill, another hamlet in the same vicinity; a place of which he loved to speak, in after years, not only as his childhood's home, but as the spot where was first developed his early taste for Natural History.

At an early year he was put to school with Mrs. Jackson, a relative of his father; a person of whom he seems to have entertained throughout life some rather vivid reminiscences:—

"I remember Mrs. Jackson very well," he says, in his Journal of 1844; "for, stepping on a duck in the dark entrance into the school, she struck my face with her birch-rod so severely, that it made me black and blue."

Hodgson, though destined to be a poet, was not yet of sufficiently poetic years, we presume, to imitate the example of Johnson; who, on encountering a similar mishap, made some amends by composing an epitaph or elegy—we forget which—on the unfortunate duck.

Like his even more unlucky prototype, the victim of Shenstone's "Schoolmistress," he not improbably—

"did declare
His grievous wrong; his dame's unjust behest;"

and, to all appearance, not in vain; for immediately after this misadventure he became a pupil in the grammar-school at Bampton, in the near vicinity, under the care of the Rev. John Bowstead, (uncle of Dr. Bowstead, the late Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry,) a village Busby, who, whatever his other acquirements, would appear not to have worshipped the Graces, so far as ordinary parlance was concerned. "I've eddecated three hundert preests, I hev, at hev ee," was his boast in after life: but had he not in a great degree compensated for so uncouth a dialect by soundness of scholarship and unremitting assiduity as a teacher, his "three hundert preests," we are inclined to think, would have stood a fair chance of grazing on Westmoreland pastures to the end of their lives.

From the age of seven until nineteen, Hodgson, according to his own account, spent many idle years at school, paying less attention, perhaps, to his books than to his fishing-rod and gun. His time, however, was not wholly misspent: from an early date he seems to have imbibed an enthusiastic love for antiquities; and "during this period," his biographer says, "he stored his mind with a considerable stock of classical learning, acquired more than a superficial knowledge of mathematics, and became a chemist, a botanist, and also a geologist, to a certain extent." Poetic composition, too, occupied some portion of his schoolboy-days; but none of the productions of his early Muse—no great loss, probably, to the literary world—are known to have survived. The love for classical literature with which, under Mr. Bowstead's tuition, he became imbued, never forsook

At this period, too, amid the varied avocations of preaching, teaching, fishing, shooting, exploring, and writing poetry, he seems to have instituted an acquaintance with some of the more zealous antiquarians of the northern counties. In 1807 he lost his father, who died in the fifty-fourth year of his age: his mother survived till August, 1809.

Hodgson's first appearance as an author was in a small volume intituled, "Poems written at Lanchester, by John Hodgson, clerk. London, 1807." The book, which his biographer describes as a work of "intrinsic merit," contains a poem called "Woodlands," "Longovicum[c], a Vision," and five "Odes." For Mr. Raine's lengthy extracts from the "Woodlands," the "Odes," and a poem "To the Author's Mother on his Birthday," we can afford no room; the less perhaps to be regretted, as it is for his labours as an antiquarian that Hodgson must claim to be remembered by posterity. As to "Longovicum," the main object of the poem, Mr. Raine remarks, was probably "to serve as a text, to which might be appended numerous learned and interesting notes, relative to the history of the camp itself, the result of reading and personal observation. To Lanchester, in fact, we owe 'The Roman Wall.'" Although highly complimented more than once on his poetic vein, it was his remark in after life, "I often wish, on account of its faults, that every copy was burnt," and occasionally he was heard to regret that the volume was in existence.

Still, however, a rolling stone, and fulfilling in all probability the spirit, if not the letter, of the adage, Hodgson became, in 1806, curate to Dr. Prosser, rector of Gateshead; a personage of whom he had, in after years, little to relate, beyond his penchant for seeing his curates' heads adorned at visitations with singular hats. Shortly after his departure from Lanchester, the incumbent died, and great was the wish of the people that Hodgson should succeed him. In the selection, however, of a minister, the patron's comfort is, of course, much more concerned than that of the parishioners; and as the bishop, who happened to be the patron of Lanchester, had some other person's worldly interests in view, the unanimous petition of the parishioners in Hodgson's behalf was unattended with success.

Amid the arduous duties of the populous parish of Gateshead, in the performance of which he seems to have received much notice from the more affluent portion of his flock, Hodgson still found time to keep a journal—of a very miscellaneous nature, it is true—to become a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle, and to attend the lectures there. His stay, however, at Gateshead was destined to be of but short duration. On the cession of Dr. Prosser in 1808, Mr. Phillpotts, the present venerable Bishop of Exeter, was collated to the benefice; and with him Hodgson was making the necessary arrangements respecting his curacy, when, by the kind offices of the patron, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn-hall, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Jarrow and Heworth, in the county of Durham:—

"And thus did he become," in his biographer's words, "no longer a stipendiary curate, but the incumbent of one of the most ancient and famous parishes in the whole North of England; the representative of a college of holy men who, from Jarrow and her sister establishment of Monkwearmouth, shed the light of learning, sacred and secular, over the widely extending kingdom of Northumbria."

Nor did Mr. Ellison's beneficence stop here. From Mr. Raine's pages we

[c] The Roman name of Lanchester.

find that in future life it was manifested a thousand different ways. For this kind patron and his family, Hodgson, as in duty bound, entertained the most sincere feelings of gratitude and respect to his dying day.

Though Hodgson, his private pursuits and his enthusiastic love for antiquity taken into consideration, cannot but be considered as fortunate in obtaining this preferment, the income of the curacy, as his biographer says, "afforded an inadequate compensation for the spiritual services of so painstaking a man." The church of Jarrow was in the number of those which had been "robbed of their rights by the strong arm of the Dissolution," and its income was soon found, by painful experience, to be barely sufficient to procure for its incumbent the necessaries of life. In 1811 the population amounted to 6,303 souls, and the sum-total of the yearly stipend was only £116. By the year 1819, however, £1,400 had been collected from various sources, and duly invested for the increase of the endowment.

How ably Hodgson performed his duties here, and what they were, we learn from the following anecdote; which again introduces us to the clerical martinet who had so relentlessly rejected him on his first application for orders:—

"'That's a wonderful man, that Mr. Hodgson,' said a gentleman one evening in Durham, in a crowded room, whilst looking on over a whist-table: 'ye'll hardly believe it, but he has the churches of Heworth and Jarrow, and he has so many duties every Sunday, of one kind or another, that he's never done; and yet, after all, he gives a second evening service at Heworth: but he is sometimes so tired that he can only read the exhortation and confession before he begins his sermon.' 'That's very wrong,' spoke a reverend personage, 'very wrong, sir; quite contrary to the canons.' 'The canons!' replied the first speaker, 'the canons, did you say? Why, as to the canons, *just that,*' snapping his forefinger and thumb with such a noise that there was an instant silence in the room: 'the canons, you know, my Lord, say a clergyman is not to play at cards, and there are you, a bishop, with the ace of trumps in your hand.' The bishop was the chaplain of 1802 by whom poor Hodgson had been rejected in his examination for holy orders, and the gentleman, who is happily still alive, was a privileged person in the habit of telling plain truths in a way peculiar to himself; a man who has not unfrequently said a good thing, and, with all his peculiarities, has done many a kind one."

The sauce so aptly administered to the bishop on this occasion was as piquant, if not quite as relishing, as any that ever came from the far-famed repertory of his lordship's near relative in the Strand.

Another step in life—and of more importance, too, than essays with the paint-brush; to which he had been recently, though with no great success, devoting his leisure hours. On the 11th of January, 1810, Hodgson became a married man. The wife of his choice, destined to be "the sharer in her husband's joys and sorrows for thirty-five long years," was Jane Bridget, daughter of Mr. Richard Kell, a stone-merchant residing at Heworth Shore. It was about the same period also that he entered into an engagement with the proprietors of "The Beauties of England and Wales," to write an account of Northumberland for that publication; and would that, for his own peace of mind, he had been contented with writing thus far of Northumberland, and no farther! Seventy-five guineas was to be the remuneration, with £20 for travelling expenses. With his characteristic energy, Hodgson now commenced a personal survey of the county; and it was on this occasion, in all probability, that he first became acquainted with the hills and valleys, the moors and rivers, the ruins and battle-fields that characterize the locality with which his name was destined to be so honourably and so lastingly connected. His letters to his wife while upon his travels, forming a complete journal, are replete with interest, and we really feel some

regret that we have no room to spare for extracts. His results, no doubt, were of more practical utility than those of his brother clergyman Dr. Syntax, who was also out upon his rambles, and ever and anon writing home to Dolly much about the same period; but in abstractedness and absence of mind Hodgson might fairly vie with the worthy Doctor. We have his biographer's word for it, that seldom did he pay a visit to a friend's house without leaving something behind him; and in his very first letter home he says,—"I have lost my pencil-case, my ivory rule, and two of my new pencils; and also my gold breast-pin. I hope I shall not lose myself."

A pretty fair list of waifs and strays for one epistle, at all events.

It was while upon these travels that he made the acquaintance of the Rev. Antony Hedley, then residing at Hexham, a zealous antiquarian, and a frank, open-hearted, hospitable man; an acquaintance which soon ripened into a warm friendship, only to terminate with the life of Hedley, in 1835,—a pleasing memoir of whom Hodgson subsequently published. Mr. Hedley was probably, for several years, the only one of Hodgson's correspondents to whom he wrote with freedom and ease,—not merely on topographical pursuits, to which the former was passionately devoted, but on the ordinary topics of the day. Hodgson's letters to Hedley, with the exception of one or two only, unfortunately are not to be found.

In 1810, Hodgson's account of Northumberland in the "Beauties" was published;—in Mr. Raine's opinion, unquestionably the best of the whole series. In the same year, also, Hodgson again appeared before the public as a poet. This time it was a small 12mo. volume of 32 pages, containing the "Nativity," a "Sonnet to the Moon," and the "Ode to his Mother," already mentioned. Mr. Raine gives the Sonnet, which, to our thinking, has nothing much to recommend it; indeed, the moon is not generally regarded as the very happiest source of inspiration.

In May, 1811, in accordance with another engagement made with the proprietors of the "Beauties," Hodgson set out on foot for a personal survey of Westmerland (as he always persisted in writing it), preparatory to giving an account of it in that work. As before, while on his travels, he duly reported progress to his wife; but we do not observe any losses recorded on this occasion. His account of Westmoreland is written with the same zeal and care, his biographer says, as that of Northumberland, and gives further proof of the decided turn his mind was now taking to topographical enquiries and investigations.

In 1812 Hodgson became acquainted with Mr. Surtees of Mainforth, the historian of the county of Durham, upon the first volume of which History he was then engaged; a friendship which afterwards proved of considerable assistance to Hodgson in his historical enquiries. In May, 1812, took place, within the precincts of his parish, the Felling Colliery explosion,—an accident which resulted in the death of ninety-two men and boys. In this dread hour of need, Hodgson was not found wanting in the duties of a Christian minister:—

"On the 9th of August, when nearly all the bodies had been discovered and buried, he preached a funeral sermon in his chapel of Heworth, from the texts, John xi. 35, and Luke xix. 41; and to this sermon, when printed, he prefixed a full account of the accident itself in all its bearings, written in that plain and intelligible style which the case required. This was no occasion for the ornaments of the pen, and the little book was read by thousands."

His grand object in writing this work was, as he stated many years afterwards, "to arouse the sympathies of scientific men to investigate the causes

of explosions in mines, and to find some mode of preventing them;" an object which, in the invention of the Safety-Lamp, he lived to see crowned ere long with comparative success. His description of the colliery and account of the accident are transcribed in Mr. Raine's work at considerable length. The total sum subscribed for the relief of the surviving and dependent relatives of the deceased—Hodgson acting indefatigably as treasurer—was £2,806 15s. 6d$\frac{3}{4}$. The owners of the colliery took no notice, however, of Hodgson, or of his services, till the end of seven months, when they begged him to accept their sincere thanks, and made him an offer of his coals *gratis*. "What a pity," his biographer says, "that his circumstances at the time made even such a present as this acceptable!

In the summer of 1812 Mr. Raine first became acquainted with Hodgson, on the occasion of a visitation at Durham by the official of the dean and chapter, which Hodgson was attending as belonging to the jurisdiction; —the commencement of a friendship which only terminated with Hodgson's life. On the formation of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle in 1813, Hodgson was among the earliest to join; and at the second monthly meeting read an essay on "The Study of Antiquities," elaborately composed, and highly "characteristic of his style and sentiments on such a subject." It is to be found in the first volume of the Transactions of the Society, accompanied by no less than twenty-four other papers by him on numerous subjects of antiquarian, topographical, and biographical interest. In 1823 he was placed upon the list of vice-presidents of the Society.

It was after the anxious summer and autumn of 1812, Mr. Raine says, that Hodgson began to turn his attention to a History of Northumberland on a much more enlarged scale than that of his contribution to the "Beauties;" a theme destined to be, to him, a fruitful source of future pleasures and disappointments—the latter, we fear, greatly preponderating —to the end of his life. Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, the President of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and a well-known patron of historical enquiries, seems to have been the first to give him encouragement to undertake the work,—an encouragement which, to the honour equally of his head and his heart, was not confined to mere words only, and was unsparingly continued to the very end of Hodgson's labours. Indeed, when, in after life, in the bitterness of his disappointment, Hodgson would express deep regret that he had ever devoted his time to a task so unrequited, and so little encouraged by the gentry of Northumberland, with equal regret that he had not wholly confined himself to the duties of his calling—he would always, and with heartfelt thankfulness, make an exception in favour of his good friends the Swinburnes, the Trevelyans of Wallington, and a few others[d]; without whose aid, as he said, he would never have been enabled to do the little that he had done. In this year, too, he began to make more frequent and copious memoranda in his Note-book, on Natural History more particularly, than before. We find reference also made in its pages to another sad colliery accident, in the same pit as before, which resulted in the loss of twenty-two lives. Some of his notes on this subject, Mr. Raine says, are very touching, and bespeak the emotions of a mind ever ready to sympathize with another's woe. Meantime, ever since the explosion of the preceding year, he had been actively co-operating with the Society for the Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines; in the formation, also, of which he had been signally instrumental.

[d] Their names will be found in the prefatory notice to his first published volume.

In August, 1814, Hodgson paid a visit to Sir J. E. Swinburne, at Mounces, his shooting-seat in North Tyne. He rode on a borrowed pony, and neither gun nor game-bag did he carry with him: his shooting days were over, and, as Mr. Raine remarks, he had "now other objects in view." That, however, he retained a gastronomic penchant for game, in all probability to the latest period of his life, we shall find the opportunity, perhaps, of giving a curious but melancholy proof on a future occasion. During this visit, his journal shews that he is assiduously collecting for his contemplated history; but at the same time he travels, to employ his biographer's words,—

"as something more than a mere collecting antiquary; for here we have him not merely as an archæologist or castrometer, but as an agriculturist, a planter of forest-trees, a geologist, a naturalist, and a devout admirer of Nature and her scenery, which he describes with a poetic pen."

In 1815 Hodgson seems to have meditated writing a history of the antiquities of the parish of Jarrow; a plan which he cherished for many years, but did not live to bring to completion. The undertaking ended in three contributions on the subject to periodical publications of the day, and a large collection of MS. matter on the Roman and Saxon antiquities of the parish; from the latter of which Mr. Raine has given a lengthy and interesting extract. In the same year, also, we find him forming part of a deputation despatched from the North to examine the Dudley coal-mines, where, it was alleged, a method for the prevention of colliery explosions had been for some time in successful operation. Such, however, was found not to be the case, and the report of the deputation had to announce that their labours had been fruitless.

In August, 1815, Sir Humphrey Davy paid his first visit to the northern mining district, and happily, as his biographer says, Hodgson has placed upon record, in his "History of Northumberland," an account of that visit, as also of the subsequent proceedings and investigations which led to the discovery of the Safety-Lamp before the end of the year. From it we find (part II. vol. iii. p. 171,) that Sir Humphrey's correspondence on the subject with Hodgson commenced on the 27th of September, 1815, and continued to March 19, 1818; and we learn from Mr. Raine that it has been preserved. As to the question of the invention, mooted between the friends of Davy and those of the late George Stephenson and others, it was Hodgson's firm conviction that the merit was due to the former, and to him alone. In 1816 Sir Humphrey offered to propose Hodgson as a fellow of the Royal Society—a high honour, and one not undeserved; but which, alas! he could not accept, "because, as he understood, it would cost him three or four pounds per year."

In the spring and summer of 1817 Hodgson was again engaged in surveying the county of Northumberland for his long-projected History; and from this time, with one brief interruption in his plans, this subject occupied his leisure hours during the remainder of his life. For this interesting county little had hitherto been done in the way of real topographical description. Grey's *Chorographia* (1649) refers chiefly to the town of Newcastle; Horsley's *Britannia Romana* (1732) is wholly devoted to subjects of Roman history; Bourne's "History of Newcastle" (1736), of course, principally takes that town for its field; Warburton's book is merely an unacknowledged compilation from Horsley; Wallis, in his "History of Northumberland" (1769), a work otherwise of considerable merit, shews himself, as Mr. Raine says, a better naturalist than antiquary; Hutchinson's

"View of Northumberland" is only a compilation, as he himself modestly acknowledges; and Brand's "Newcastle" has all the appearance of having had emptied into it, Mr. Raine says, "the gatherings of a long-continued commonplace-book, without much selection or condensation," and with but few notices of the county at large. A fair field, then, was open to Hodgson, for up to this time there was, strictly speaking, no history of Northumberland worthy of the name. Zealously did he devote himself to the work, and in none of its numerous details was he found wanting;—a worthy successor of Horsley as an investigator of our Roman antiquities, we may congratulate ourselves, to use the words of his biographer, that—

"Whatever of his plan for a history of Northumberland Hodgson was compelled by want of encouragement or death to leave unfinished, his History of the Roman Wall is perfect, the result of *not fewer than thirty years of anxious thought and painful investigation.* In this work coadjutor he had none, and posterity will do justice to his labour."

Once only, and that in the spring of 1818, did he waver for a moment in his intentions: the generous encouragement, however, of his never-failing patron, Sir J. E. Swinburne, soon prevailed upon him to resume his labours. Few English landholders, perhaps, would do what *he* did;—by a letter of his dated July 1, 1818, he places his boxes and papers wholly at Hodgson's service for his investigations[e].

In April, 1819, Hodgson paid his first visit to London,—a long and wearisome journey in those days. In so doing he had several objects in view: the building of a new chapel at Heworth, for which he was anxious to raise the necessary funds; visits to his maternal relations; but, first and foremost, the collecting, in the British Museum and the Public Record offices, of materials for his History, the first volume of which he was now on the eve of bringing before the public. The letters which he wrote home to his wife on this occasion are still in existence, and are given by his biographer *in extenso.* The object of this journal—for such in reality these letters form—may be estimated from the following passage, the only one, unfortunately, for which we can find room. Indeed, were such not the case, where every page has so much that is curious and interesting, and where every moment the writer is finding something strange or novel to communicate, we should find ourselves at a loss where to commence our quotations:—

"I have had," he says, "six hours' work in the Museum, and am getting fast forward, but with work which will not afford much material for writing to you. I shall, however, continue to give you a little diurnal of observations—if for no other purpose, for the sake of sending my thoughts and my heart to thee, my dear, and to our dear children."

His stay from home on this occasion was of nearly three months' duration. His time, however, seems, every moment of it, to have been profitably employed: in gathering fresh material or information, he was ever on the move. His engagement on the History had long been known among his friends, but it was during this visit to London, and through the medium, if not of our pages exactly, our covers, that it was first announced by advertisement to the public. His arrangements, too, for the printing of his History, which were now completed, we learn from a letter to Mr. J. G. Nichols, were as follow:—

"I agreed with the 'Courant' office, Newcastle, to have my History printed by them,

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[e] In singular contrast with the conduct of the authorities of Greenwich Hospital and Oriel College, Oxford, in reference to *their* archives. See Mr. Raine's book, pp. 300, 374.

on the condition that they should collect all subscriptions, and pay first the engraver, then themselves, and the remainder to me."

"The remainder to me!" his biographer feelingly remarks, "Alas for him and his family! Where, in the end, was the remainder?" The public spirit of Northumberland may be able to answer his question, perhaps.

Immediately upon the announcement of the intended publication, Hodgson was inundated, not with subscriptions, but with offers of assistance by persons who possessed, or fancied they possessed, local information which might be of use: a very prevalent motive, no doubt, being the one that Mr. Raine has lightly touched upon—a desire to have the pedigree of the applicant dragged from its merited obscurity, and blazoned before the public in the pages of his History. By some of these applications—in more than adequate return, probably, for items of useful information—we rather fear Hodgson allowed himself to be influenced in reference to his genealogical details. Another point, too, in which local vanity strongly manifested itself, was sundry offers for his History of views of mansion-houses, executed, may be, in coarse mezzotint or lithograph, with trees, as Hodgson well remarked, "like woolpacks around them;" offers, however, which he had the courage to decline. But the disappointed applicants had their revenge ere long; for, if we are to believe his biographer—and we have too good reason for doing so—

"From the commencement to the termination of his labours, the county of Northumberland, in a general way, seems to have been contented with folding itself up in its own impenetrable cloak of apathy, either unable or unwilling to appreciate the painful toil of one who was patiently devoting himself to the elucidation of its gallant history in times of old—a history of which every inhabitant within its limits might have been proud; ready enough, however, to depreciate and decry his labour, if he had called a man's great-grandmother Margery instead of Margaret, or had made a mistake in 'our coat of arms,' or in the number of acres in 'our estate.' But, as he says in one of his letters, the die was cast, and, heedless of the present generation, he looked to posterity for the due appreciation of his labours."

Mr. Raine's other remarks upon Northumbrian indifference and apathy[f] in reference to Hodgson and his History, though justifiably severe, we forbear to quote; the above is sufficient, and, unfortunately, it is too true. Speaking from our own more limited experience of the county and its people, we should say that, with exceptions to the rule, of course,—the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle, a bright example,—the middle classes of Northumberland know as little about its past inhabitants as they do about those of Pompeii, and care as much about its former history as they do about that of Kamtschatka or Timbuctoo.

Seeing that Hodgson met with so little countenance or assistance in most quarters from which he had a fair right to expect it, the following passage, in reference to the kindness and good taste manifested by the Trevelyan family, deserves embalming in our pages:—

"Mr. [now Sir Walter C.] Trevelyan's subsequent communications, and his contributions to Hodgson's materials for his History in its various departments, were extensive, and of great importance. I find papers in his neat hand in most of Hodgson's volumes of collections. One book, in particular, consists entirely of transcripts by him from various sources,—such as the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, &c.,—and

[f] As a specimen of the interest taken by the *county-people* in such matters, we have the following, in a letter from the Rev. Antony Hedley:—"The late Lady Charles Aynsley, of Little Harle, after the death of her husband, burnt, most wantonly and wickedly, what would have formed *three cart-loads* of old papers and deeds! My very blood boils when I think of it."

the assistance which this volume must have rendered to Hodgson must have been great indeed. As we proceed, we shall find that Mr. Trevelyan's sisters were equally anxious to promote the History of Northumberland by lightening the labours of the author. Miss Emma Trevelyan, in particular, afterwards Mrs. Wyndham, a lady whose name will often recur in the sequel, was a frequent copyist in the British Museum on his account during the visits of the family to London, and her pen and pencil were always at his service at home, when a helping hand was needed."

It was on the 27th of February, 1814, probably, that Hodgson first met with another kind supporter,—Mr. Edward Swinburne, a younger brother of Sir John: destined to be perhaps his most valuable coadjutor in his authorial labours, with his characteristic kindness of heart, he devoted his time, his pencil, and his advice, without stint or measure, to the promotion of Hodgson's views as the first genuine historian of Northumberland.

At length, in November, 1820, the volume was published, for which there had been so many years' thoughtful preparation, and Hodgson made his first appearance before the world, in a portly quarto, as a county historian. It is described in the title-page as "Volume V., being the first volume of Part III., consisting of Antient Records of Historical Papers." First impressions are everything, and, consisting as the volume did of ponderous, though important documents, we are inclined to be of Mr. Raine's opinion, that—

"it may be questioned whether its compiler manifested his judgment when he sent forth to the world, as the first specimen of his long-expected work, a book which, to the general reader, contained so few attractions. With the seeds of genuine Northumbrian history it was, indeed, pregnant in every page, but they were in a dormant state. That he himself was apprehensive of the unfavourable impression which the volume would make, is proved by more than one apologetic passage in the preparatory statements and explanations with which it was accompanied."

The engravings with which it was illustrated were aquatints by Lewis, and woodcuts by Bewick and Charlton Nesbitt; with the two latter of whom, owing partly to dilatoriness, partly to stupidity, and partly to neglect, poor Hodgson, if we may judge from his correspondence with his indefatigable limner, Mr. Edward Swinburne, seems to have had "a world of trouble."

We have now brought the story of Hodgson's life down to the production of the first volume of his History; the culminating point, probably, of his fancied triumphs over difficulties almost innumerable, but in reality the great beginning of his tribulations, heart-sicknesses, and disappointments. With this volume Mr. Raine's volume also closes, and here also our own limits remind us that we must pause. The appearance of Mr. Raine's second volume—for the speedy production of which we trust that he will receive every encouragement—will enable us, we hope, to trace an outline of the remainder of Hodgson's energetic but ill-requited career.

A VOLUME OF VOCABULARIES[a].

THE history of our language, of the words by which we express our wants, feelings, and sentiments, and the things around, above, and below us,—our language, the grand medium of intellectual intercourse, should be understood by all who speak it, and especially by all who lay claim to the distinction which education confers. It is the proof and indication of our national as well as personal vitality and identity, affecting ourselves and others in our immediate and domestic connections, and in our relations to other nations. That the language we speak and do not perfectly understand is a reproach to the common mode of scholastic training, all must admit; but it is one of those great defects in our systems of education which is permitted to exist solely on account of its magnitude and prevalence: so long as we speak and write correctly and grammatically, according to the fashion of the day, no one will call us to account; thousands upon thousands are to this extent accomplished, who are at the same time profoundly ignorant of the derivation of the words they daily use, and of the history of their language.

The influence of conquest upon the nations of the North of Europe is in no aspect more marked than in relation to language. In Gaul, in Britain, and in Spain, during the Roman domination, the Latin tongue, if it did not among the native population supersede the Celtic, became, at least, the general language of the conquered provinces. In Spain, no succeeding conquest shook the strong hold it obtained upon the populations; and its influence was equally permanent in France, with the exception of those parts now known as Brittany and the Basque countries. In Britain, however, it was the reverse of this: with the establishment of the tribes of the Teutonic race, the Latin tongue disappeared; and whatever may have been left of the Celtic vanished also before the Germanic invaders, who introduced what is, with those modifications and changes which circumstances have produced, our English language. One of the causes suggested for the extirpation of the Latin language in Britain, at the very time it was taking a fresh root on the other side of the Channel, is the immigration of German settlers long previous to the downfall of the Western Empire: and it must also be considered that the Roman conquest of Gaul was effected long anterior to that of Britain; and that the climate and geographical position contributed towards Romanising the people and the country to a far greater extent than such influences could affect the province of Britain. These facts are so easily made palpable, that any person acquainted with the Latin language may without much difficulty read French, and also Spanish, but he would not find it assist him with German; and only with English so far as in later times it has become more copious by foreign introductions. The language introduced by the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles, known under the term Anglo-Saxon, received its modern type by the Norman Conquest. This great event and its immediate results did not, however, affect to any great extent the language of the population at large, except by slow degrees. The Anglo-

[a] "A Volume of Vocabularies, illustrating the Condition and Manners of our Forefathers, as well as the History of the Forms of Elementary Education and of the Languages spoken in this Island, from the Tenth Century to the Fifteenth. Edited, from MSS. in Public and Private Collections, by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., &c. Privately printed, (at the expense of Joseph Mayer, Esq.)"

Norman language long continued to be almost exclusively used by the court and the aristocracy, while the great mass of the people continued to speak the Anglo-Saxon; and through so many centuries down to the present day, it remains the language of the peasantry, varied by dialects which, no doubt, are much the same as those which marked the various Teutonic tribes on their establishment in Britain. To be convinced of this, let a native of the metropolis, or indeed any well-educated person who has not in early life mixed with the rural population of England, be placed among the peasantry of any county, particularly of those more removed from the influences of large towns, and he will find he is as little understood by the people about him as their harsh dialect is comprehended by him. Yet the unintelligible words which grate upon the refined and educated ear were once a part of the language of our forefathers, and may yet be understood by those who have studied it.

To the archæologist and historian, a good acquaintance with the origin of our language is indispensable. In how many cases do we daily see questions of history and antiquities discussed hypothetically, without its being surmised that the materials for discussing them correctly are still in existence. When those, therefore, who have devoted themselves to solid and extensive research, bring out these materials and make them available to all, the service rendered to science is most important, and will be appreciated by every student who is not content to build his learning upon a superficial foundation.

This reflection has been caused by the appearance of a volume of vocabularies containing materials which neither lexicographers nor archæologists seem to have dreamt of. In this volume the history of words in our language may be traced through centuries, and in very many cases the names of objects which antiquaries have been guessing at and disputing about, may be identified without further difficulty. For this valuable contribution to the library of our national antiquities the public is indebted to the liberality of Mr. Joseph Mayer, whose name was already so well and so honourably known to all who in any respect regard the archæology of our country. Associated with him in this patriotic design is Mr. Thomas Wright, a scholar whom it is only necessary to mention, to shew Mr. Mayer's good judgment as well as his public spirit, and to certify to the world that the editorship of such a work could not have possibly been entrusted to better hands. The documents, curious and valuable as they would have been without one note of comment, are rendered still more interesting by Mr. Wright's annotations, which prove the editorial acquaintance with the subject-matter to be as profound as the manner in which it is given is striking and agreeable.

The vocabularies which are comprised in this volume, sixteen in number, range from the tenth to the sixteenth century. The manuscripts from which they are printed are preserved in various libraries in this country and abroad: one of the most valuable of the later series being in Mr. Mayer's own collection; and one, a curious pictorial vocabulary, in that of Lord Londesborough. In so large a collection, and from the very nature of the documents, each of which is replete with words which might serve as texts for sermons on manners, customs, natural history, general science, and the mode of rendering elementary instruction popular in the middle ages, it is difficult to select portions, because they involve explanations and discussion which could only be given to the exclusion of equally valuable matter in almost every page of the 291 which constitute the volume. Still it would

not be doing justice to Mr. Mayer, to Mr. Wright, or to our readers, to pass over the contents with a few brief and off-handed remarks; and therefore we shall give a short description of some of the vocabularies, observing that a few have been printed in works now rare, or almost inaccessible to the public.

The first in the volume is the Colloquy of Archbishop Alfric, who died in 1006. It was probably, Mr. Wright considers, composed in the earlier period of his life, when he was a monk of Winchester. The colloquy is between the master and the scholars, who are introduced under various vocations—as that of the ploughman, the shepherd, the oxherd, the hunter, the fisher, the fowler, &c. After the ploughman has been questioned relative to his work, the master exclaims,—

hig, hig, micel gedeorf yshyt
M. O, O, magnus labor est!

and the ploughman replies,—

A. ge leof micel gedeorf hitys forþam ic neom freoh
Etiam, magnus labor est, quia non sum liber.

The complaint of the labour being aggravated by the sense of serfdom, and the sympathy of the interrogator, Mr. Wright remarks, illustrate the feeling of commiseration for the condition of the servile class, which prevailed among the Anglo-Saxon clergy, and which disappeared at the time of the Norman Conquest, when feudalism, which inculcated a profound contempt for the unnoble classes of society, was introduced into our island.

The shepherd is next interrogated:—

hwæt segst þu sceaphyrde hæfst þu æig gedeorf.
M. Quid dicis tu opilio? Habes tu aliquem laborem?
gea leof ic hæbbe on forewerdne morgen ic drife
O. Etiam habeo; in primo mane mino
sceap mine to heora læse and stande ofer
oves meas ad pascua, et sto super
hig on hæte and on cyle mid hundum
eas, in estu et frigore, cum canibus,
þe læs wulfas forswelgen hig and ic agenlæde
ne lupi devorent eas, et reduco
hig to heora loca and melke hig tweowa
eas ad caulas, et mulgeo eas bis
on dæg and heora loca ichæbbe on pærto,
in die, et caulas earum moveo insuper,
and cyse and buteran ic do and ic eom getrywe
et caseum et butirum facio, et fidelis sum
hlaforde minon
domino meo.

Wolves appear still at this time to have been common in England: ewes' milk would seem to have been that chiefly used by the Anglo-Saxons; and it appears the shepherd furnished the household with milk, butter, and cheese. The list given by the merchant of the articles imported into this country under the Anglo-Saxons; the enumeration by the shoe-wright of the numerous objects he manufactured in leather; and the exposition of the various tradespeople and workmen of their respective crafts, furnish a most curious and instructive mass of information.

The Colloquy is followed by the Vocabulary, or Glossary, of Archbishop Alfric, the oldest monument, of this description, of the English language now extant. As the former placed agriculture the first in order of the various occupations of men, so in the latter it takes the lead. The meaning of this

distinction Mr. Wright very naturally conjectures arose from the circumstance that the more purely Anglo-Saxon portion of the population were the possessors of the land, while the inhabitants of the towns, and those occupied in arts and manufactures, represented the older Roman population. Many of the words relating to tilling the soil, to the implements used in farming, and in the various pursuits of a country life, can surely be fully understood by acquaintance with provincial dialects, and especially, as it seems to us, with those of the West of England. After the subject of agriculture is exhausted, words are introduced which relate to ecclesiastical affairs and other matters; and these are succeeded by a series evidently taken out of an alphabetical glossary: "With regard to them, as well as to many Latin words in this vocabulary," Mr. Wright remarks that "the Anglo-Saxon scholars did not take their standard of Latin from the good classical writers, but they sought their words in the *Origines* of Isidore, and in writings of that class; and they affected, especially, barbarous compounds from the Greek." The list of political terms in which the nearest Anglo-Saxon equivalents are given to explain the Latin, is a good authority for the real import of the Saxon words: then come, interspersed occasionally with interpolations, catalogues of diseases, wild animals; insects, (among which are placed the frog, the toad, the eft, the shrew-mouse (*screawa*), the hedgehog, the glow-worm, the periwinkle (*sæ-snæl*) etc.); the house, with its parts and contents, meats and drinks; and then the lists of objects in natural history are resumed.

To the botanist, the lists of herbs and trees will be found extremely interesting, as it shews the attention paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the indigenous plants, the names of which can generally be recognised in the popular or vulgar nomenclature. Among them we find the herb *Britannica*, described by Pliny, which is rendered *cusloppe*, while in a vocabulary of the eleventh century it is interpreted by *hæwen-hyldele;* there are a few other instances where the compilers do not seem to have been quite sure of the correct equivalents for the Latin words. The oft-recurring word *wort*, or *wurt*, which enters into the names of so many of our wild plants, abounds, as may be expected, in this and the later vocabularies—as *beo-wyrt, wal-wyrt, biscop-wyrt, calf-wyrt,* &c.; and accordingly we find the botanicum or vividarium, (the herbarium, or enclosure for cultivating herbs,) termed the *wyrt-tun.*

Among the implements may be noted the rendering of the Latin *bipennis:* it is *twibille*, vel *stan-æx*, double-bill, or stone-axe. Antiquaries have failed to find any double-edged implement or weapon to answer to the presumed form of the *bipennis.* Here it would seem that the Anglo-Saxons considered the ancient stone implements commonly called *celts* to be the best representatives of the *bipennis.* The names of weapons afford a good notion of the arms of the Anglo-Saxon warriors: they are the sword, and little sword (*sica*), the spear, bows, and arrows, and slings, the shield, the helm, and the coat of mail. To this important vocabulary is attached a supplement of the eleventh century; and then follows one of the same date, from a MS. at Brussels, printed in Mr. Purton Cooper's Appendix B. to the Report of the Record Commission, which was suppressed. It contains fewer classes of words than the others, and those words are chiefly on natural history and anatomy; but as far as it goes it is more copious. The volume contains yet another, of the eleventh century, and in some respects equally valuable; we then come to one, in Semi-Saxon, of the twelfth century.

This vocabulary was discovered on some leaves of vellum used on the cover or binding of one of the old registers of Worcester Cathedral, by Sir Thomas Phillipps, who printed a few copies privately. Although it is fragmentary, it is highly interesting, as shewing the transition of the language; which is further exemplified by the treatise *De Utensilibus* of Alexander Neckam (of the twelfth century), and the Dictionary of John de Garlande (of the thirteenth century). The importance and character of these will be best appreciated by quoting Mr. Wright's own remarks. "The Anglo-Norman period presents us with a new description of vocabulary, in which the words, still kept together in their different classes, are collected into a sort of continuous discourse. Of these, the earliest, and in many respects the most curious, is that by the celebrated scholar Alexander Neckam, in which the principal operations and professions of life are enumerated and described in a familiar style. Neckam, singularly enough for an ecclesiastic, begins with the kitchen, describes its furniture and implements, and their several uses, and treats of the articles of food, and of the methods of cooking them. He then turns to the possessor of the house, describes his dress and accoutrements, when remaining at home or when riding abroad, and introduces us in the sequel to his chamber and to its furniture. The chamber-maid is next introduced to us, with her household employments; and we are taken to the poultry-yard—with a chapter on the cooking of poultry and fish, and on the characteristics of good wine. We are next taught how to build a feudal castle, to fortify it, to store, and to defend it; and this leads us naturally to the subject of war in general, and to arms, armour, and soldiers. From this we return to matters of a more domestic character—to the barn, the poultry-yard, and the stable, and to that important occupation of medieval life, weaving. The occupations of the country follow, and the author explains the construction of carts and waggons, the process of building an ordinary house, and its parts, the various implements and operations of farming, and the construction and use of the plough. We turn rather abruptly from agriculture to navigation, and are instructed in the different sorts of ships, and in their parts, and the articles with which they were usually stored. The tools, qualifications, and duties of the medieval scribe, the operations of the goldsmith, and a copious enumeration of ecclesiastical furniture, complete this curious treatise:—

"The similar treatise of John de Garlande differs very much from its predecessor in details and arrangement. Its author occupies himself more with the objects which meet the eye in the interior of a great city (Paris), than with feudal or agricultural life. After giving, by way of introduction, a description of the human body and its various parts and members, he proceeds with a long list of trades and manufactures, and the various articles made or sold; such as the hawker, who carried shoes and other articles of leather for sale on a pole, the girdle-makers, saddlers, shield-makers, buckle-makers, dealers in needles and other such articles, makers of bridles, hucksters, frobishers (or furbishers), the shopkeepers of the Grand-pont, glovers, hatters, bowyers, makers of brooches and clasps, bell-makers, coblers, cordwainers, furriers, street criers, menders of cups, itinerant dealers in wine, sellers of cakes, regraters, bakers, pie-makers, cooks, changers, goldsmiths, clothiers, linendrapers, apothecaries, carpenters, wheelwrights, cart-makers, millers, armourers, fullers, dyers, tanners, smiths. At this point John de Garlande interrupts his list of trades, to describe the house of a citizen (*probus homo*), and its furniture, which is followed by the different implements necessary to a scholar or a clerk. John de Garlande then proceeds to give the learner a list of his own wardrobe. A rather quaint account of the ecclesiastical library of a priest follows, with his apparel, and the implements belonging to the service of the church. We return from the church very abruptly to the stable; and there we have a list of the various domestic implements belonging to the mistress of the house, with

descriptions of the occupations and employments peculiar to women—weaving, needle-work, &c. The account of a poultry-shop in the Parvis of Nôtre-Dame furnishes an occasion for giving a list of domestic fowls; that of the fowler, for an enumeration of wild fowls; and that of the fisherman, for a list of fish. In the chapters following, John de Garlande enumerates the domestic animals he had seen in the fields, the wild ones he had met with in the king's forest, the plants and herbs which grew in his own garden, the fruits in his orchard, and the shrubs in his grove; he gives a description of his own hall, an enumeration of the ships he had seen at sea, of the various tortures of the martyrs which were suggested to his mind by the fear of shipwreck, of the jongleurs, minstrels, dancing-girls, &c., who performed at the feasts of the rich, of the punishments reserved for sinners, and of the joys of the blessed."

Proceeding chronologically, we next have a vocabulary of the names of plants, compiled in the thirteenth century. The explanations of the Latin names are given generally, in Anglo-Norman and in English (Anglo-Saxon). It is curious, not merely for illustrating the lists of plants in the earlier vocabularies, but also as shewing the change that had now taken place in our language, and how the foreign introductions were competing with the Anglo-Saxon. The following extract will shew how often the latter has been superseded, except in purely rural districts:—

Artimisia, merherbarum, mug-wrt (wurt).
Marubium, maruil, horehune.
Buglosa, bugle, wude-brune.
bsinthium, aloigne, wormod.
Agrimonia, agremoine, garclive.
Cumfiria, cumfirie, galloc.
Ebulum, eble, wal-wurt.
Coliandrum, coriandre, chele priem.
Febrefugia, feverfue, adrel-wurt.
Tanesetum, tanescie, helde.
Saxifragium, saxifrage, wai-wurt.
Tribulus marinus, calketrappe, sea-thistel.
Plantago, planteine, weibrode.
Lactuca, letue, slep-wurt.

The treatise of Walter de Biblesworth (of the close of the thirteenth century) is of a totally new character to those previously described, being in French verse, with an interlinear gloss in English; its object being to teach French to the children of the English nobility and gentry. We have next a curious metrical vocabulary, printed from a MS. of the fifteenth century; but the text, Mr. Wright considers, is probably of an earlier date, and its origin the West of England: and this is followed by a vocabulary and a *Nominale* (a vocabulary of nouns), both of the fifteenth century, the latter from a MS. in the collection of Mr. Mayer. Of the same date is the pictorial vocabulary in the possession of Lord Londesborough. It is illustrated with rude pen-and-ink drawings (reproduced in this volume in facsimile) of many of the objects enumerated in the text:—

"These illustrations," Mr. Wright remarks, "we should imagine, were designed to assist in fixing the attention of the scholar on his task, and it thus, as the latest of these attempts at improvement, forms an appropriate conclusion to our volume. It shews us, moreover, how little of novelty there is in most of the plans for simplifying school-teaching in more modern times, for in these medieval treatises we meet with the prototypes of almost every scheme that has been proposed, from the more recent Hamiltonian system to the *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* of Comenius, which made so much noise by its novelty of plan in the earlier part of the seventeenth century."

In closing this necessarily imperfect notice of the merits of this volume, we cannot refrain from expressing our sense of the great benefit conferred by Mr. Mayer on all students of our national literature and antiquities by aiding the production of works such as this. In last year's Magazine was reviewed the *Inventorium Sepulchrale* of Bryan Faussett, which was given to the world solely by the help of his good feeling and generosity; and, if we infer correctly from the title-page of the volume we have just noticed, a series is not unlikely to follow. It is an example which, in a country abounding in wealth like ours, may stimulate others to do likewise.

ANTIQUITIES OF THE BENCH AND THE BAR[a].

The tables are turned upon the English brethren of Æacus, Minos, and Rhadamanthus, and our judges of olden time, thanks to the unwearied researches of Mr. Foss, are being summoned in due order from beneath their alabaster monuments and stately tombs, to await the judgment of the reading public of the nineteenth century. Verdict, however, either of censure or approbation—so far, at least, as the present volumes are concerned—in the case of a great majority of them there is none to give; for the simple reason that the learned author, spite of his industrious scrutiny of the musty and forgotten archives of long-past generations, is able to tell us little more than that they lived, received promotion, held such and such an office, married, became the ancestors of perhaps a still existing posterity, and then died. There were few, however, of our more celebrated statesmen of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and early part of the seventeenth century, who did not take a hand in the seductive game of law-dispensing; and in the case of these Mr. Foss is, of course, enabled to be more diffuse in his narrative. Here, however, his pages—no fault of his, but a proof rather of his impartiality—present little more than a sickening repetition of crime, intrigue, and venality, in all their varying phases; and we turn away from them with an impression that the downright wickedness of such men as Audley, Rich, Wriothesley, Gardiner, Beaumont, and others, the vile sycophancy and meanness of Bacon, and the savage insolence of Coke, are but poorly compensated for by the judicial virtues of More, Ley, Egerton, Fleming, Hobart, and Yelverton; a list that it would be difficult, perhaps, to extend to any material length.

To place before our readers extracts from, or comments upon, the two hundred and fifty lives included in these volumes, would, under any circumstances, be a difficult task, and, our present limits considered, is wholly out of the question: we shall therefore content ourselves with selecting a few extracts from the numerous details with which Mr. Foss's researches have supplied us, in reference to the judicial and legal antiquities of this country between the reigns of Richard III. and Charles I. Before proceeding, however, to the performance of our promise, and without any design to enter into biographical details, we have one or two remarks to make—of a somewhat statistical nature, if we may be allowed the term—in reference to the individuals whose lives form the staple of the present volumes. With hardly an exception, (owing, probably, to the rules of the Inns of Court, which seem to have excluded all persons beneath the rank of gentleman), they appear to have been members of families remarkable either for their superior rank or their opulence: for a *parvenu* to reach the bench in the days of the Tudors, except through the portals of the Church, and as an ecclesiastical L.C. or M.R., was a thing all but, if not wholly, unknown. Thomas Cromwell and a few others may apparently form exceptions, it is true; but they rose, be it remembered, to the political rank of Lord Chancellor or Master of the Rolls, by much the same means as their ecclesiastical compeers,—through their skill or craft as statesmen; and not in the way of regular promotion, for their legal acumen, from the Inns of Court to the judicial bench. From this same group of individuals, too, we find that little

[a] "The Judges of England; with Sketches of their Lives, and Notices connected with the Courts at Westminster. By Edward Foss, F.S.A., of the Inner Temple. Volumes V. and VI., 1485—1660." (London: Longmans.)

less than forty of the families which at present grace our peerage derive their descent. Oxford seems, on the whole, to have been in those times a more prolific seminary for successful lawyers than Cambridge; the relative numbers of their *alumni*, allowing in one or two instances for double residence, being forty-seven to twenty-two. This disparity may, however, be in some measure accounted for by the fact that in the early days of the Stuarts, Oxford men were greater favourites at court than their Cambridge brethren; owing, not improbably, to the circumstance that the doctrine of the *jus divinum* found more enthusiastic advocates at the former University than at the latter. The Puritan party was comparatively in vigour at Cambridge, and here Cromwell, Milton, and St. John would have the opportunity of nurturing, if they did not first imbibe, the germs of their sectarian or republican opinions.

These remarks as to the status, posterity, and education of our former judges would appear incomplete, perhaps, without a word or two upon their speculations in the line matrimonial. It is reported, Mr. Foss says, of Justice More, the father of Sir Thomas More, "for proof of his pleasantness of wit, that he would compare the multitude of women which are chosen for wives unto a bag full of snakes, having among them but one eel: now if a man should put his hand into this bag, he may chance to light on the eel, but it is a hundred to one he shall be stung with a snake." The worthy judge's theory, however, as our author remarks, with regard to the ladies, was less complimentary than his practice: not only did he venture to "put his hand into the bag," but he absolutely tried the lottery of matrimony *three* times; and of his three wives two had previously been the wives of other husbands. Whether they turned out snakes or eels we are not informed; the first two, at all events, would not prove snakes, one would think. Nor was his by any means a singular instance of a judicial penchant for matrimony. The very great majority of the judges in these volumes appear to have been married men; and of these, at least one half took widows for their helpmates. Again, a very considerable proportion of these married judges were married more than once, and more of them than might be expected more than twice. Again, in not a few instances we find them taking widows for their second and third wives, and those too, as often as not, the accumulative widows of more than one preceding husband. Widows, in fact, seem to have been at a premium with the lawyers of those days. Whether it was that their nice little dowers and jointures proved, in legal phrase, the valuable consideration, or that they were in possession of the secret of being able to do the work of courtship for their learnedly-toiling suitors as well as themselves, we do not pretend to decide.

To abandon, however, matrimonial statistics for other matters; of less interest, perhaps, but of equal, if not greater, importance—a few sketches from the bygone history and usages of the Bench and the Bar.

Reign of Henry VII.: 1485—1509.

The great judicial feature of this reign was the institution of the Star-Chamber. Owing to the difficulty of enforcing the execution of the laws where great men were interested, the impunity with which crimes were committed, the evasions practised by the guilty, the fact that juries were universally tampered with and intimidated, and a host of other evils, the results of the anarchy and bloodshed that had reigned rampant during the civil wars of the last fifty years, Henry saw the necessity of restoring the due administration of justice to his people, and by way of remedy devised the institution of a new court of judicature; which, though "apparently

well adapted to correct the evils of the time," by the abuse of its constitution eventually became a mighty instrument of tyranny and oppression:—

"This court," our author says, "consisted of the chancellor, the treasurer, and the keeper of the Privy Seal, one bishop, one temporal peer, and the two chief justices [of the King's Bench and the Common Pleas], or two justices in their absence; who were authorized to call before them all persons charged with 'unlawful maintenance [of suits], giving of liveries, signs, and tokens, and retainers by indenture, promises, oaths, writing, or otherwise, embraceries of the king's subjects, untrue demeaning of sheriffs in making of panels and other untrue returns, taking of money by juries, great riots, and unlawful assemblies.' The meetings of the court were held in a room in the Palace at Westminster, called, from the ornaments with which its ceiling was decorated, the Star-Chamber, a name which thence became attached to the court itself."

The powers of this court, however, were gradually extended; new offences were made amenable to it, arbitrary judgments were pronounced, and severe and degrading punishments were awarded at the sole discretion of its so-called judges. After existing as an instrument of the most abominable oppression for upwards of a century and a half, it was abolished in 1641.

It was in the first year of this reign that the term "Lord High Chancellor" was first introduced; that is, if we may so translate the *Cancellarius Magnus*, by which Bishop Alcock is designated in opening the Parliament. In one of the bills addressed to Lord Audley, in the next reign, he is styled "Highe Chancellor of England."

As in preceding years, a marked difference still continued between the position of the Judges of the King's Bench and Common Pleas and the *puisne* Barons of the Exchequer. Not one of the names of the latter appears in the Year-books: they were not members of Serjeants' Inn, nor even practising previously as advocates, it would seem; and there is little doubt that most of them were promoted from the inferior offices of the Court.

The judges did not sit more hours in the day in this reign than when Fortescue wrote. To all appearance they had an easy time of it, for in the Year-book of 1486 it is stated that the judges rose, "because it was past eleven o'clock,"—dinner-time, in all probability.

Westminster Hall being but little required for judicial purposes, it could find leisure to devote itself to other uses than the administration of justice:—

"On the night of the Epiphany, entertainments, under the name of 'disguisings,' were exhibited there to the people. In the ninth year of this reign, an entry occurs of a payment made 'for providing there certain spectacles or theatres, commonly called *Scaffolds*,' for their performance. There were also certain places under its roof which were designated by the ominous titles of 'Paradyse,' 'Hell,' and 'Purgatory,' the custody of which was evidently a source of profit. The Records give the names also of the 'Potans House,' under the Exchequer, and the tower and house called 'le Grene Lates,' [Green Lattice?] occupied by John Catesby before he was a judge.'

Paradise, we may add, (afterwards known as Heaven,) Hell, and Purgatory—names that, like edge-tools, as Fuller says, "it is ill jesting with"—situate partly under the roof of Westminster Hall, seem to have been originally prisons for the king's debtors; but towards the end of the sixteenth and in the seventeenth century they had degenerated, or received promotion rather, to the status of taverns and eating-houses for lawyers and lawyers' clerks. Heaven and Purgatory were taken down in 1741: with the fate of the other place we are unacquainted.

In this reign we find the earliest notice of the use of mottoes on the rings given by the serjeants at their call. David Lloyd ("State Worthies," 82) says that the device on the ring of Sir John Fineux, at the call of

1485, was *Suæ quisque fortunæ faber;* and one of these rings, with that motto on it, is still in the possession of a noble descendant of that judge. The motto, be it observed, is from Sallust.

The fees paid to counsel at this period, to all appearance, were not very large. Three counsel received 3*s.* 4*d.* each from the mayor and aldermen of Canterbury, in 1500, for advice on the affairs of that city; and the same body paid "Master Recorder of London" a retainer of 6*s.* 8*d.* Where counsel were retained for the assizes, the "cumbrous process" of a deed between the parties was adopted. On trials at Westminster, charges for the entertainment of counsel were frequently made. In a bill of costs, for example, a few years previous to this reign, we have the following items among others of a like description[b]:—

"For a breakfast at Westminster spent on our counsel . . 1s. 6d.
To another time for boat-hire in and out, and a breakfast for two days 1s. 6d."

Reign of Henry VIII.: 1509—1547.

Whether the "Court of Requests" was instituted in this or the preceding reign, is uncertain. It was somewhat similar to the Court of Chancery in its purposes, but for matters of minor importance:—

"Thus, a bill of this court," our author says, "has been lately found, praying for the recovery of a curious volume containing many ancient laws, which the petitioner says 'he verely thynkethe, wythout the said booke, be nat to be seen nor redd.' This book the petitioner had lent to an Irish student of the Inner Temple, who soon afterwards died; and the bill prayed restitution from another Irishman, who had seized the student's property, and taken the book to Ireland. This court was dissolved by 16 and 17 Charles I. c. 10."

The "Court of Augumentations" was also established in this reign, to secure to the king the *augumentation* of the royal revenues arising from the suppression of the religious houses. The early habits of our ancestors, as Mr. Foss remarks, are shewn by an account now preserved in the Chapter-house, which concludes by a statement of the intention of the auditor of this court to proceed as to the arrears "within myne offyce to-morrow at *six of the clocke in the mornynge.*"

On a new Great Seal which Henry delivered to the Chancellor, Sept. 24, 1532, was first introduced the title "Defender of the Faith;" which had been conferred upon him by the Pope eleven years before. The purse in which the Great Seal was carried had hitherto been of a very simple and unostentatious character. The first allusion to it is in 1 Edward II., where it is mentioned as a "certain red purse[c]." In 1 Edward III., the cover of the seal is called "a certain linen cloth;" and afterwards in the same reign, it is styled "a certain purse," "a certain bag;" and then again, "a certain piece of linen cloth." The colour next seems to be changed, and it is called successively "a white purse," "a purse," or "bag of leather," and "a purse of white leather." After this period, "bags," sometimes "of black," and sometimes "of white leather," are mentioned; and in 7 Henry VIII., Wolsey received the Seal "in a bag of white leather." To his "ostentatious magnificence" it is that we owe the gaudy splendour of the present receptacle of the Great Seal. The "bag of white leather" was still retained, but under his custody we find it placed for the first time (transl.) "in a certain other bag or case of crimson velvet, adorned with the arms and insignia of England thereon." To the Cardinal's love of

[b] See Gent. Mag., July, 1853, p. 39.
[c] In Mr. Foss's work these names are in the original Latin.

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"Thus, a bill of this court," our author says, "has been lately found, praying for the recovery of a curious volume containing many ancient laws, which the petitioner says 'he verely thynkethe, wythout the said booke, be nat to be seen nor redd.' This book the petitioner had lent to an Irish student of the Inner Temple, who soon afterwards died; and the bill prayed restitution from another Irishman, who had seized the student's property, and taken the book to Ireland. This court was dissolved by 16 and 17 Charles I. c. 10."

The "Court of Augumentations" was also established in this reign, to secure to the king the *augumentation* of the royal revenues arising from the suppression of the religious houses. The early habits of our ancestors, as Mr. Foss remarks, are shewn by an account now preserved in the Chapter-house, which concludes by a statement of the intention of the auditor of this court to proceed as to the arrears "within myne offyce to-morrow at *six of the clocke in the mornynge.*"

On a new Great Seal which Henry delivered to the Chancellor, Sept. 24, 1532, was first introduced the title "Defender of the Faith;" which had been conferred upon him by the Pope eleven years before. The purse in which the Great Seal was carried had hitherto been of a very simple and unostentatious character. The first allusion to it is in 1 Edward II., where it is mentioned as a "certain red purse[c]." In 1 Edward III., the cover of the seal is called "a certain linen cloth;" and afterwards in the same reign, it is styled "a certain purse," "a certain bag;" and then again, "a certain piece of linen cloth." The colour next seems to be changed, and it is called successively "a white purse," "a purse," or "bag of leather," and "a purse of white leather." After this period, "bags," sometimes "of black," and sometimes "of white leather," are mentioned; and in 7 Henry VIII., Wolsey received the Seal "in a bag of white leather." To his "ostentatious magnificence" it is that we owe the gaudy splendour of the present receptacle of the Great Seal. The "bag of white leather" was still retained, but under his custody we find it placed for the first time (transl.) "in a certain other bag or case of crimson velvet, adorned with the arms and insignia of England thereon." To the Cardinal's love of

[b] See Gent. Mag., July, 1853, p. 39.
[c] In Mr. Foss's work these names are in the original Latin.

pageantry, too, Mr. Foss is of opinion that we may probably trace the modern practice of carrying a silver-gilt mace before the Lord Chancellor; though it may be doubtful whether it was carried before him in that character, or solely as legate and cardinal.

In 1523 an act was passed by which, after reciting that of old time a custom was used that "all clerks and ministers of Chancery should be unmarried," it was enacted that the then-being six clerks and their successors "may take wyves and marie at their libertie after the lawes of Holy Churche."

Though no advance was made in this reign in the judicial position of the *puisne* Barons of the Exchequer, their status was evidently improving. Most of them, as hitherto, had filled lower offices in the Exchequer before their elevation to the bench, but we now find many entering the Inns of Court, and some attaining the high position even of Readers. None of the barons, however, were called to the degree of serjeant, neither were they included in the summonses to Parliament, nor privileged, as the judges, to have chaplains. Baron Westby is mentioned as receiving a somewhat singular grant for a man of his position—that of a poor knightship of Windsor.

David Lloyd says, ("State Worthies," 404,) that Edward Montagu, afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, on assuming the serjeant's coif in 1531, gave for his motto, *Æquitas justitiæ norma;* being the second for which there is any existing authority. Hitherto the necessity of taking the degree of serjeant by royal mandate had been generally considered an imposition, but now it was esteemed an advance in rank—a change which

"originated with the Statute of Apparel, 1 Henry VIII., by one clause of which it is enacted that 'no man *under the degree of a knighte, except* spiritual men, *serjeaunts at the lawe,* or graduates of universities, use any more clothe in any longe gowne than four broyde yerdes, and in a ryding gowne or cotte above thre yerdes.'"

The term "Utter-Barrister" occurs for the first time in this reign. We find it mentioned in the "Orders and Customs" of the Middle Temple,—

"where it is applied to one who, having continued in the house for five or six years, and profited in the study of the law, has been called by the benchers 'to plead, argue, and dispute some doubtful matter before certain of the benchers,' which 'manner of argument or disputations is called *motyng* [mooting];' and this making of Utter-Barristers is as a preferment or degree given him for his learning."

The fees given to counsel in this reign appear to be on much the same moderate scale as in the last. In 1520 "Mr. Christofer Jenney received from the family of Le Strange, for his half-year's fee, the sum of 10s.," which was repeated till 1527, when it was increased to 2*l.* 13s. 4d. per annum. From other entries in the "household booke" of that family, it appears that Mr. Knightly received 8s. 11d. "for his fee, and that money y^t he leyde oute suyng of Symon Holden," and 14s. 3d. "for his fee and costs of sute for iii. termes." Fees of 6s. 8d. and 3s. 4d. are also mentioned.

Of the history of the four Inns of Court it is hardly within our province to speak. We, may however, remark, to employ the language of Mr. Foss —who deserves great credit for the research he has expended upon a subject involved in deep obscurity—that

"the reign of Henry VIII. may be regarded as the period when, beyond doubt, all the four Inns of Court were established upon the system which, making allowance for subsequent changes in the manners and habits of men, prevails at the present day. From the isolated facts that have been recorded, it would be difficult to adopt the tradition

that they existed in the time of Edward III. without some better explanation than has hitherto been given of the *total absence of documentary evidence* in any of the four houses until the reign of Henry VI."

The apparel, too, of the bar was a thing not unattended to. By an order made in 1531, the members of Lincoln's Inn were forbidden, on pain of expulsion, to "wear any cut or pansed hose or bryches, or pansed doblet,"—a fashion, as Mr. Foss remarks, probably introduced about that time by the leaders of the *ton*. A penalty of paying double commons was also imposed in 1541 on any fellow that should wear a beard. The rulers of the Inner Temple went even further in their supervision of the morals of their members; for by a mandate of 13 Henry VIII. a fine of 6s. 8d. was imposed on any one who should "exercise the play of shoffe-grote or slyp-grote"—the game probably known a century afterwards as "shuffle-board."

In addition to the *Utter-Barristers* already noticed, we find three other classes mentioned in the Commons' Book of the Middle Temple in this reign: the students or *Clerks*, who partook of the "clerks' commons," and consisted of the youngest members for two years after their admittance; the *No-Utter-Barristers* being those who "for lack of continuance in the house, or because they do not study or profit in lerning, are not by the elders called to argue in the motyngs;" and the *Benchers*, being those Utter-Barristers who, having been in the house for fourteen or fifteen years, are by the elders chosen to read, expound, and declare some statute to all the company of the house. During the time of their reading they were called *Readers*, and afterwards Benchers. The Benchers, Utter-Barristers, and No-Utter-Barristers formed three separate companies, and partook of the "masters' commons;" which, there being always one less at a mess, formed, of course, a more liberal allowance than the clerks' commons.

The first layman advanced to the office of Master of the Rolls was Thomas Cromwell, in 1534. As if, however, in some degree to qualify him with an ecclesiastical character, Henry VIII. in 1536 presented him with the prebend of Blewbury, in the church of Salisbury, and the following year with the deanery of Wells,—preferments which he held till his death.

Reign of Edward VI.: 1547—1553.

During this short reign, greatly disgraced, there is every reason to believe, by judicial rapacity and corruption, the Great Seal passed into the custody of no less than four individuals, three with the title of Lord Chancellor, and one with that of Lord Keeper; there being but one ecclesiastic, Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, in the number.

In this reign occurs the first intimation of trades being carried on in Westminster Hall; a practice that was not abolished till the early part of the reign of George III. In a grant to Sir Andrew Dudley of the places called "Paradyce," "Hell," and "Purgatory," and the other messuages before mentioned, (in page 56,) is this addition: "Also all the *stalls, shops, and profits of stalls and shops* being within the Hall of Westminster, or within its precincts or circuit."

The motto inscribed on the rings given by the serjeants at the second call in this reign is stated by Dyer to have been *Plebs sine lege ruit;* the third, Mr. Foss says, on record.

Reign of Queen Mary: 1553—1558.

The two most memorable legal incidents, perhaps, of this troublous reign, are the fact that, on the occasion of Wyatt's rebellion, so prevalent

was the alarm in the metropolis that, in the words of Stowe's Chronicle, "this day and other days the justices, serjeants at the law, and other lawyers in Westminster Hall pleaded in harnesse;" and the still more important circumstance that the acquittal of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton for complicity in that plot, affords the first recorded example of jurors being punished for the honest discharge of their duty.

In the year previous to Mary's death, so little work was there in Westminster Hall, that, according to Heylyn, "at the King's Bench bar there attended but one man of law, called Foster, and but one serjeant only, called Bouloise, of the Common Pleas; both having little more to do than to look about them, and the judges not much more to do than the lawyers had." Though a fact of comparatively trivial importance, it may be worth remarking, on the authority of Dugdale, that previously to this time, in conformity with the old ecclesiastical usage, the judges rode to Westminster Hall on mules; but Mr. Justice Whyddon, appointed a judge in 1 Mary, began his career by riding thither on a horse or gelding.

On the 22nd June, 1557, the four Inns of Court issued a united order for the government of their houses; by which, among other things, it was enacted that no one when in commons should wear a beard of above three weeks' growth, under a penalty of 40s.; the same to be doubled every week after monition. The members also were restrained from wearing their study-gowns further in the city than Fleet-bridge and Holborn-bridge, or westward, than the Savoy; and also from wearing Spanish cloaks, sword, buckler, or rapier, or gowns and hats, or gowns girded with a dagger on the back, while they were in commons. Attorneys, too, were rigidly excluded from all the houses.

Reign of Queen Elizabeth: 1558—1603.

The principal legal incident that distinguished this reign was the settlement of the disputed question as to the difference between the powers attaching to the office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and those which belonged to the Lord Chancellor. By 5 Elizabeth, c. 18, which "somewhat adventurously" declared, as Mr. Foss says—and he gives good reasons for the remark—that the common law *always was* that the Keeper of the Great Seal *had*, it was enacted that he thenceforth should have, the same "place, authority, pre-eminence, jurisdiction, execution of laws, and all other customs, commodities, and advantages," as if he were Lord Chancellor of England. The fact, however, that in the succeeding two centuries several Lord Keepers were ultimately raised to be Lord Chancellors, plainly proves, as Mr. Foss says, that although the statute gave them identical privileges, it did not remove the former inequality of rank.

The known disinclination of Elizabeth to grant titles was peculiarly manifested in reference to the judges. Before her time they had invariably received the honour of knighthood; but out of the twenty-seven new justices created in her reign, there were only two who were so honoured, with the exception of those who were raised from the lower to the chief seats in their respective courts. The chief barons were also knighted, but not one of the seventeen *puisne* barons who were successively nominated. During the first twenty years, too, of this reign, the *puisne* barons of the Exchequer held the same inferior rank as their predecessors, and did not even go the circuits, like the other judges. In the year 1579, however, a change took place; and on the appointment of Robert Shute as second baron, in June that year, his patent specially declares that "he shall be reputed and be of the same order, rank, estimation, dignity, and pre-

eminence to all intents and purposes as any *puisne* judge of either of the two other courts."

The motto on the serjeants' rings created in 1577 was *Lex Regis præsidium;* the first instance, Mr. Wynne says, ("Serjeant-at-Law," p. 141,) of a motto being so used. The research, however, of Mr. Foss has discovered three previous instances,—in 1485, 1531, and 1547, as already mentioned.

Of the rogueries of the more lax professors of the law at this period Mr. Foss gives a curious picture:—

"In an amusing account of 'common baylers,' published in 1597, called 'the Discoverie of the Knights of the Poste,' it is said, 'you may have them most commonly in Fleete Street, about Serjeants' Inn, or else about Chancery Lane, or else in some of the pudding-pie houses at Westminster.' Other resorts of these 'good oath-takers' are mentioned thus: 'Out of Term-time, you shall have them commonly once or twice a day walking in Duke Humphrey's Alley in Powles [St. Paul's], or at the Lion at the back-side of St. Nicholas's shambles, or at the Rose in Pannier Alley, or at the Dolphin at the end of Carter Lane, and sometimes at the Woolsack in the same lane, and there lie crushing of the two-penny ale-pot by halfe a day together.'"

In later times the "good oath-takers" about Westminster Hall were distinguished by a straw stuck in the shoe; and hence, perhaps, the still common saying, "a man of straw."

The term "No-Utter-Barrister" appears to have been discontinued before 1574; at which period all members of the Inns of Court under five or six years' standing, and not of the degree of Utter-Barrister, were known as Inner Barristers, a term apparently synonymous with the present word "Student." The students at Gray's Inn in these days seem to have been somewhat disorderly and irregular; for special prohibitions were several times issued "against their going down to the dresser to fetch their own meat or to change it, taking the meat by the strong hand from the servitors, and not sitting down when served."

John Glanville, appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas in 1598, is the first judge mentioned as having commenced his legal career as an attorney; at least, we have a statement by Antony Wood to that effect. In Michaelmas Term 1574, Robert Monson was created serjeant-at-law by special mandate, being the first barrister who was called to that degree for the purpose of being raised to the bench (as a judge of the Common Pleas); thus forming the precedent for the common practice of the present day. Robert Shute, already mentioned, is the first serjeant who was raised to the Exchequer bench (in 1579) as a *puisne* baron: with him, as previously stated, a new system was introduced into that court.

Reign of James I.: 1603—1625.

The reign of James I., so tainted with cupidity was almost every man in office, from the sovereign downwards, was the grand reign also of judicial corruption. Chancellor and judges equally received bribes, both from individuals and corporations, wherever a favour or privilege was in question; mostly dignified, however, with the euphemism of presents or new year's gifts. Sir James Ley offered the Duke of Buckingham £10,000 for the office of Attorney-General; Sir Henry Yelverton, on being appointed to that office, was constrained to present the king with £4,000; and the dignity of the coif even could not be obtained without a payment to the king, or those about him, of £600.

In the first year of his reign the king added another judge to the four justices respectively of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; with the re-

mark, as Coke says, "*Numero Deus impare gaudet.*" He seems, however, to have subsequently repudiated his maxim; for after the eleventh year of his reign the odd number was discontinued.

Some of the judges of this reign—Sir Edward Coke and Sir Edward Montague in the number—adopted the fashion, when they went the circuit, of carrying a large fan[d], with a handle at least half a yard long. Mr. Foss styles this a *ridiculous* fashion; but the notorious malaria of the county gaols in those days was not improbably—no pun intended—the moving cause. The name of "Cursitor Baron" first occurs, in an order of the Inner Temple, in this reign; it arose most probably from its being this officer's duty, like the ancient cursitors in Chancery, to prepare all original writs and other writs *of course—de cursu.*

In the first year of his reign the king issued an order through the judges—in all probability not long to be observed—"that none be henceforth admitted into the society of any house of court that is not a gentleman by descent." Dancing would seem to have been looked upon as one grand qualification of a *gentleman;* for

"on one occasion in 7 James, when the whole bar had offended by not dancing on Candlemas-day, according to the ancient order of the society [Lincoln's Inn], when the judges were present, the *under-barristers,* for example' sake, were by decimation put out of commons, and threatened with being fined or disbarred if the offence was repeated."

The gentlemen of Gray's Inn, on the other hand, appear to have carried their boisterous propensities a little too far; for in 1622,—

"having borrowed from the Tower as many chambers[e] as would fill four carts, they shot them all off on Twelfth-night, with such a tremendous explosion, that King James, awakened by the noise, started out of bed, crying 'Treason! treason!' The court was raised and almost in arms, the Earl of Arundel ran to the bed-chamber to rescue the king's person, and the whole city was in an uproar."

Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere, is said to have been the first lay[f] chancellor since the Reformation who entertained a chaplain in his family.

From an order regulating the costume of the judges, shortly after the close of this reign, it appears that their dresses consisted of black, violet, and scarlet gowns, with hoods and mantles of the same colour; the hood put over their heads, and the mantles above all, with the end of the hood hanging over behind. The summer facing of the gowns, mantles, and hoods was changeable taffeta, except the chiefs', which was velvet or satin; the winter facing was white fur of miniver. For the covering of their heads, they had velvet caps, coifs of lawn, and cornered caps.

By the orders in the reign of James I., attorneys were expressly excluded from each of the four Inns of Court. In including solicitors in these orders, Mr. Foss, in our opinion, is in error; for solicitors, by that name, were unknown probably till the following reign, and it was only gradually that they encroached upon the privileges of the Six Clerks, who, until after 1660, were the only persons authorized to act as attorneys in Chancery.

Our limits remind us that we must here bring our notes and extracts to a close; and this we do with the less reluctance, as we have now reached

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[d] In his next volume Mr. Foss must not omit to give us some account of the first use and ultimate disuse of the boatswain's whistle that we see suspended from the necks of the judges (Coke, for example) of this period Seeing that the judges had often to pay heavily for their appointments, it is by no means improbable that hence arose the still common expression of "paying dear for one's whistle."

[e] A species of small ordnance.

[f] This is the meaning, no doubt; though Mr. Foss says "law" chancellor.

that period in our legal career when its "antiquities" may be said to terminate, and its modern history—from the great multiplicity of authorities that exist in connexion with every branch of it—to commence. To some of our readers it may perhaps appear that they form, upon the whole, a compendium of a somewhat disjointed and miscellaneous nature. It must be borne in mind, however, that they have been gathered from a large field, extending over, thanks to the unwearied research of Mr. Foss, more than one thousand pages; in addition to which, we have had recourse to other sources for some slight aid. Sure, too, we are that to those who love our national antiquities they will prove by no means destitute of interest; and to not a few—members even of the profession included—of some practical utility by way of addition to their stock of legal lore.

Before taking our final leave of these volumes, it may be not inopportune, perhaps, to call the attention of those among our readers who have enjoyed the opportunity of reading Lord Campbell's pleasing books on kindred subjects, to a few passages in which Mr. Foss has remarked upon errors alleged by him to have been committed by that learned Lord. At times, it appears to us, he is somewhat severe upon his Lordship; and that little severity, upon the whole, we are inclined to think misplaced: for one author, in criticizing the labours of another, should always keep in mind the poetic truism, "To err is human;" with equal deference, too, to its classical fellow-maxim, "*Quot homines, tot sententiæ.*" Equally, also, should Mr. Foss remember, that in these days, when courts of law do *not* rise by eleven o'clock in the morning, a chief justice is not unlikely to meet with many hindrances and impediments in the due completion of those literary labours to which, for the public edification or amusement, he may feel disposed to devote his comparatively few moments of learned leisure.

Errors, unwarranted deductions, and culpable neglect in omitting his authorities, are rather plentifully imputed to his Lordship, we observe, (v. 173—176,) in reference to his account of Chief Justice Fitz-James, 1509—1547: into the merits, however, of the discussion we have neither space nor inclination here to enter—*non nostrum tantas componere lites.* In reference, again, to Sir Christopher Hatton (v. 449), the learned Lord is charged, to all appearance, with the exercise of an exuberant fancy in preference to a strict adherence to a detail of facts: and in p. 509, his attack upon the dancing Chancellor is parried by Mr. Foss—and skilfully parried, we think; for, the Chancellor's peculiar position taken into consideration, the charge of unnecessary frivolity seems to be somewhat misplaced. In his assertion, too, that Thomas Egerton was appointed "queen's counsel" in the days of Elizabeth, and so "entitled to wear a silk gown," his Lordship is found to be at fault (vi. 138); there being no appearance in history, Mr. Foss says, that such an officer then existed. Lord Campbell's estimate of the character of Chief Justice Fleming, 1603—1625, is styled by Mr. Foss "a prejudiced account," (vi. 156,) and Sir Edward Coke's authority is pitted against his Lordship's: why the Ch. Q. B. of Victoria should be more likely to be *prejudiced* in reference to his dead and gone brother, the Ch. K. B. of James, than his own contemporary was, we are at a loss to understand. In the life of Lord Keeper Coventry, 1625—1649, the gauntlet, we find, is again taken up by Mr. Foss (vi. 279) in the Lord Keeper's behalf; the learned Lord having, without abundantly good reason, perhaps, styled his conduct towards Lord Bacon, the fallen Chancellor, "unfeeling and discreditable." The tale of his Lordship's offences is completed (vi. 476)—so far, at least, as we have observed—by the error into

which he has evidently fallen, of mistaking Oliver St. John, then a stripling at Cambridge (1617), for another Oliver St. John, a man of mature years, who in that year was prosecuted for writing a letter against Benevolences to the mayor of Marlborough.

Miss Strickland, too, it appears, is not without her *laches*. At all events, on one occasion (v. 380-1) our author is severe upon her—as severe as his gallantry will permit him to be—for rather negligently confounding some obscure "Nicholas Hethe" with Archbishop Heath, ("Elizabeth," 155,) and building upon her mistake, in the luxuriance of her fancy, an unwarranted story of the deprived Archbishop's imprisonment at some unknown place in the North of England.

As to our author himself, having made a pretty fair acquaintance with his present volumes, we are enabled to say, so far as matter of detail is concerned, that to our thinking he is in general correct: as to his deductions, we must of necessity leave them to others for consideration. Occasionally, though but in trifling instances, and but rarely, the vast mass of matter that he has accumulated from so many sources taken into consideration, we find him tripping. Alice More, for example (v. 203), was the stepmother of Sir Thomas, and not his mother-in-law. Samuel Pepys, the diarist, was son of John Pepys, a tailor of London, and not of Richard Pepys, the chief justice, (vi. 468). Bulstrode Whitelocke was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and not at St. John's, Cambridge, (vi. 498). Hart Hall, Oxford, is not "now part of New College," (vi. 434); its buildings being occupied by the society of Magdalen Hall. The Northumbrian Anderson, too—we have Fuller's authority for saying so—lost his ring from Newcastle-bridge, and not as stated in vi. 55. Mr. Foss, we obobserve, repeatedly uses a plural verb after singular substantives connected by a disjunctive, which is a violation of grammar. On what authority, too, does he use the novel word *legantine?* more than once to be found in his account of Cardinal Wolsey.

Let us not be misunderstood—censure we do not intend. Be a writer as careful as he will, it is in the nature of things that he must of necessity be at fault sometimes. From the days of Homer—we have Horace's word for it,—the man who wields the pen has been found "nodding at times;" and found "nodding at times" he will be to the very end of the chapter.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

November 19. The Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair.

Numerous presents of books were announced as received during the vacation. Mr. Thomas Bateman, Local Secretary for Derbyshire, communicated a pencil sketch of a sculptured stone in his possession. It was found, a short time since, by a labourer employed on Tansley Moor. This stone bears the rude figure of a man, but whether intended for a sepulchral memorial, or as a boundary mark, is uncertain. A quantity of wood-ashes were found at a short depth beneath it.

The Rev. T. H. Harford exhibited drawings of paintings in distemper lately discovered on the walls of Croydon old church, representing St. George, in the characteristic armour of the reign of Richard the Second, engaged in combat with the dragon; and also the legend of St. Christopher.

Among the various kinds of fish in the water through which the saint is wading, is a mermaid with her comb and mirror.

Mr. Ouvry, the Treasurer, exhibited two matrices of seals, one of them bearing the unusual device of a man in the act of arguing; legend, MILITANT . CAVSARVM . PATRONI.

Mr. R. Cole exhibited several ancient deeds; among which was a charter of Henry II. granting to Gervase de Wallies the town of Rhenes, (in Essex?) "for the service of one Knight."

Mr. Akerman, the Secretary, read a report of his researches in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Brighthampton, near Witney, Oxfordshire. Fourteen graves were discovered, all containing skeletons, and the greater part accompanied by relics. Two children were found lying back to back. Near the neck of one of them, doubtless that of a girl, was a row of beads, and three Roman coins, one of them of the Emperor Postumus; the others obliterated, but apparently of Gallienus; each being pierced for suspension. Another grave contained the skeleton of a young man, with the heads of two spears lying near the left shoulder. A third grave presented a very singular interment. It contained the skeleton of a man, measuring six feet six inches, lying with the *head due east*—a direction exactly opposite to that in which the bodies of the Anglo-Saxons are generally found. An iron spear-head lay near the left shoulder; the arms were stretched by the side, and the left hand was covered by the umbo of a shield, with which were two studs. On raising the umbo, three of the fingers were found encircling the handle. Beneath the skeleton of the man lay another, evidently of a woman. A bronze hair-pin—the evidence that the deceased was a wife, and not a spinster—was found near the head, a bronze cruciform fibula on the breast and in the lap, where lay the hands, nine beads of unusually large size, fashioned of amorphous lumps of amber, which had evidently formed bracelets. The head of this skeleton lay to the *west, immediately under the legs of the former.* The remains are those of individuals who had attained to upwards of sixty-five years of age.

Three instances of interment by cremation were met with in these researches. One of the urns was ornamented with a very characteristic pattern, and contained a bone comb, and a lump of lead, which had melted and settled in a mass at the bottom. The bones had been submitted to Professor Quekett, who had pronounced them to be those of an adult of small stature. These are supposed to be the sole instances of cremation among the Anglo-Saxons yet discovered in this part of England, and viewed in connexion with the mortuary urns found at Stade on the Elbe, and described by Mr. Kemble in the thirty-sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, are objects of the highest interest to the student of English antiquities. The relics obtained in these excavations have been presented to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, in which are deposited many Anglo-Saxon objects obtained by Douglas among the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of Kent in the last century.

November 26. Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Farrer exhibited an unusually large and fine example of Palissy ware.

Mr. W. L. Banks exhibited a drawing and photographs of an enamelled bowl, of Limoges workmanship, of the thirteenth century, preserved in the church at Brecon, where it has long been used as an alms-dish.

Mr. Wm. Michael Wylie communicated remarks on several drawings of Roman glass ossuaries, and a glass drinking-cup; also of some Frankish

remains exhibited by Mr. Wilmer, the Society's local secretary for Normandy. One of these drawings represents a Frankish damascened sword-pommel, on which are depicted two birds pecking—an early Christian symbol. Mr. Wylie remarked that the unusual character of this pommel would remind the archæological student of those which had been rejected by Mr. R. Smith in the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, both differing from the ordinary Frankish and Anglo-Saxon design and workmanship.

Mr. B. Williams read a paper "On the land of Ditmarsh, its Institutions, and especially its Housemarks."

This interesting agricultural republic, well known on the Continent, is especially remarkable as having been, perhaps, the most striking example of the old Mark Confederation, the foundation of all our institutions. Until the close of the fifteenth century, the waters of the Elbe, being diverted from their present channel by a large island of sand, ran through the peninsula of Busen, and discharged themselves into the Eider. The borderers of these rivers were among our earliest colonists after the departure of the Romans, and have imparted a strong impress of their character, their language, their institutions, and their agricultural customs. Three or four centuries ago, the language of Ditmarsh was the nearest approximation to early English of the Anglo-Saxon offshoots; now it is a dialect of the Platt Deutsch. The original settlers in Ditmarsh were principally Anglo-Saxon and Frisian; they understood in a remarkable degree the art of self-government, and succeeded in warding off all supremacy, until their overthrow by the overwhelming force of the Duke of Holstein, in the 'last fight' of 1500. The old mode of government was as follows. In every parish there were the Sixteens, as they were called, elected for life by the landowners, from the most influential of their number. They met every week, after market; and from them two were annually chosen, called Schlüter, who convened the jurors from the Sixteens, presided over them, and gave effect to their decisions. The number of the jurors depended upon the importance of the case; in trifling cases two sufficed, with the defendant 'himself the third.' The usual jury consisted of nine and the defendant; of these, five only could be challenged. In more solemn cases the number was eleven, with the defendant; and in cases of homicide where there were no witnesses, a jury of thirty was necessary to exculpate the defendant. In all cases, a majority of two-thirds decided. An appeal also lay to the whole assembled body of the people at the *Thing*, where all questions of national policy were decided; or the defendant might claim the judgment of God.

Mr. Williams pointed out some remnants of the ancient courts of Markmoot subsisting until a very recent period in England;—in particular, a manorial court of the "Sixteens" in Oxfordshire, one member of which was annually chosen from amongst the most influential of the yeomen for each of the sixteen hides of which the manor was composed. Proofs were adduced of the custom of the annual division of both the arable land and the common pastures by lot in England, as on the Continent, up to the middle of the thirteenth century. The allotment of the common pastures in England, which existed up to a recent period, was attended with the same accompanying circumstances as in the land of Ditmarsh. Each hide of land had its peculiar Runic mark, which was cut on small pieces of wood, and drawn from an apron (the lap) or bag. Corresponding marks were cut out on the turf itself. Two sets of these marks were exhibited at the meeting—one from Oxon, the other from Sussex—and they correspond in a remarkable degree with the marks used in Ditmarsh. Mr. Williams shewed by examples that these marks were used in the sixteenth and seventeenth

centuries, not only for the hides of land, but for the cattle and ducks of the yeomen, and were made, instead of signatures, to deeds of conveyance. In Ditmarsh they also served to identify the agricultural implements, their owner's stall in church, and his grave when he was no more on this earth. A ticket with the owner's mark is still sold with the house in Ditmarsh and South Denmark. The custom was the subject of many precise regulations in the Icelandic Gragas. In many parts of the Continent, particularly in Ditmarsh, at Erfurt, and at Jena, housemarks served formerly as a lower style of heraldry for those not entitled to the bearings of the noble. These *signa* were also occasionally used by artists, and have been confounded with monograms. Mr. Williams exhibited an instance of a double coat of housemarks, for husband and wife, handsomely sculptured in stone over the door of a house at Erfurt; and also an example of a housemark used as a seal both taken from Michelsen's recent pamphlet on housemarks. He mentioned the mark over the door of churches, which agreed with the marks on the church-lands, as being of a distinct character from the builders' or stone-masons' marks.

In conclusion, Mr. Williams referred to the *festuca notata*, formerly used in the livery and seisin of land; according to Michelsen, a rod inscribed or notched with the *cultellum*, which was also delivered with it, as an inkstand and pen were raised up with a charter; and mentioned an instance of the preservation of such an inscribed *festuca* at Paris to the present day. Several instances of seisin *per fustem et baculum* are given in Madox, and the surrender of copyhold by the rod is well known: the rods of office, borne by great dignitaries, and broken when their allegiance was at an end, are also of an allied character.

December 3. Octavius Morgan, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Sir Percyval Hart Dyke exhibited, through Mr. Edwin Ireland, a copy of the Book of Common Prayer, with the New Testament, quarto, London, 1619—24, which has been inserted in a binding of an earlier date. This binding, as Mr. W. S. Walford shewed, in a communication which he read to the meeting, is stamped with the arms of Henry III., as king of France and Poland, encircled with the collar and badge of the order of the Holy Spirit.

Read,—"An Account of the Investigation of some remarkable Circular Trenches, and the Discovery of an Ancient British Cemetery at Standlake, Oxon," by John Yonge Akerman and Stephen Stone.

In the last session, Mr. Stone communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of the discovery of some curious circular pits in this neighbourhood. He at the same time intimated that he had observed indications of circular excavations in an adjoining field, exhibiting the appearance, among the standing corn, of what is popularly known as "fairy rings." Arrangements having been made by the Rev. the President of Trinity College, and a few antiquaries of the county, an examination of these circles was commenced, and continued for several days. The trenches of which these circles were formed are of one uniform character, the sides sloping gradually until they meet at a certain depth in the manner of a hog-trough—a peculiarity which would render them unfit either for defence, or for the enclosing of cattle. Several of the circles were examined without any particular result; but one of them, having an area of seventy feet, with a trench ten feet wide and three feet six inches deep, was found to have been appropriated to the purposes of a cemetery of the ancient British period. Numerous urns of the rudest type, and filled with calcined human

bones, were discovered at depths varying from six inches to two feet eight inches. Some of them were deposited in an inverted position, but many were standing on their bases. A rude bronze spiral finger-ring was found in one of them, in another a flint arrow-head, and these were the only two relics observed in the course of the excavation, disclosing upwards of eighty interments, which on the south-west side of the circle extended from the outer edge of the trench nearly to the centre of the area. The trench, like all the others, was filled with a fine dark mould, which on the south-west side was mingled with wood-ashes. This spot had, in fact, formed the *ustrinum*, or common burning-place. The bones, in almost every case, had been subjected to powerful and continuous combustion, and had been reduced, as usual, to the appearance of porcelain; but in one instance a body had been burnt with less apparent care, and with a less free access of air, so that the bones had the appearance of charcoal. In one of the urns there were mingled with the human osseous remains the scapula of a kid or lamb, with a few other animal bones, the remains of a funeral feast or sacrifice.

The results thus obtained open up a new field for archæological enquiry, since they plainly indicate that the common burial-places of the ancient Britons were not ordinarily distinguished by mounds; and they lead us to the inference that tumuli were raised only over the remains of persons of rank and station among our primitive forefathers. Plans of the circles, and of the area of the cemetery, drawn to scale by Mr. Stone, accompanied this communication; also photographs of some of the most perfect examples of the urns, taken by Mr. Rowell, of the Ashmolean Museum, to which they have been presented.

December 10. John Bruce, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Edwin Martin Atkins, Esq., of Kingston Lisle; Charles Ratcliff, Esq., of Wyddrington; William Madox Blackwood, Esq., of Rotherfield; and Edward Peacock, Esq., of Brigg.

Sir George Musgrave, Bart., exhibited, through Mr. A. W. Franks, a collection of Roman remains, found chiefly in the county of Westmoreland. They consist of several objects discovered at Kirkby Thore, on the river Troutbeck, on making the foundations of a new bridge, in the year 1838, comprising a bronze *ligula*, five bow-shaped fibulæ, and four ring-shaped fibulæ. Also four bow-shaped Roman and two enamelled fibulæ,—one of them crescent-shaped, the other in the form of a cock—and the upper ornament and the chape or lower end of a scabbard of Romano-Celtic workmanship. With these was included a very fine gold Roman ring found near Thursby, in Cumberland, in the year 1836. This interesting collection is destined by the liberal owner as a present to the British Museum.

A communication was then read on the edifice known as the Temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, by Sir Edmund Head, Bart. The submergence of the temple is conjectured by Sir Edmund to have occurred in the year 79, on the occasion of the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Mr. J. J. Howard exhibited four deeds of the time of Henry VI., with seals of Sir William Oldhalle appended; on which Mr. W. S. Walford communicated some remarks, with a memoir of Sir William Oldhalle himself; who, though almost unnoticed in history, was shewn to have been a person of considerable note in his day. Sprung from an ancient family in Norfolk, where they possessed several manors, he began life as an esquire in the retinue of Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, and went out in the expedi-

tion that resulted in the battle of Agincourt. He was present at several of the battles and assaults which took place during the wars that ensued, and, returning to England, became a privy councillor, was ambassador to Burgundy, Knight of the shire for Herts., Speaker of the House of Commons, and a very influential person at the commencement of the Wars of the Roses, being an active partizan of the Duke of York. Having acquired the manor of Hunsdon, Herts., he built a stately castellated mansion there, and glazed with painted glass some of the windows in the church. Though twice attaint, he would seem to have died in peace about the time of the accession of Edward IV. He left an only child, a daughter, his heiress; who married into the Norfolk family of Gorge. Mr. W. S. Walford pointed out the great inaccuracies of Chauncy and Clutterbuck, and the author of a recent publication, in their very scanty notices of Sir William Oldhalle, and a misapprehension of the general historians as to the supposed absence of the Duke of York in Ireland for several months after the insurrection under Jack Cade—shewing that, in fact, the Duke was in England in the autumn of that year.

December 17. Edward Hawkins, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Letters from Sir Henry Ellis, addressed to the President, resigning the office of Director, were read to the meeting. A cordial vote was moved and carried unanimously, expressive of the Society's sense of the great services rendered by Sir Henry through the long period of fifty years.

The Treasurer exhibited a chatelaine, an Etui-case, and other personal female appliances of the early part of the last century, ornamented with miniatures.

Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited a bronze looped spear-head, and a stone celt, both found in the Thames.

Sir Walter Calverly Trevelyan, Bart., exhibited several objects of interest, comprising—1. A portrait of Charles I. worked in his own hair, surrounded by the motto, beati pacifici. 2. A miniature portrait of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, by Nicolas Hilliard. 3. A fragment of the gold breastplate found near Mold, in Flintshire. 4. The seal of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon, attached to a letter of attorney, 9 H. V. 5. The seal of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, as king of Castille and Leon, attached to an appointment of the Earl of Devon as his lieutenant during his absence from England. 6. The seal of Sir William Neville, attached to a receipt for a payment from Philip Courtney for rent of lands in Cornwall and Devonshire. 7. The seal of Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon, attached to a feoffment of certain manors in Devonshire, temp. Ric. II. The seal of Roger Mortemer, Earl of March, &c., slain in Ireland in the following year, 21 Ric. II.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

November 11. The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, President, in the Chair.

The following new members were elected:—R. G. Livingstone, Esq., Oriel College, R. A. Carden, Esq., Exeter College.

The following presents were received:—

From the Kilkenny Society.	Their Reports, Vol. I., Parts 9 and 10.
From the Liverpool Society.	Their Reports, Vol. II., Parts 1, 2, 3.
From Mr. Rich. Hussey, London.	Copy of engravings of the remains of the Bishop of Soissons' Palace, Septmons, and St. Kenelm's Chapel, Hales Owen.

The President then called upon Mr. Lowder to read his paper on Church Restoration, of which the following is an epitome:—I. The true principle of Restoration considered, opposed to Renovation; the duty of careful study of the original *feeling* of the building and harmony of it; the duty of studiously abstaining from touching or retouching old work, especially in figure-carving and the grotesque; the duty of endeavouring to produce not the effect of a new building, but to leave the old building as little altered in venerable effect as possible, and as much in the spirit of its original designer. II. Modern restorations, from neglecting the true principle of humbly observing the character of the original, succeed only in producing lifeless compositions; the carelessness in observing ancient character; the evils of copying from publications without regard to ancient character; general hints for restorers, &c. The President tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Lowder for his useful paper, with nearly the whole of which he entirely agreed. The meeting was then adjourned.

November 17. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—President, the Principal of St. Edmund Hall; Treasurer, the Rev. S. W. Wayte, Trinity College; Secretary, Mr. E. K. Bennet, University College. Members of Committee:—Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. Buckeridge, Mr. Lowder, St. Edmund Hall, Mr. Codrington, Wadham College, Mr. Ald. Spiers, Mr. Minchin, Wadham College. Auditors:—The Master of University College, and Dr. Bloxam, Magdalen College.

November 25. The Rev. L. Gilbertson, B.D., of Jesus College, in the Chair.

The Rev. A. S. Farrar, M. A., of Queen's College, was elected a member of the Society.

The following presents were received:—

From W. C. Turner, Esq., of Dublin.	Seven Photographs of some of the Ecclesiastical Ruins in Ireland.
From the Kilkenny Society.	Their Report for September.

The Rev. E. Hobhouse, B.D., of Merton College, then read a memoir of Walter de Merton, of which the following is an epitome:—

His birth, both as to time and place, is clouded in obscurity. His father bore no surname at all. He is described as simply William, the owner, in his wife's right, of a small property at Basingstoke, which about 1238 passed into his son Walter's hands, and was by him devoted to the endowment of a small hospital, afterwards placed in connection with his college.

In 1238 he was certainly old enough to be a *clericus*, and this is the nearest clue to his age that can now be found.

He took early to the study and practice of law, which was no doubt the great means of his early advancement and enrichment. By 1240 he had become possessed of the Surrey manors, in which he first founded his college, and which he asserts in his statutes were acquired "Industria mea." He rose first to be Protonotary in the Chancellor's Court, and in 1261 to be Chancellor. He was throughout the whole baronial struggle a faithful adherent of his unfortunate royal master, Henry III., and during his periods of absence, the administrator of his government. At the time of Henry's death, 1272, he was requested by the Convention of Estates to hold the Chancellor's office till the return of Edward I. from the Holy Land, but when the young monarch was established in the kingdom, he resigned the seals, and never resumed office. In 1274 he was elected Bishop of Rochester, and died in 1277.

It is to him that we owe the idea of an incorporated body of secular students, endowed, self-governing, self-replenishing, self-educating. It can be traced in its growth to the founder's mind, exhibited in the successive forms which his institution assumed.

Before 1262, he had created a school for eleven of his own kindred, who were to be nurtured *in scholis* under the care of his future Warden, "Magister Peter," in the manor-house of Maldon, Surrey.

In 1262 he got licence from his feudal lord to assign his manor of Maldon to the Priory of Merton (in the adjoining parish), for the sustentation of twenty scholars, "In scholis degentium, Oxoniæ aut alibi ubi Universitas viget studentium."

In 1264 he had severed the tie which made his scholars dependent on a religious house, and with fresh license from the Earl of Gloucester and a charter from the Crown, he incorporated a "Domus Scholarium de Merton."

Still the *Domus* was at Maldon, not in Oxford. The whole governing and managing body, the warden and bailiffs, and also the chaplains who maintained the religious services, were at Maldon.

The students only came up to Oxford, and that, we may suppose, for no more than the scholastic portion of the year.

In this way the institution very much resembled the halls maintained at that time in the University by the leading monastic bodies, for the sake of giving their younger members the benefit of academic education. Of these Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, maintained by the whole Benedictine order, may be taken as the best specimen. But from 1264 to 1274 the founder of Merton was continually acquiring fresh property in Oxford, which gave him scope for the development of his scholars' accommodation, and finally enabled him to concentrate his institution in that place and on its present site.

In 1270, when he ratified his previous endowments, made 1264, "tempore turbationis Angliæ," the *Domus* was still at Maldon, though the scholars had become a settled body in Oxford; but his last statutes, in 1274, speak of his *Domus* as settled in Oxford, and legislate for a complete and undivided corporation, managing all its affairs, domestic, prædial, scholastic, religious, from one centre, under one head, and having full power to exercise discipline, to co-opt new members, to carry on, in short, a perpetual corporate life.

This completed idea is the one which has become the normal one of the colleges in both our ancient English Universities, and the statutes were copied, in some cases almost verbatim, by the founders of the ensuing century.

The lecturer regretted that no architectural remains of Walter de Merton's works were now in existence, except the choir of his chapel and a small portion of his college. His little hospital at Basingstoke has entirely disappeared. At Maldon, neither in the church nor manor-house is there anything to revive the remembrance of the great and bountiful man who nursed his infant institution there. His name must be honoured, not for the grandeur of his architectural conceptions, but for the wisdom of his institutions, and his bountiful endowment of them.

The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Hobhouse for his paper, pointed out the interest and importance of such investigations, and, after some discussion as to the dates of different portions of the college, the members adjourned.

The last meeting of the Society for the current term was held in the

Society's rooms, in Holywell-street, on Wednesday, Dec. 2; the Rev. F. T. Colby, M.A., of Exeter College, in the Chair.

Members of Committee present:—Mr. Lowder, St. Edmund Hall, Mr. Freeman, M.A., Trinity College, Mr. Bennet, University College, (Honorary Secretary), and Mr. Parker, (Librarian).

Mr. Freeman, M.A., gave an account of his last journey to Toulouse and Alby, illustrating his lecture by drawings of churches and buildings of interest. After the lecture, which was listened to with great interest, the chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Freeman for his lecture, which was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

It is proposed to read, in the course of next term, a series of papers on the history of Oxford, as illustrated in the architectural features of her buildings. These papers will be given in the order in which the respective colleges were founded, and will commence on the first meeting of next term with a paper read by Mr. Bennet, of University College, "On the History of University as connected with the Aularian System of Oxford." A list of the several papers, with the dates of their delivery and the names of the authors, will be published early in the ensuing term.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 6. James Yates, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair.

The Rev. Edward Wilton sent a facsimile of an incised sepulchral figure recently brought to light at Steeple Langford, Wilts., in pulling down the chancel, an early specimen of the Early English style. The slab on which the effigy is engraved forms an interesting addition to the series of sepulchral portraitures of dimensions considerably below life-size. It is of Purbeck marble, measuring twenty-six inches in length, and in perfect preservation, the stone having been turned over to form part of the paving. The figure represents a person in a long dress open in front; the raised hands hold an escutcheon upon his breast; there is no heraldic bearing. At his right side is a hunting-horn, suspended by a strap over the left shoulder; this horn had been regarded as allusive to Waleran *Venator*, who held lands at Steeple Langford at the period to which the chancel lately demolished may be assigned. The costume is, however, of a later age, and the effigy may represent Alan de Langford, who held the office of Verderer of the adjoining forest of Grovely at the close of the thirteenth century. The horn was possibly introduced as a symbol of his office.

Mr. Carrington, the author of an interesting memoir recently published in the "Wiltshire Magazine," on Obsolete Punishments, and amongst others the Cucking Stool, offered some observations on that ancient provision for the discipline of scolds. He mentioned certain specimens which had existed until recent times, and produced a drawing of the Cucking Stool at Leominster. An engine of this description, it is stated, (see Gent. Mag., Dec., 1803,) existed even near the metropolis at the close of the last century, being placed at the Great Reservoir in the Green Park. Mr. Carrington communicated also some useful directions for the preservation of cinerary urns, by means of patent size in weak solution, the pottery having been thoroughly warmed previously to the application. By this method the fragile urns found in barrows, which frequently crumble to fragments, owing to their being saturated with moisture when disinterred, may be effectually preserved.

A very interesting communication from Mr. Alexander Nesbitt was read, describing an engraved brass triptych, of which a rubbing was exhibited, discovered by Mr. Nesbitt in the cathedral at Susa. It was, however, originally placed in the chapel built on the Roccia Melone, 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, by Bonifazio Rotario of Astia, in pursuance of a vow to the Virgin which he made when taken captive on a crusade. A pilgrimage is still made annually to the Madonna di Roccia Melone. The triptych, which represents Rotario in armour, kneeling before the Virgin Mary, who appears in the central compartment, is of especial interest on account of the close resemblance of its workmanship to that found in certain sepulchral brasses in England, regarded as the productions of Flemish engravers,—such, for example, as the fine figure of

Sir Hugh Hastings, at Elsing, Norfolk, the well-known brasses at Lynn and other places. On one of the folding leaves of the triptych appears a figure of St. George on horseback; the armour and costume is exceedingly curious; some portions appear to have been enriched with enamel. This highly curious work of art bears the date 1368. It is carried yearly from Susa at the pilgrimage to the chapel of our Lady of the Snow, assuredly the most elevated place of worship on the European continent.

Mr. W. S. Walford communicated a notice of some remains of mural painting lately brought to light in Eastry Church, Kent, on the west side of the wall above the chancel-arch. The design presented two lines of circular compartments, with subjects in them, consisting of lions passant, griffins, two birds back to back, with some object between them, probably a bunch of grapes, and other details. He offered some observations upon the symbolical import of these devices, which occur so frequently on tiles, and other ecclesiastical decorations; and more especially upon the symbol of the two birds, supposed, according to the prevalent opinion, to symbolize the faithful, and the grapes or the vase, placed between them, the blood of the Saviour.

Mr. Hewitt exhibited a very singular tilting saddle, a back and breastplate of the sixteenth century, and a helmet with falling bevor, from the armory at Alton Towers. These rare objects have been been purchased for the Tower Armory.

The Rev. W. H. Gunner sent a ring-dial or "journey ring" lately found at Sparsholt, near Winchester. Some casts from Roman *antefixæ* found at Chester, and a series of drawings of ancient remains of very curious character in Ireland, were exhibited.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 25. James Haywood, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The following newly-elected Associates were announced:—J. H. Gurney, Esq., M.P.; Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. W. Browne Ffolkes, Bart., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir Henry Stracey, Bart.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert J. Harvey, C.B.; Rev. J. Gomm, M.A.; Rev. Hinds Howell, M.A.; Rev. James Bulwer, M.A.; Thomas Woolley, Esq.; William Aldam, Esq.; Dr. Harrington Juke; Robert Fitch, Esq.; W. A. J. Amherst, Esq.; Wm. Scott Henderson, Esq.; A. A. H. Beckwith, Esq.; F. G. West, Esq.; Abraham Gourlay, Esq.; Charles F. Palmer, Esq., F.S.A.; L. S. Bidwell, Esq.; Robert Canning, Esq.

Various presents were laid upon the table from the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Smithsonian Institute, the Board of Trade, the Canadian Institute, the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, the Archæological Institute, Mr. Carthew, &c, &c.

Mr. Zanzi exhibited the drawing of a paalstab found in the Lake Bosisio; also some flint arrow-heads, the former resembling one now to be seen in the Temple collection in the British Museum.

Dr. Lee exhibited an interesting Cromwellian relic, being the passports granted to Abraham Whelocke, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, signed by Oliver Cromwell, the Earl of Manchester, and others, permitting him to pass from Cambridge to Salford, &c., during its occupation, in 1643, by the Parliamentary army. These passports were pasted into an Arabic translation of Cardinal Bellarmine's work on the "Christian Doctrine."

Mr. G. R. Corner communicated the copy of a deed belonging to the Cordwainers' Company of London, relating to some property in Southwark, near to the site of the Globe Theatre, one of the witnesses to which was a Peter Shakespeare.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming made some observations upon a medieval vessel in the form of an equestrian knight in terra cotta, belonging to the Warrington museum. It had been sent for exhibition, as a rare specimen of this description, by Dr. John Kendrick, and as a further illustration of a former communication on the subject by Mr. Cuming in the September number of the Journal.

Mr. Wills exhibited a very diminutive key, found off Paul's Wharf in September last. It is of the beginning of the fifteenth century, and probably belonged to a small cofferet.

Dr. Kendrick forwarded a remarkable collection of torques in gold and electrina, together with Celtic horse-furniture of bronze, found in Lincolnshire. The torques were highly beautiful, and the horse-furniture superior to that found at Potsdam, now in the British Museum. Mr. Cuming read a paper minutely describing them, which was ordered to be printed, and the whole of the ornaments were directed to be engraved. One of the torques, consisting of four wires entwined, presents an

unique type. Mr. Dender, from Dorsetshire, and Mr. Fitch, from Norfolk, sent early British swords, which were also ordered to be engraved. Mr. Pretty forwarded the rubbing of a brass, formerly in Tyringham church, Bucks.

Mr. Planché exhibited an unusually fine example of Chessapeke-du-tor, and promised observations on the subject.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a pretty silver reliquary of three portions, in the form of a padlock, supposed to have been for containing the relics of St. John of Neemuch, whose emblem was a padlock. It is of the fifteenth century.

Dec. 9. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.

Mr. Lionel Oliver laid before the Association various photographs of places visited during the late congress in Norfolk:—Castle Rising, Binham Abbey, Walsingham Abbey, &c. Those of the castle of Castle Rising were particularly admired.

Mr. Jobbins produced some admirable drawings of the Celtic antiquities exhibited at the previous meeting.

Mr. Wakeman presented impressions of the seals and counter-seals of the lords marchers of Monmouth and Abergavenny, and communicated a paper on the chancery of Monmouth, abounding in historic detail. It was ordered to be printed and the seals engraved in the Journal.

Mr. Pettigrew read a paper containing particulars relating to Kett's rebellion in Norfolk in the sixteenth century, derived from scarce tracts in the library of Hudson Gurney, Esq. Time had not permitted the delivery of this paper during the late Norfolk congress, for which it had been prepared.

Mr. Cuming denounced an antiquarian fraud in the manufacture of flint arrowheads, earthen vases, &c., which he produced to the meeting.

A discussion ensued as to the means of punishing such offenders, but there did not appear to be any available beyond that of making them known, and thereby putting collectors on their guard by reporting them at the public meetings, and mentioning them in the reports, journals, &c.

Mr. Lexmore exhibited a small glazed earthen jug of the early part of the sixteenth century, found near Smithfield in enlarging a portion of Fleet-ditch.

The meetings were then adjourned over the Christmas holidays until the 13th of January, 1858.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 17. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.

Captain Murchison, of Bath, was elected a member of the Society.

Admiral Smyth exhibited a medal struck by the Duke of Northumberland in 1766, in commemoration of Alnwick castle being restored.

Dr. Lee exhibited an interesting medal struck on the occasion of the siege of Leyden being raised, in 1574, through the water being let in upon the Spanish besiegers by cutting the dykes.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, exhibited a foreign sterling, struck in imitation of the coins of Henry III. by Bernard Count, of Lippe, in Westphalia.

Captain Murchison communicated an account of three unique gold coins in his collection, the two first being gold crowns of the first coinage of Edward VI., (of which no specimens had hitherto been found except the half-sovereign and half-crown,) and the third being a pattern for a half-sovereign of his third year, struck by Sir Martin Bowes. One of the crowns is remarkable as having been struck on the reverse from a die of Henry VIII.

Mr. Evans communicated an account of a new variety of the coins struck in imitation of those of Stephen, but bearing the name of WERERIC, and supposed to have been struck by the authority of one of the Earls of Warwick.

A paper was also read, written by the late Dr. W. H. Scott, upon a large brass coin of Maximin, but bearing the portrait of one of the African Gordians.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

The first monthly meeting of the eighth annual session was held on Monday evening, Dec. 27th, in the Society's rooms, St. Peter's Churchyard, the Rev. Canon Blomfield in the chair.

Mr. T. N. Brushfield, Medical Superintendent of the Cheshire Lunatic Asylum, read a paper on "Obsolete Punishments," with more especial reference to those of Cheshire and the neighbourhood. Mr. Brushfield, who confined his remarks to the Scold's Bridle and Ducking-stool, reserving the other implements of punishment for discussion on some future occa-

sion, began with some prefatory remarks on the subject of torture generally, shewing, on the authority of Lord Macaulay, that although it was fully recognised and practised in the continental states, in this our little isle of England torture was never, at any period, the law of the land. It would seem to have originated with the Spanish and Italian torturers, and, despite its acknowledged illegality, to have been introduced into this country under the auspices of the Romish Church, the last instance of its infliction in England being in May, 1640. Two pairs of iron torture gauntlets, used in this city prior to the seventeenth century, were exhibited by Mr. Brushfield, having being kindly lent for that purpose from the Water-tower museum and the city gaol. He then proceeded to notice the brank, or Scold's Bridle, tracing it from the ancient gag and collar of torture, such as the Witch's Bridle of Forfar, &c., enlarged and improved by a study of the German military masks, until it at length developed itself in the instrument ordinarily known as the Scold's Bridle. He then instanced and commented upon almost every known specimen of this iron terror to evil doers, enlivening his remarks by quotations from the early English poets and dramatists, and referring, as occasion required, to the series of diagrams he had prepared. By the courtesy of several of the borough corporations and private individuals, no less than seven different specimens of the bridle were exhibited, varying in shape and atrocity from the rude and simple one preserved at Altrincham, to the more finished, yet infinitely more terrible specimen from Stockport. The remaining five were sent from the Water-tower, city gaol, and workhouse at Chester, the village of Carrington, (the latter preserved in the Warrington museum,) and Mr. E. Noyes, of Chester. Others were known to exist also at Macclesfield, Newhall, and Congleton, all in this county. The Ducking-stool was next illustrated by the lecturer, who in a lively strain described the process by which unfortunate scolds were ducked for the too free indulgence of their tongue. Numerous anecdotes were related of ludicrous scenes occurring in Cheshire during the infliction of this "primitive cold-water cure."

After some remarks by Mr. Hughes on the Cheshire punishment, called "pressing to death," and on other matters incident to the paper, Mr. Hicklin followed with some apposite observations; and the meeting separated under a promise from Mr. Brushfield to continue the subject on a future occasion.

At the second monthly meeting of the Society, held on the 14th of December, W. F. Ayrton, Esq., in the chair, Mr. T. Hughes read a paper on the "Rise and Progress of Literature and Printing in Chester during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." He commenced by referring to the miracle-plays of the fourteenth century, as the first germ of a literary taste discernible in the city; passing in review that celebrated work, the *Polycronicon* of Ranulph Higden, printed by Caxton in 1482; the "Holy Lyfe of Seynt Werburge," by the Chester monk Bradshaw; and the historical productions of John Speed, who, as is well known, was a native of Farndon, in this county. After the Reformation, came the Chaloners and Holmes, men to whom modern Cheshire antiquaries were largely indebted, and about whom there were many particulars to be obtained by collating the records of the Stationers' Company of Chester. Mr. Hughes had carefully searched those records, and the paper of the evening was, in a great measure, the result of that interesting search. Prior to 1592 there was no tradesman in Chester actually carrying on the business of a stationer; but about midsummer of that year William Holme was elected into the company, and was the first stationer established in Chester. Next to him, in 1613, came Peter Ince, a warm admirer of Wm. Prynne, on whose behalf he was, a few years afterwards, mulcted in a fine of £500. The chartered rights of the Stationers' Company were duly dwelt upon, by which it appeared that none but citizens and members of that guild could engage in the business within the limits of the city. Instances were adduced of the right being combated on several occasions by non-resident tradesmen, but in every instance without success, the company uniformly winning the day, and generally forcing the offenders to expiate their fault by enrolling themselves in the company at a heavy expense. In 1656 Daniel King, formerly a painter at Chester, published that curious work, "The Vale Royal of England," and Mr. Hughes demonstrated, for the first time, from the records of the company, that King was the son of a baker resident in Chester, and that he served his apprenticeship with the first Randle Holme, of local heraldic celebrity, dying in 1660, only a very few years after the publication of his work. In 1657 there was admitted into the company one William Thorp, of which individual Mr. Hughes exhibited two most interesting relics, one an engraved book-plate, and the other a printed handbill referring to

his business, both of which papers were, with every good reason, believed to be unique. These relics were handed round to the meeting, and excited considerable interest, more especially as being the earliest specimens of Chester printing at present known to exist. In 1676, John Minshull, afterwards mayor of Chester, commenced business as a stationer, his contemporary in the trade being Humphrey Page, mayor of Chester in 1707, whose son John, also a stationer, filled the same office in 1755. Randle Holme printed at Chester, in 1688, his "Academy of Armoury," the largest and the first complete work that ever emanated from the local press. Mr. Hughes exhibited copies from his own library of this and other rare and early printed works relating to Cheshire, or by Cheshire men, and concluded his paper with a review of Chester's literature at the commencement of the eighteenth century.

Two valuable cases of Cheshire and Lancashire seals, ranging in date from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, were sent for exhibition by W. Langton, Esq., of Manchester, secretary of the Chetham Society.

The Society now numbers upwards of 200 members.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, Dec. 1, the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S., in the chair.

A gold brooch found at Thorpe, in the parish of Fylingdales, was presented by G. J. W. Farsyde, Esq. It has an inscription, the reading and interpretation of which has not been satisfactorily determined. A paper was then read by John Phillips, LL.D., F.R.S., Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford, on the Roman remains lately discovered at Filey.

The numerous burial-mounds and defensive or boundary trenches which are found on the wolds of Yorkshire, shew that the eastern side of Brigantia must have been its most populous region. The military and vicinal ways, the considerable number of camps, and the traces of villas, shew that it was firmly held by the iron grasp of Rome. It is reasonable to suppose that the coast which looks towards the country of the Saxons and Danes would, even in the Roman times, be watched and guarded; and if we now find few traces of these look-outs, it is to be attributed to the action of the sea, which is peculiarly destructive along the sea-boundary of Yorkshire, wherever the glacial drift shews itself in the cliffs. The annual waste is far beyond the average of the English shores, and supposing only the present rate of decay to have prevailed for 1,800 years, more than two miles of solid land may in that time have disappeared, and with it many traces of Roman occupation, in the site of Prætorium and works of less magnitude. This enhances the value of such discoveries as that which took place this autumn at Filey, while the author of the paper was on a visit there.

The high cliff which forms the north side of the bay is composed of glacial drift, resting on coralline oolite; and about the highest part the ground has evidently been moved by man's hands, and raised into mounds, which suggest some idea of defences. Under these mounds, in front of the cliff, appears a band of concrete, with boulder stones, collected from the subjacent drift, set in rough order. And very similar appearances are observed on the north side, about a hundred and fifty or two hundred yards east of the Spaw. The great rainstorm of August in this year caused the fall of a portion of the cliff, and a carved stone became visible, having three levelled parts, and a square mortice on the flat top, along with Roman coins and pottery. The Rev. Richard Brook, the proprietor of the ground, directed an excavation to be made. It soon appeared that the stone first seen stood at the north-west corner of a small rectangular space, and that there were three others at the remaining corners, all set in yellow clay, which had been tempered, and made to receive rudely arranged boulders; the carved stones being set so deeply in the clay that only the upper step was visible. The intervals of the stones were unequal,—seventeen feet in one direction, thirteen in the other. Over the clay and boulders was an irregular thin layer of concrete; on this again a mass of rubbish, pottery, bones, charred oak-wood, and coins in considerable numbers, rising above the upper surface of the carved stones; and the whole was covered with three or four feet of earth, thrown up at some later period.

The angle-stones measured thirty inches at the base, (taking the most regular for measure,) and were twenty-two and a half inches high. The upper step was twenty inches square, having a square mortice in the centre. The stones, no doubt, supported four angle-posts, and probably ho-

rizontal tie-beams, the whole being covered with straw or turf. Humble as the erection was, it may be considered as a probable indication of the existence of larger erections in its proximity. This is confirmed by the extent to which the foundation of clay and pebbles may be traced, and the great abundance of bones of oxen, sheep, deer, and swine, which have been found in the black deposit. That it was occupied by the Romans, and by them only, is evident from the coins and pottery,—nothing of later date being intermixed with them. The coins were not particularly examined by the author of the paper, but appeared to be of Constantine and Constantius. The pottery was Romano-British, no Samian being found among it.

Upon the whole, the just conclusion appears to be that we have here a relic of the Roman coast-guard,—a shed and an area, occupied for a long period of time by ordinary soldiers, possessing only coins of brass and pottery of native make.

The Rev. John Kenrick read the first part of a paper on the Rise, Extension, and Suppression of the Templars in Yorkshire.

THE ABBE COCHET'S RECENT RESEARCHES.

Mr. Urban begs to return his best thanks to the Abbé Cochet, of Dieppe, for a communication received through his publisher, of which the following is the substance, the whole being too lengthy for his pages.

At the end of the year 1856 and in the beginning of 1857, the ancient church of St. Nicholas at Leure, near Havre, was pulled down, and in the course of its demolition various fragments of ancient gravestones were found, belonging to the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, the most important of which bears this inscription,—GIST GVILL DE GROVMESNIL QVI TRESPASSA LAN DE GRACE . . . QVE DEX EIT S'AME.

M. Cochet considers this as a portion of the tomb of "Guillaume de Grosmenil," who commanded the French fleet in the great battle of Ecluse, in which 30,000 French sailors were killed. The date is unfortunately wanting, but the form of the stone, the style of the ornament, the form of the letters, and the name, lead M. Cochet to conclude that this celebrated officer returned to his port of embarkation to die, or that his body was brought back, with those of other officers, to be there buried.

Besides these tombstones, the ruins of the church contained fragments of pillars and capitals of different periods, sculptures, encaustic tiles, and funeral vases of various forms and colours, several of which were pierced with holes, and had served to contain charcoal and incense at the funeral.

The Abbé's report is full of learning and careful research, like everything that comes from his pen, but is rather of local than of general interest. Leure was a flourishing seaport, and the rival of Harfleur in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and it was here that gunpowder was first applied to naval warfare, in 1338, when an expedition was fitted out for the purpose of ravaging Portsmouth and *Hanton*, afterwards called Southampton. This expedition succeeded in its objects, took Portsmouth, burned Hanton, and ravaged the neighbouring country. But an English fleet was sent to revenge the insult, which won the great battle of Ecluse, in which two French admirals were killed, and a third escaped by ignominious flight: one of them, Nicolas Behuchet, was taken prisoner, and hanged at the yard-arm, by order of Edward III., on St. John's Day, 1340, as related by Froissart, tom. i. p. 105-7, edition of the *Pantheon Litteraire*.

OUR NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES.

Another of our very few collections of purely national antiquities has been added to Mr. Joseph Mayer's museum, at Liverpool. It is of a kindred character to that of the celebrated collection made by Bryan Faussett, and it is also from the county of Kent. No further indication is needed to shew that we allude to the well-known Roman and Saxon antiquities gathered from his immediate neighbourhood by Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich. The day is happily passing by when works of ancient art were valued merely on account of their age or of their rarity. A sounder school of archæology has arisen, which estimates them entirely on their applicability to scientific ends; it insists on knowing their history, and is not satisfied unless they admit of correct classification. Thus while objects such as Faussett's and Rolfe's are the more estimated, the miscellaneous masses of doubtful parentage, which so often crowd the auctioneer's rooms, are as justly disregarded by the cautious student who would make antiquities illustrate history or literature. But, unfortunately, ere mere curiosities went out of fashion, materials

such as the practical archæologist could work with became extremely rare, as a visit to our public museums will demonstrate.

When the trustees of the British Museum rejected the Faussett collection, against the advice of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Institute, and of persons well qualified to estimate their merits, and when other assemblages of national antiquities were also refused, many felt that our own country was not properly estimated by the trustees; and as they naturally wish the result of their labours should remain useful to science, they look to other quarters to secure them from dispersion or destruction. This seems to have been the feeling which induced Mr. Rolfe to cede his Roman and Saxon collections to Mr. Mayer, as in his hands they will be secure from those casualties which, sooner or later, usually befal private museums.

Mr. Rolfe's antiquities will be well understood and appreciated by reference to the "Archæologia," the "Collectanea Antiqua," the "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," and the "Remains of Pagan Saxondom;" and Mr. Mayer, we understand, proposes to print an illustrated catalogue of them.

The Roman Wall. — Mr. Henry Mc Lauchlan's survey of this great national monument, we understand, is almost, if not quite, completed; and there can be no doubt it will maintain the credit he gained by the survey of the Maiden Way, which formed part of the proceedings of the Archæological Institute at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

For both of these surveys, made at a very considerable cost, the public is indebted to the Duke of Northumberland. It is not generally known that, a few years since, his Grace, with the very best feeling, proposed, through the then Director, Captain (now Admiral) Smyth, to receive, at the nomination of the President of the Society of Antiquaries, a deputation of antiquaries selected from among those who had made Roman antiquities their special study, with a view to institute extended researches along the line of the wall, on a scale, and to be undertaken in such a spirit, as should leave nothing to be desired. His Grace made this proposal in the most delicate and liberal manner: he offered to pay the expenses, but, at the same time, he generously desired to give the Society of Antiquaries the credit of being at the head of the explorations. Unhappily for the Society, the Duke's proposition was not entertained further than its being mentioned in the council-chamber. No tract in this country is so fertile in monuments of the very highest historical value as the line of the Roman wall, and the great *castra* which flank it. This will be apparent at a glance at the works of Horseley, Hodgson, and Dr. Bruce, and at the inscriptions discovered recently at High Rochester, at Birdoswald, and at Housesteads. What would have been brought to light in the course of more extended excavations under the auspices of the Duke, there is no saying; but there can be no doubt the result would have been most successful.

Mr. McLauchlan was thus chosen to make a regular survey of the great wall, from sea to sea. But we hear his Grace is not contented to rest here; but, with the assistance of Dr. Bruce, (whose work on the Roman wall has been reviewed in our Magazine), will collect together all the inscriptions, published and unpublished, which were found in the wall-district, or which in any way relate to the history of this remarkable fortification. As Dr. Bruce is engaged with preparing for press a third edition of his work, nothing could have been more mutually fortunate than the Duke of Northumberland's decision.

Vandalism in Dorsetshire. — A correspondent writes: "I am sure you have not forgotten, within the area of the Celtic earthwork at Hod, the perfect little gem of a Roman camp, the minutest details of which were easily traceable in the green turf. I had always esteemed this as one of the most perfect things of the kind, if not in the kingdom, at least in Dorsetshire. From its situation I had considered it out of harm's way, but alas! what is there at which covetousness does not grasp? Will you believe it? A brutal farmer has had the entire sward cut up, preparatory to bringing it into arable cultivation."

We know this extraordinary specimen of a double camp well, and for the credit of archæology trust our correspondent is misinformed. In these days, when almost every county has its society ostensibly formed to protect such remains, it seems almost incredible that such things are done without any one interfering. Hod Hill, moreover, is near Blandford, where, and in the neighbourhood, reside zealous members of archæological societies, who surely would have known something of the asserted proceedings; and we should have thought that the landlord himself would have interposed.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

WAS JOHN BUNYAN A GIPSY?

Mr. James Simson has favoured us with the prospectus of *A History of the Gipsies, with a Vocabulary of the Gipsy Language, by Walter Simson,* edited, with Preface, Introduction, and Notes, and a Disquisition on the Past, Present, and Future of Gipsydom, by himself, with the following interesting question respecting John Bunyan, hoping that, if inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, some correspondent may be found able to clear up the subject.

Was John Bunyan a Gipsy?

From all that has been said, the reader can have no difficulty in believing with me, as a question beyond doubt, that the immortal John Bunyan was a gipsy of mixed blood. He was a tinker. Well, who were the tinkers? Were there any itinerant tinkers, *following the tent* in England, before the gipsies settled there? It is very doubtful. In all likelihood, articles requiring to be tinkered were carried to the nearest smithy. The gipsies are all tinkers, either literally, figuratively, or representatively. Ask any English gipsy, of a certain class, what he can do, and after enumerating several occupations, he will add, "I can tinker, of course;" although it is doubtful if he knows much about it. It is the gipsy's representative business, which he brought with him into Europe. Even the intelligent and respectable Scottish gipsies speak of themselves as belonging to the "tinker tribe." The gipsies in England, as in Scotland, divided the country among themselves under representative chiefs, and did not allow any other gipsies to enter upon their walks, or beats. Considering that the gipsies in England were estimated at above ten thousand during the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we can well believe that they were much more numerous during the time of Bunyan[a]. Was there, therefore, a kettle in England to be mended for which there was not a gipsy ready to attend to it? If a gipsy would not tolerate any of his own race entering upon his district, was he likely to allow any native? If there was a native tinker in England before the gipsies settled there, how soon would not the gypsies, with their organization, drive every one from the trade by sheer force? what thing more like a gipsy? Among the Scotch we find, at a comparatively recent time, that the gipsies actually murdered a native for infringing upon what they considered their prerogative—that of gathering rags through the country. But Lord Macaulay says, with reference to Bunyan, "The tinkers then formed an hereditary caste, which was held in no high estimation. They were generally vagrants and pilferers, and were often confounded with the gipsies, whom, in truth, they nearly resembled." I should like to know upon what authority Lord Macaulay makes such an assertion; what he knows about the origin of this "*hereditary* tinker caste," and if it still exists: and whether he holds to the purity-of-gipsy-blood idea, which has been so ridiculously advanced by both the "Edinburgh Review" and "Blackwood's Magazine," but especially the former. How would he account for the existence of an *hereditary* caste of *any kind* in England, and that just one—the tinker caste? There was no calling at that time hereditary in England that I know of, and yet Bunyan says that he was *born* a tinker. In Scotland the collier caste was hereditary, for it was in a state of servitude to the owners of the mines. But who ever heard of any *native* occupation, so free as tinkering, being hereditary in England? The idea is inconsistent with the genius of the British people. Was not the "tinker caste" at that time exactly the same as it is now? If it was then hereditary, is it not so now? If not, by what means has it ceased it be hereditary? The tinkers existed in England at that time exactly as they do now; and who are they now but mixed gipsies? It is questionable—very questionable indeed—if we will find in all England a tinker but who is a gipsy. The

[a] Some writers have very superficially concluded that, because the gipsy race has greatly disappeared from observation, it has been "hanged off." Few, comparatively, have been hanged merely for being gipsies; witness the laws passed in Scotland and Spain, against even the nobility and gentry for protecting them. A gipsy's cunning likewise enabled him to take advantage of the wild and uncultivated face of the country to escape the effects of the various laws passed against his race.

A still greater mistake has been committed by those who hold that the gipsies have been "civilized off," or that their number has decreased by a "change of habit," or by a "freer intercourse with the natives," as Mr. Borrow *supposes*.

class will, of course, deny it; the purer kind of tented gipsies will, of course, deny it; still it is so. They are all *Chabos*—all *Chals;* but they will play upon the word gipsy in its purity-of-blood sense, and deny that they are gipsies. We will find two such gipsies in Lavengro, the Flaming Tinman and Jack Slingsby,—the first a half-blood, (which did not necessarily imply that either parent was white,) and the other a very much mixed gipsy. The Flaming Tinman termed Slingsby a "mumping villain." Now "mumper," among the English gipsies, is a term for a gipsy who, in point of blood, is very much mixed. When Lavengro used the word *Petulengro*[b], Slingsby started, and exclaimed, "Young man, you know a thing or two." I have used the same word with English gipsies, causing the same surprise; and on one occasion I was told, "You must be a Scotch gipsy yourself." Well, I replied, I may be as good a gipsy as any of you, for anything you know. "That may be so," was the reply I got. Then Slingsby was very careful to mention to Lavengro that his *wife* was white[c], a thing not necessarily true because he asserted it, but it implied that *he* was different. These are but instances of all our English tinkers.

The prejudice against the name of gipsy was apparently as great in Bunyan's time as it is now; and there was evidently as great delicacy on the part of mixed fair-haired gipsies to own the blood then as now; and actual danger, for then it was hangable to be a gipsy. When the name of gipsy was by law proscribed, what other name would they *all* go under but *tinkers*—their own proper occupation? Those only would be called by the public "gipsies," whose appearance indicated the pure, or nearly pure, gipsy. However much, in conversation, Bunyan might have hid his blood, he virtually acknowledged it when he said, "For my descent, it was, as is well known to many, of a low and inconsiderate generation, my father's house being of that rank that is *meanest and most despised of* ALL *the families of the land.*" Of whom does Bunyan speak here if not of the gipsies? He says of *all* the families of the land. (The italics are my own). Well might Southey remark, "Wherefore this (tinkering) should have been so mean and despised a calling, is not however apparent, when it was not followed as a vagabond employment, but as in this case, exercised by one who had a settled habitation, and who, mean as his condition was, was nevertheless able to put his son to school, in an age when very few of the poor were taught to read and write." The fact is, that Bunyan's father had a *town* beat, which would give him a settled residence, prevent him using a tent, and lead him to conform with the ways of the ordinary inhabitants; but doubtless he had his pass from the chief of the gipsies for the district. The same may be said of John Bunyan himself.

Bunyan's very appearance indicated him to be a mixed gipsy; for, according to Scott, he was "tall and broad set, though not corpulent; he had a ruddy complexion, with sparkling eyes, and hair inclining to red[d]." And likewise the way in which he married; for, according to Southey, it is said that he and his wife "came together as poor as poor might be, not having so much household stuff as a dish or a spoon between them." His boyhood likewise indicated the gipsy; for he seems to have been at the bottom of much of the devilment practised by the youth of his native village. See, then, when he was confined to Bedford jail, how naturally he took on to making tagged laces to enable him to support his wife and family. But the greatest possible weight attaches to the question which he put to his father, if he was *of Israelitish blood; a question which I have heard put by gipsy lads to their parent* (*a very much mixed gipsy,*) which was answered thus: "We must have been among the Jews, for some of our ceremonies are like theirs."

How little does a late writer in the "Dublin University Magazine" know of the feelings of a mixed gipsy like Bunyan,

[b] *Petul*, according to Mr. Borrow, signifies a *horse-shoe;* and *Petul-engro*, *a lord of the horse-shoe.* It is evidently a high *catch-word* with the English gipsies.

[c] Slingsby said, "My wife is a *Christian woman*, and though *she follows the roads*," *&c.*, (like mixed gipsies). Isopel Berners (whom I claim to have been another mixed gipsy,) said, "I am none of your *chiés* (female gipsies;) *I am of Christian blood and parents.*" These are specimens of the equivocating language of mixed gipsies.

[d] This is a description in every respect applicable to many mixed British gipsies. The race seems to have had a predilection for fair or red hair in such *children* as have been brought up and incorporated with the body. Should a fair-haired native marry a full-blood gipsy, the issue would shew some children like the one parent and some like the other. Should a second crossing take place with a native, the issue will shew still less of the gipsy. Such crossing continued, soon crosses the gipsy *out*, *to appearance;* still not altogether so; for the gipsy will come up, but in a modified form. Mr. Borrow described a half-blood, but a thorough gipsy, in the person of a half-pay captain in the service of Donna Isabel, as follows: "He had *flaxen* hair, his eyes small, and, like ferrets', red and fiery; his complexion like a brick, or dull red, chequered with spots of purple."

when he says, "Did he belong to the gipsies, we have little doubt that he would have dwelt on it with a sort of spiritual exultation; and that his having been called out of Egypt would have been to him one of the proofs of Divine favour. We cannot imagine him suppressing the fact or disguising it." It is very apparent that this writer never conversed with a gipsy, at least a mixed one; or at all events, never directed his attention to the question of his feelings in owning himself *to the public* to be a gipsy. Where is the point in this reviewer's remarks? His remarks have no point. What occasion had Bunyan to mention he was a gipsy? What purpose would it have served? How would it have advanced his mission as a minister? Considering the prejudice that has always existed against that unfortunate word gipsy, it would have created a pretty sensation among all parties if Bunyan had said that he was a gipsy. "What," the people would have asked, "a *gipsy* turned priest? We'll have the devil turning priest next!" Considering the many enemies which the tinker-bishop had to contend with, many of whom even sought his life, he would have given them a pretty occasion of revenging themselves upon him had he said he was a gipsy. They would soon have put the law in force, and stretched his neck for him[e].

The same writer goes on to say, "In one passage at least—and we think there are more in Bunyan's works—the gipsies are spoken of in such a way as would be most unlikely if Bunyan thought he belonged to that class of vagabonds." I am not aware as to what the reviewer alludes; but should Bunyan even have denounced the *conduct* of the gipsies in the strongest terms imaginable—called them even vagabonds and what not—would that have been otherwise than what he did with sinners generally? Should a clergyman denounce the ways and morals of every man of his parish, does that make him think less of being a native of the parish himself? Should a man even denounce his own children as vagabonds, does that prevent him being their father? It is even a common thing to meet with Scottish gipsies who will speak with apparently the greatest horror of what people imagine to be exclusively gipsies; and they doubtless do that sincerely; for I know many of them who have no feelings in common with *the ways* of the *tented* gipsies.

I think I need hardly say anything further to shew that Bunyan was a gipsy. All that is wanted to make him a gipsy for certainty, is but for him to have added to his account of his descent, "In other words, I am a gipsy." But I have given reasons to shew that such verbal admission on his part was, in a measure, impossible. I do not ask for an argument to shew that Bunyan was not a gipsy; for an argument to shew that he was not a gipsy is impracticable; but what I ask for is an exposition of the animus of the man *who does not wish that he should have been a gipsy.* That he was a gipsy is beyond a doubt. To the genius of a poor gipsy, and the grace of God combined, the world is indebted for the noblest production that ever proceeded from an uninspired man. Impugn it whoso list.

Of the "Pilgrim's Progress," Lord Macaulay, in his happy manner, writes: "For magnificence, for pathos, for vehement exhortation, for subtle disquisition, for every purpose of the poet, the orator, and the divine, this homely dialect—the dialect of plain working men—was perfectly sufficient. There is no book in our literature on which we would so readily stake the fame of the old unpolluted English language," as the "Pilgrim's Progress;" "no book which shews so well how rich that language is in its own proper wealth, and how little it has been improved by all that it has borrowed. . . Though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. One of these minds produced the 'Paradise Lost,' the other the 'Pilgrim's Progress:'" the work of a poor English tinkering gipsy. Will Lord Macaulay embrace the gipsy, or will he give him the cold shoulder? Perhaps we may see[f].

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[e] Justice Keeling threatened him with this fate *even for preaching the Gospel;* "For" said he, "if you do not submit to go to hear divine service and leave your preaching, you must be banished the realm: and if, after such a day as shall be appointed you to be gone, you shall be found in this realm, or be found to come over again without special licence from the king, *you must stretch by the neck for it. I tell you plainly.*"

Sir Matthew Hale tells us that on one occasion, at the Suffolk assizes, no less than thirteen gipsies were executed upon the old gipsy statutes, a few years before the Restoration.

[f] It is very singular that even religious writers should strive to make out that Bunyan was *not* a gipsy. If these writers really have the glory of God at heart, they should rather attempt to prove that he *was* a member of this race which has been so much despised and trampled upon. For thereby the grace of God would surely be the more magnified. "He raiseth even the beggar from the dunghill, and exalteth him above princes." I shall wait with considerable curiosity to see whether the next editor or biographer of this illustrious gipsy will take any notice of the present work, or whether he will dispose of it somewhat in this strain: "One of Bunyan's modern reviewers, *by a strange mistake,* construes his self-disparaging admissions to mean that he was the *offspring of gipsies!*"

TEMPLE OF JUPITER ON THE GRAND ST. BERNARD.

Mr. Urban,—It is well known that a temple, dedicated to Jupiter, formerly existed near the summit of the pass of the Grand St. Bernard, and numerous coins, medals, and inscriptions have been found near the spot which has been traditionally considered as its site, (Smith's Dict. of Gr. and Rom. Ant., *vice Alpes*, citing Orellius). It has been stated that "no trace whatever now remains of this temple," (Murray's Handb. of Switzerl., p. 322, 7th ed.,) and De Saussure, who wrote about a century ago in describing the route from Aosta to the Grand St. Bernard, says, "On passe au plan de Jupiter, ainsi nommé à cause d'un temple et d'un hospice qui existaient là du temps des Romains" (*Voyages dans les Alpes, partie pittoresque*, p. 191,) evidently implying that he had not seen the site of the temple, and that by the *plan de Jupiter* he referred to a part of the road so called, and not to the exact locality of the temple itself. It seemed to me not very probable that every vestige of this temple should have so totally disappeared as to leave no marks, at least, of its site; and on a late visit to the Grand St. Bernard I enquired of the *Hospitalier Chanoine*, Monsieur Tissière, if the fact accorded with this statement, when he obligingly pointed out to me, at a short distance from the convent and from the road, and within the present boundary of Sardinia, the distinct traces of the ground-plan of the temple, as marked by a considerable depression in the rock, and scattered stones, and occasional fragments of Roman brick.

He also pointed out to me a portion of a cornice lying within the site, and containing the Roman letters PAV deeply cut in the stone; which he interpreted as meaning *Penninæ Alpes Vallis*. We know from Tacitus and other writers, that *Penninæ Alpes* was the appellation given to this portion of the Alps; probably from the Celtic god or goddess Penninus, or Pennina, formerly worshipped in this country; and that *Vallis* was the name given to the province to the south of Helvetia.

The question naturally occurs, whether the inscription mentioned is complete in itself and correctly interpreted, or whether it formed part of a larger inscription? Perhaps some of the learned readers of the Gentleman's Magazine can throw light on this question, and can refer to the transactions of antiquarian societies, or other authorities descriptive of the antiquities referred to, and in verification of Dr. Smith's statement as to them.

Mons. Tissière also obligingly shewed me a collection of coins, medals, and other antiquities which have been discovered at various times at this spot, of which, however, I had only a transient description; but was glad to learn from him, that a member of the fraternity is engaged in a history of the Alps, in which an account will be given of these interesting remains. Accounts have appeared, as I understood from him, of some of these discoveries in various antiquarian and other periodical works. W. W.

Edgbaston, Dec. 10, 1857.

DR. WALTER RALEIGH.

Mr. Urban,—The following rough notes concerning Dr. Walter Raleigh, who, Hearne says, was barbarously murdered, will be of interest to Mr. Riley, who enquires concerning his family and death in your last number, and also perhaps to some other readers of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Dr. Walter Raleigh, who afterwards became Dean of Wells, was the second son of Carew Raleigh, Knt., of Downton in Wiltshire, who was the elder brother of the famous Sir Walter, the navigator and historian, and the son of Walter Raleigh, Esq., of Fardel in Devonshire. He was born at Downton, his father's seat, in or about the year 1586. His mother was Dorothy, daughter of William Wroughton, of Broadhinton, who had been formerly married to Sir John Thynne, Knt. The foundation of his education was laid at Winchester School; from thence he proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford, which he entered in 1602. He afterwards became chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke, and held the rectories of Chedsey and Streat, with the chapel of Walton; subsequently he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I., and on the 13th of January, 1641, was created Dean of Wells.

On the breaking out of the civil war he was, if we may believe Walker, "Persecuted in the most Outragious and Barbarous manner imaginable; being Sequestered, and Hurried from one Prison to another; and still there *Immured* where several Prisoners died of the Plague." Walker's royalism is, however, so very extreme, and his hatred of the republicans so unreasoningly intense, that we may be permitted to doubt whether the "Loyalty

to his Prince, and Zeal for the Church," which he asserts to have been his only crimes, were of that passive nature that the recorder of his sufferings would have us believe. On the authority of some one, whose name is not given, but who we may guess to have been the "very ancient Gentleman of Wells" whom Walker quotes at the end of the article, we are informed that his parsonage-house was plundered, his wife turned out of doors, and forced to spend two nights in the corn-fields, because it was a "Capital Crime" for the neighbours to find her lodgings. Dr. Raleigh subsequently took refuge in Bridgwater, where he continued until the surrender of that place, when he was made prisoner; he was now removed from prison to prison, and treated with much unnecessary severity. His last place of confinement was his own house, the Deanery of Wells, then turned into a gaol—his keeper, David Barratt, the constable of that city, a man who is said to have been at one time a shoemaker, (Walker calls him a "Renegardo Welshman," and tells a story about him being guilty of bigamy). This man, there can be no doubt, treated him with great harshness, but it seems very doubtful whether he can be said to have murdered him. His death was brought about in the following manner:—One day his keeper found him writing a letter to his wife, which he endeavoured to take from him to examine, thinking, or professing to think, that it was a letter to some cavalier; Dr. Raleigh struggled to prevent this, whereupon the keeper drew his sword and inflicted a wound that proved mortal. He died in six weeks after the blow was given, on the 10th of October, 1646. He was buried before the Dean's stall in the choir of Wells Cathedral, and over his grave was laid a rough old marble slab, probably an effaced memorial of one who had gone to his rest ages before: it still covered his grave when Anthony Wood wrote his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and remained without any inscription to his memory.

Barratt was tried for the murder, but was acquitted, as it was said, through the artifices of the persons then in power. Walker says that Mr. Standish, the clergyman who performed the burial service over Dr. Raleigh's remains, was kept in custody "till the very Hour of his Death" for that crime; but this is very improbable, for Wood—a far more trustworthy authority in any case, and one who had much better means of obtaining accurate information—merely says that "one Standish, a clergy-vicar of that cathedral, was afterwards questioned by the aforesaid committee for burying him *in* the church." (See Anthony Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses, sub nomine;* Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," fol., 1714, part ii. p. 71; *Reliquiæ Raleighanæ*, edited by Dr. Simon Patrick.)—Yours, &c.,

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

CHAUCER'S MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

MR. URBAN,—Happening to be passing by Poets' Corner the other day, I dropped into Westminster Abbey, wishing to see the effect of restoration on Chaucer's monument, which I vainly supposed had been accomplished, knowing well that a few years since some influential gentlemen formed themselves into a committee with the view of raising the necessary funds for that purpose.

As may be supposed, my surprise was only equalled by my disgust at seeing, not only that no restoration had been effected, but that this beautiful tomb was entirely hemmed in by umbrella-stands, thereby concealing it wholly from the view of visitors.

My chief object in thus addressing you is to say that, should there still exist any deficiency in the money subscribed to carry out the proposal, I shall be very happy to hand over my mite, through you, to help to remove the same, and doubtless many others will wish to follow my example.

Yours, &c., H.

CUNNINGHAM'S HANDBOOK OF LONDON.

MR. URBAN,—Under the head of "Garraway's Coffee-house," Mr. Cunningham quotes the story of Dr. Radcliffe and his loss by the South Sea Bubble, from Tom Brown's Works, ed. 1709, (iv. 7). This must be an error, for Tom Brown died in 1704, and Radcliffe did not lose his five thousand guineas till eleven years after 1709. Under the head of "Blackman-street, Borough," Mr. Cunningham says, "It was sometimes called Blackmore-street, but why so called I have been *unable to discover*." Did it never occur to him that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a black man was called a "Blackamoor," or "Blackamore?" the latter of which words was spelt *blackmore* as often as not. Under "Old St. Paul's" the exe-

cution at Rome of Banks and his horse for witchcraft is mentioned. Mr. Halliwell, however, in the notes to his folio edition of "Love's Labour's Lost," says that Banks was a vintner in London many years after the date of his alleged execution at Rome. Yours, &c., SIGMA.

NONCONFORMISTS.

MR. URBAN,—I presume John Spilsbury is meant, who was ejected from the vicarage of Bromsgrove in 1666. See Calamy's "Nonconformists' Memorial," vol. iii. p. 387; "Baxter's Life," part iii. p. 92. He was admitted at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Oct. 20, 1646, aged 16,—son of William Spilsbury, of Bewdley; and in Oct. 1648 he was appointed a clerk of Magdalen College, in place of one ejected by the Parliamentary Commissioners. On June 27 in the following year he took his degree of B.A., and in 1650 he was elected Fellow of the same college. He retained his Fellowship till 1660; he was buried at Bromsgrove, June 14, 1699. (See also three letters from John Howe to Spilsbury, in Howe's Works, vol. iii. p. 591.)—Yours, &c.,

Magd. Coll., Oxford, J. R. BLOXAM.
Dec. 20, 1857.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. (*The Laws of the Anglo-Saxons.* Edited by Dr. REINHOLD SCHMID, Professor of Law in Bern. Large 8vo., lxxxiii. and 680 pp. Leipzig.) — It is now twenty-five years since Dr. Reinhold, then Professor in Jena, published the first volume of a work under a similar title to the above, and containing a large part of the same materials. At that time, Mr. Thorpe's great work, which has since caused so great a revolution, had not appeared, and Reinhold was reduced to the necessity of making the best use of the miserable texts then in existence. With all its faults it was a gigantic advance, a mighty improvement; it gave new readings and new materials, and also a good translation. Instead of continuing this book, Professor Schmid has re-written it altogether, and it now contains—

I. Preface to the first edition.

II. Preface to this new edition.

III. Introduction. On the sources, texts, and manuscripts of the Old-English laws.

In this we have a labour from which Mr. Thorpe had shrunk, but which is of the highest value to the student, and is much fuller and more exact than in the first edition. Indeed, if there had been any school of old English lore in England itself, that gentleman would hardly have dared to place his texts before the public in the naked, and cavalier, and often mysterious way in which he accomplished the task. He was careless of control, because he feared none. With all his excellence he was neither critical nor explanatory. And this although he had the precious MS. originals before his eyes, which should have been examined, and compared, and described with the most jealous circumspection.

IV. The old English Laws, admirably arranged. We have on the one page the original text; also the various readings below it, with select notes; and on the opposite side, in parallel columns, Schmid's own German translation, in close contact with the old Latin version, when such exists. Latin texts which have no original are printed in their places.

V. *Anhang.* An appendix of various more or less forensic documents, which cannot be called formal laws, but which, as public or private *annotata*, are intimately connected therewith, and may be useful for comparison and as *scholia.* Six of these pieces are not in Thorpe, namely:

No. XVII., 1. *Exorcismus.* From *Textus Roffensis.*

No. XVII., 2. *Exorcismus ferri.* From *Textus Roffensis.*

No. XVII., 3. *Exorcismus panis.* From *Textus Roffensis.*

No. XVIII. *Excommunicationis forma.* In old English. From Wornley.

No. XIX. *Pseudoleges Aluredi.* From Brompton

No. XIX. *Pseudoleges Canuti.* From *Kolderup-Rosenvinge.*

VI. The volume concludes with a valuable contribution to old English lexicography and jurisprudence, a glossary of 160 pages, double columns, small type, treating of the forensic terms, old English and Latin, which occur in the body of the work. Not only what is given by Mr.

Thorpe is here included and digested, but numerous additions have been made; and several articles, which are in alphabetical order, have been carefully drawn up. The author exhibits not only much learning and reading, but a judicious taste and compact style.

Of course the reader will not expect us, in this short notice, to go into detail to discover small errors, and hunt for things possibly mistranslated or misunderstood. This is not the place for any such attempt, which, to be done properly, would fill as many sheets as we here can command paragraphs. It will be sufficient if we give it as our opinion, in a few words, that this is the most complete and most useful and correct edition of our old laws which has yet appeared. The author has hereby largely added to his already wide reputation, and his work will probably remain for many years the received text-book on the subject. Professor Schmid well deserves the thanks of our countrymen for this noble contribution to our olden literature, and we feel much pleasure in bearing our testimony to the service he has so nobly rendered.

But this brings us to another and more melancholy consideration. Why is it that so many of these deep and learned investigations into English philology, antiquities, and history, are left to be accomplished by foreigners? How is it that the sources of our rich ancient mother-tongue are not studied in its earliest remains and in our public schools, and the minds of our children thereby diverted from frivolity and imbued with greater love for national literature? Foreigners hardly believe it possible that in all our richly endowed universities, the nursing-mothers of our rising talent, we have but one single chair of Anglo-Saxon; but one professor of its own speech from the Heptarchy to the Conquest, from the fifth century to the eleventh; no tracing of the transition dialects, the early and middle English, from Layamon to Chaucer and Shakespear; no investigator of the old North-English (Northumbrian), in relation to the old South-English (the "West-Saxon" as it is barbarously called). All this, and much more, is almost a sealed book in our own land, and among our own youth. It must all be accomplished by strangers and foreigners. We must emigrate to Scandinavia, or Germany, or America, to hear lectures on our own tongue, and to grasp its connection with the kindred dialects.

Apart from all our splendid collection of old English poetry, a treasure surpassed only by Iceland, and in some respects not even by that old seat of song, and our chronicles and homilies and scientific treatises, and to confine ourselves only to such practical things as our laws,—the very foundation and life of our whole political system—what an immense scope for investigations connected both with words and things; for political, historical, and ecclesiastical antiquities; for some of the most momentous questions connected with Church and State, is here afforded! But our halls are silent thereon. We may discuss every iota of a Greek harangue or a Latin lex, but we have no means of studying the institutions and traditions and "right" of our own forefathers. Can we wonder at so much crude theory, so much slip-shod criticism, so much empty phrase, when the elements and the ballast are wanting. Of course, under these circumstances, we can scarcely complain that Professor Schmid, like the rest of his countrymen, claims the riches and honours of England as his own, makes us all Germans, and calls our language "a German dialect." If we will effectually put down this usurpation, we must begin by patient study of our own olden letters, and must establish learned university centres, whence the national light may be diffused through every portion of society.

We have spoken out on this subject, and it is high time, for we hope soon to have an opportunity of noticing two or three other large and most important works, all edited by foreigners, the one from printed sources, the other from the MS. on the old literature of North and South England!

The Boscobel Tracts, Relating to the Escape of King Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester, and his subsequent Adventures. Edited by J. Hughes, Esq., A.M. Second Edition. (London and Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons)—"Ever charming, ever new," as the poet sings, we cordially greet a fresh edition at last of this interesting memorial of English loyalty and kingly courage in adversity. We say "at last," because it is now upwards of a quarter of a century since the first edition made its appearance; and unless the impression then sent to seek its fortune was upon a much more stupendous scale than we have any reason to suppose it to have been, the tardy demand for a second—we advisedly say it—does not speak very flatteringly for the good taste or curiosity of our historical readers of late.

It was owing to an urgent request made by the good and learned Bishop Copleston, some thirty years ago, that Mr. Hughes undertook the compilation of the "Boscobel

Tracts;" and it was in accordance with his plans and suggestions that under its present form the work first saw the light. Many years have now passed since the grave closed over the worthy prelate, and his letter of exhortation and advice—the *fons et origo* of the work—without either breach of confidence or impeachment of delicacy, is placed before the public view. In it we observe, among other useful hints, the editor is recommended to allow no fact whatever to escape his investigation that is in any way connected with the escape of Charles after the battle of Worcester; to do his best to recover for the historic reader all that is not absolutely lost; to set every fragment in its due and proper place; to ascertain, with scrupulous exactness, all names, dates, and distances; to separate and reject all unauthorized traditions or popular embellishments; due care being also taken to illustrate the narrative with views of the present state of the buildings or other objects mentioned in the story, and to annex such notices of persons and objects as are undoubtedly authentic, and may tend to create an interest in the reader's mind.

The task thus imposed equally by friendship, discrimination, and good taste, was rendered none the less obligatory by the then recent appearance of Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock;" a work, the fascinating beauties of which were not unlikely to lead the great majority of its readers very much astray, by making King Charles a sojourner during his escape at that place, and bringing him into a connexion with the "merrie divell" there playing his pranks, for which in reality there existed not the slightest warranty,—a departure from historical accuracy, more mischievous in its results, to our thinking, and less uncommon with the mighty novelist, than the learned editor seems inclined, in his answer to the prelate's animadversions on the subject, to admit.

How far Mr. Hughes has conformed to the worthy bishop's suggestions our readers will be to some small extent enabled to judge from the few particulars relative to the contents of the work that we can at present find room to give. Those who are desirous of being satisfied as to further minutiæ, must of necessity have recourse to the volume itself,—one that, whether for its matter and its illustrations, or for its substantial paper and its splendid type, we can unhesitatingly recommend to the polite attentions of their purse-strings.

In addition to the correspondence already alluded to, the editor gives us in his Introduction a very full and interesting account of the various authorities at present known to exist in reference to his subject; and from the most trustworthy of these, after a careful sifting of all contradictory evidence, he has compiled a diary of the king's movements from the moment of his departure from Scotland till his safe arrival in France. The diary, which forms perhaps the most useful portion of the volume, is followed by an extract, relative to the escape, from Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, authentic in some respects, but replete, as the editor remarks, with errors of a serious kind. A "Letter from a Prisoner at Chester" then follows, descriptive of the battle of Worcester, and reprinted from the "Clarendon State Papers" (1773). We next have "An account of his Majesty's Escape, &c.," as dictated to Samuel Pepys by the king himself, first printed by Lord Hailes from the Pepysian MSS. at Cambridge. This is followed by "Boscobel," in two Parts, by Thos. Blount, first published shortly after the Restoration. We then have the "Narrative of Mr. Whitgreave," who concealed the king at Moseley Hall after his departure from Boscobel; the "Letter of Mr. William Ellesdon," who fruitlessly attempted to secure the royal fugitive's embarkation at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire; and, last of all, the "*Claustrum Regale Reseratum;* or, King Charles the Second's Concealment at Trent;" the work, it is supposed, of Mrs. Anne Wyndham, the wife of his loyal and gallant entertainer at that place.

And neither in the matter of illustrations, where more serious difficulties might have been anticipated, has Mr. Hughes shewn himself unmindful of his worthy patron's suggestions. The work is enriched in this department with views of Boscobel House, (two in number,) the Royal Oak, at Boscobel, Moseley Hall, and Trent House; a curious old picture of Charles, attended by the Penderels; a plan of the battle of Worcester; and a chart of King Charles's wanderings during his flight.

In the appendix are to be found voluminous pedigrees of the families of Penderel, Whitgreave, Wyndham, Lane, Carlos, and Norton, names worthy to be honoured for all time in the annals of loyalty and devotedness. Whatever Charles's other faults may have been, with reference to the general supporters of the royal cause, it is undeniably clear, from Mr. Hughes's Diary (pp. 88—96) that he was by no means wanting in abundant gratitude towards those, both high and low, who had so signally aided him in his hour of need. Even now the descendants of the Penderels, many of them settled in the United States, are the yearly recipients of substantial marks of the royal gratitude; and

during his lifetime, in addition to the grant of considerable fee-farm rents from the public purse, large sums of money were expended by the king's command upon different members of the family, in the shape of bounties, advances to promote their furtherance in life, and the like.

Though he omits to notice it in the present volume, Mr. Hughes is probably not unacquainted with the fact that the pedigrees and recent claims of the different branches of the Penderel family were elaborately reviewed in a cause heard before Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, in the year 1846 or 1847; the name of the suit we cannot at this moment call to mind.

Landmarks of History. Modern History: from the Reformation to the Fall of Napoleon. By the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe;" "Kings of England," &c. (London: Mozleys; Masters & Co., 12mo., 579 pp). The author will be able, probably, at least as well as we can, to inform our readers upon the end and aim of this useful little book:—

"The Landmarks of History," we quote from the preface, "have now been brought down as nearly to our own times as could be accomplished without entering too much on contemporary history. Napoleon's death appears the fit close for the last of the great drama of the Revolution, and the scenes which fall within our own memory and observation, have not yet developed their import, so as to enable us to judge of their true meaning and tendency. In closing the task, perhaps too rashly undertaken, we have only to repeat, what has been before said, that this little book aims at no originality of views, nor at revelations of new facts. It is a mere compilation of the more memorable events recorded in standard histories; and all that it attempts is, so to class them together as to elucidate the spirit of each period, and bring into relief the characters of the chief actors, in the hope of letting history fulfil its true purpose, namely of being a great lesson in principle, rather than a mere record of dates, names, and events."

In general, the work has the appearance of being as carefully executed as its contents are judiciously classified. Useful, however, as it is in its present form, with the aid of an index it might have been made doubly useful. The only faults that have met our view, so far as our perusal has extended, are an occasional tendency to slur over great events, and to make too much of trifling, unimportant details; and the repeated use of epithets which are at once unnecessary and beneath the dignity of history, even in a condensed and abbreviated form. For example, the abdication of James II. and the accession of William and Mary are dismissed in about a dozen lines, (p. 308); an equal, if not a larger amount of space being conceded (p. 320) to the story of the seclusion of Carlos II. of Spain, and his visit to the coffin of his departed wife. In a book like this, the value of every half page should be duly weighed.

Among the instances of misplaced or unnecessary epithets, we would cite the following: "poor James himself," (p. 309); "the great good Bossuet," (p. 317); "poor Madame Guyon," (p. 317); "next in succession to the poor little Dauphin," (p. 340); "poor little Louis XV.," (p. 371); "the poor child," (p. 372); "poor Stanislas," (p. 390); "poor Augustus," (p. 419); a list which, so far as the undignified word *poor* is concerned, might on examination be considerably extended.

With these and a few similar objections, to style rather than to matter, we can cordially recommend the book to the thoughtful reader of modern history, whether young or old: its "great lesson in principle" is throughout most ably conveyed, and, small as its size is, it will be found on examination to be very much more than, to use the author's own words, a "mere record of dates, names, and events."

Pitcairn: the Island, the People, and the Pastor. To which is added an account of the original settlement and present condition of Norfolk Island. By the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray, M.A. 12mo.—This is the eighth time that Mr. Murray has appeared as the historian of the Pitcairn islanders, a fact which sufficiently speaks for the interest that has been generally taken in the simple but varied details which have at length accumulated in the goodly volume before us. The romance of the "Bounty" mutiny, the tragic horrors of the first settlement of Pitcairn, the patriarchal rule of John Adams, and the simple virtues of his rising community, are matters now familiar to most readers; but a change has come over Pitcairn. It is now left to its primeval solitude in the wide ocean. The population had long outgrown its narrow means of support without external aid, and they have removed, *en masse*, to a larger and more fruitful island. It will be remembered that the inhabitants of Pitcairn left it once before, for Otaheite, in 1831; but that emigration proved a failure, and they returned in 1833. They were then only 87 in number, in 1856 they amounted to 194—all one family, it may be said, for they are connected by the intermarriages of three or four generations, and bear only eight surnames, namely, Adams, Christian, M' Coys, Quintal, Young, Buffett, Evans, and Nobbs. On the 8th of June, 1856, they landed at Norfolk Island, re-

cently vacated by its convict establishments :—

"The Bishop of New Zealand, (says Mr. Murray,) before his last visit to England, touched at Norfolk Island, and was much struck with the beauty of the place, and its fine climate. The contrast of the external features of nature with the spirit of the human population, was powerfully pourtrayed to him; and he drew a lively comparison of what the island was, with what it might be. 'It was designated (said one who lived there nearly four years) the Ocean Hell. I doubt not but eventually the presence of the Pitcairn people will make it what nature intended it to be, an earthly paradise.' These words were used before the project had been matured for conveying this fine estate to the people of Pitcairn."

The emigration was effected under the direction of Sir William Denison, the Governor of New South Wales, and at an estimated expense of £5,580, which is defrayed by Government. In a letter to Mr. Murray, Sir William expresses the great interest he takes in the people of Pitcairn, and that he has done his best in the arrangements made for their settlement in Norfolk Island, to secure a continuance of their former systems and habits, so far as may be compatible with the change of place and circumstances. "They are now (he adds) occupants of a most fertile island, with stock of all kinds, with tools and appliances for all their immediate wants." Henceforward they will probably be independent of charitable aid in respect of bodily sustenance; but no Christian heart that has ever been interested in their past history, can cease to beat in sympathy with their future prosperity and welfare. Mr. Murray's "Short Account" of their settlement in Norfolk Island may be procured separately from the new edition of "Pitcairn."

The Theory and Practice of Landscape Painting in Water-Colours, by George Barnard, (London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.), is the best work we know on the subject. Mr. Barnard is not only a practical teacher and skilful manipulator, but has thoroughly mastered the theory of colour, a point in which so many artists have failed. Artists have all along acted on the supposition that one colour was complementary to another, for in none of our English scenes of country life do we find the old woman's red cloak or the ploughboy's red waistcoat missing; but it was not until M. Chevreul laid open the laws of simultaneous contrast, that the subject was understood. Mr. Barnard has shewn, in the coloured plates illustrating the work, that gray contrasted with yellow appears of a violet hue, with blue it appears orange, and red with green. It is of course out of the question that we should give an analysis of the work, the chief merit of which, to our mind, is the practical manner in which everything is treated, whether the subject under consideration be the rules of practice, the materials employed, or the scientific treatment of objects for sketches.

Winged Words on Chantrey's Woodcocks. Edited by James Patrick Muirhead, M.A. With Etchings. (London: John Murray.)

"Ye woodcocks that from Chantrey flew away,
That day you liv'd, to die another day;
More blest the pair, at once by Chantrey slain!
That day you died, one day to live again."

Such, perhaps, would, or might have been, the form and tenor of our own humble contribution, had we been honoured by Mr. Muirhead's invitation to give our quota to this curious miscellany, inspired alike by the doings of Chantrey's chisel and of Chantrey's gun.

The event here so multifariously celebrated happened thus: — Chantrey, the eminent sculptor, being on a visit, in November, 1829, at Mr. Coke's, of Holkham, had the good fortune, when making one of a shooting party, to kill *two woodcocks at one shot;* a feat, too, all the more remarkable as it was performed with the use of one eye only; for upon his own authority we have it that he was blind of the other from his birth. If truth, however, must be told, this piece of success seems to have been more owing to good luck than good management; seeing that, as he himself candidly acknowledged, at the moment of firing "he saw *not* the two cocks which it brought down, but only the further one of the couple; the other having risen into the line of fire just as he pulled the trigger."

These woodcocks, thus marvellously slain, Chantrey, with his chisel, and a legion of his poetical friends, with their pens, "would not willingly let die." He sculptured the birds in marble, and to this day they are to be seen represented on their monument at Holkham, "with the utmost beauty, truth, and tenderness, at the moment and in the attitude of their unlooked-for death." Inasmuch, too, as the tasteful Ovid erst sang the dirge of Corinna's parrot, Catullus mourned the fate of Lesbia's sparrow in beauteous verse, our own Marvel, Gray, Cowper, Grenville, Rogers, and other bards, had condescended to elegize, or eulogize, birds, beasts, and fishes of various kinds; and William Hogarth, and the late Duchess of York, did not disdain to duly entomb and epitaph their departed canine friends, there was no lack of precedents

to justify the poets of the day in contributing their share with the mighty sculptor towards raising his woodcocks to immortality.

It will not escape notice, however, that the chorus of bards, while, after the example of their hero, they "kill two birds with one stone," by celebrating at once his sculpture and his shot, in most instances avail themselves of the poetic licence of attributing to him, as Mr. Muirhead says, "all the credit that could have been due, had he been in intention, as well as in execution, the most unrivalled of sportsmen."

Here, then, we have, thanks to Mr. Muirhead's assiduity, the net proceeds of these multiplied efforts of genius, gathered from far and wide; clearly printed on the finest of paper, and adorned with etchings by Redaway, which we may pronounce at once "most beautiful, most melancholy." If sportsmen possess such things as libraries, what sportsman's library will be without a copy? To the drawing-room table and the scholar's shelves the book will soon find its way, of course.

As among the names of the contributors are to be found those of a Wrangham, a Maltby, a Tenterden, a Williams, an Alderson, a Wilberforce, a Scott, and a Wellesley, the reader will naturally expect something good; and most decidedly he will not be disappointed. Indeed, many of the items are of first-rate quality; while others again—and no wonder, seeing that they are upwards of one hundred and eighty in number—are middling only, and some few but very so-so. Of Mr. Muirhead's own contributions, equal perhaps to the sum-total of the others in number, some, in our opinion, are among the best; and some, as was to be expected, where he has to ring the changes so often, may vie with the very worst.

The task of selection from the productions of some forty more or less distinguished bards, revelling in epigrammatic fun, Greek, Latin, and English, and of all shapes and hues, is at once difficult and invidious; but rather than not give our readers a taste of "Chantrey's Woodcocks," we will make the attempt. It is to the shorter ones, however, that we must wholly confine our extracts. Barring the grammatical blunder in the second line, the following, by the present Bishop of Oxford, we should be inclined to reckon among the most successful efforts in the book:—

> "Life in death, a mystic lot
> Dealt thou to the wingèd band,—
> Death from thine unerring shot,
> Life from thine undying hand."

The following beauteous lines are given under the anonymous signature K.:—

> "Die! 'mid the scenes ye lov'd so well,
> The woodland glade, the flow'ry lea:
> Live! and in breathing marble tell
> Your victor's double victory!"

The next extract we give equally for its own merit, and on the ground of its being, to all appearance, the only contribution from a lady's pen,—the Hon. Frederica Anson:—

> "Long may this spotless marble tell,
> When Chantrey fir'd, two woodcocks fell;
> They met their doom together:
> But now, by his transcendent art,
> Into new life he bids them start,
> And makes them live for ever!"

The lines by that fine old soldier, Sir Hussey Vivian, are excellent, but too long, unfortunately, for insertion. The same remark applies also to the Rev. W. G. Cookesley's contribution (p. 47), the choicest piece of Latin, to our thinking, in the book. The Marquis of Wellesley's lengthy elegiacs (pp. 11, 12,) seem hardly equal to his early reputation—these two excepted, (13, 14,) not unworthy of Ovid himself:—

> "Aspice languentes deflexo in marmore pennas!
> Aspice! quæ plumis gratia morte manet!"

Of the shorter contributions by the editor's own hand, the following, perhaps, are among the more noteworthy:—

> "He hit the birds; and with an aim as true,
> And hand as skilful, hit their likeness too!
>
> Us at once a sportsman clever
> Slew, yet made to live for ever:—
> Death we met, from death when flying;
> Endless life we gain'd by dying."

The following, too, strikes us as a very successful parody:—

> "He merits well Timotheus' prize
> And sweet Cecilia's crown,
> Who rais'd, immortal, to the skies
> The woodcocks he brought down!"

Mr. Muirhead's Epilogue, we would remark in conclusion, is replete with poetic beauties; and, though the comparison, perhaps, is not altogether fair, is infinitely more to our taste than either the Prologue or *L'Envoi*.

It only remains for us to remark, for the benefit of our *sporting* readers more particularly, that Mr. Muirhead has given in his "Introduction" a large amount of curious information relative to "extraordinary shots," and similar adventures;—feats, the recital of which would have made right glad the heart of Colonel Hawker, of *gunning* memory.

General Hanger's plan for slaughtering bustards *at roost* (p. xviii.) we condemn as execrably unsportsmanlike, and as a violation of the equity, if not the laws, of the field. The editor might with advantage have omitted it.

Children's Books.

Next to the pleasure of meeting an ancient friend comes that sort of satisfaction which it gives us, if, after his departure, on going over his house and grounds, we find his memory revered and his precepts followed. Just this kind of pleasure have we experienced at receiving from the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard a parcel of books for the young, which would have delighted honest John Newbery himself, and make him feel proud of his present successors, Messrs. Griffith and Farran. The shop is one that we have a liking for; we associate it with Goldsmith, and Johnson, and Christopher Smart, and a host of other celebrities; and for a time it was our own head-quarters. If it were not so near Christmas, we could moralize about the little men who used to visit the shop; how delighted they were with its treasures, and what visions of unbounded happiness it held out to them; but many of these little men have already appeared in our pages, with the date before their names which terminated their interest in the mart in question.

Jack Frost and Betty Snow first demand our attention They figure in the first tale in the volume, and, although very seasonable, we prefer passing on to the *Sea Anemone*, which comes next. In this we are treated to a conversation between a "fast" young crab and one of those curious animals which give a name to the chapter,—a conversation which, although cut short by the transference of the second animal to a bottle, and thence to an aquarium, we are glad to find renewed in that transparent repository, but which was finally closed by the water becoming so foul as to make their existence insupportable. There are ten well-told stories in the volume, each of which conveys some useful information.

Might not Right is the title of a series of stories relating to the discovery and conquest of America, by an author with whom we once before made acquaintance in a similar history of our Eastern empire In this little volume the story of Columbus is admirably told, and the juvenile reader is led on by successive stages to the victorious career of Cortez, the conquest of Mexico and Peru, the untimely fate of Pizarro, and the ultimate neglect of Cortez. These are all clearly related in a series of conversations, in which the reader himself appears to be a partaker, and are illustrated by some spirited engravings from the designs of John Gilbert.

Maud Summers the Sightless is the affecting story of a little blind girl, detailing her thoughts, troubles, and trials, and finally her death. The incidents are exceedingly well put together. John Absolon contributes the illustrations.

Historical Acting Charades; or, Amusements for Winter Evenings, is the title of a work which has deservedly reached a new edition; it is one we can strongly commend to the notice of parents who are desirous of making their children think. Nothing can be more amusing than these charades, while, from their very nature, they require some amount of thoughtful research.

Notices of several other works are in type, and will appear in our next Magazine.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

Nov. 24.

Losses sustained by the French army in the Crimea.—Dr. Scrive, Physician-General to the French army in the Crimea, has recently published the following statistics. "Of 309,278 officers and men sent from France during that short war, 200,000 entered the hospitals, and were treated professionally, 50,000 for wounds received in action, and 150,000 for diseases of various kinds contracted during the campaign. The first troops which embarked in France were attacked with cholera, which followed them to Athens, Gallipoli, Varna, and the Dobrudstcha. That scourge appeared to suspend its attack for a brief period while the French, in conjunction with their British allies, gained the victory at the Alma. On their arrival before Sebastopol the cholera again attacked them, and the receptions in the military hospitals during the month of

January, 1855, amounted to 9,000. They were chiefly treated for cholera, scurvy, frost-bites, and wounds of every description. Typhus-fever shortly after set in, but was quickly checked by the energetic treatment adopted by the French physicians. The health of the army was better during the spring of 1855; but the cholera reappeared in July, and placed 4,500 men *hors de combat.* Typhus-fever set in again, and added to mortality. On September 8 Sebastopol was taken by the allied armies; but nevertheless, between September 1, 1855, and April 1, 1856, of 145,120 French troops under arms in the Crimea, 48,000 entered hospitals. Dr. Scrive says that the scurvy prevailed at this period, the constitution of the men being impaired through fatigue and privations. The most disastrous period of the campaign, in a medical point of view, was during the months of February and March, 1856. A violent typhus, engendered by the infection of the heap of refuse in the camp, struck down more than 19,000 soldiers at the end of the campaign, notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the medical staff. It is said that the number of sick in hospital in proportion to the force under arms was never so great in any former campaign. Of the medical staff, 83 physicians or surgeons fell victims to their devotedness,—'an enormous figure, when one reflects on the small number employed.' The French fleet likewise suffered serious losses from sickness."

Dec. 5.

Frescoes in the Houses of Parliament.—The corridors in the "New Palace of Westminster," which lead right and left from the central hall to the two Houses of Parliament respectively, have received the first three of the frescoes destined for their compartments. Mr. E. M. Ward supplies "Alice Lisle sheltering the Fugitives after Sedgmoor," and "Montrose on the Scaffold, with the Executioner fastening Wishart's Book round his Neck;" and Mr. Cope supplies "The Departure of a Family of the Pilgrim Fathers." The two latter compositions are already well known through the oil-pictures of the same exhibited in the Royal Academy. The Alice Lisle is a vigorous direct rendering of the scene at the crisis of its hurry and peril; the fugitives prepared to pistol the household at a moment's notice, and demanding at the sword's point a safety which the old lady is more disposed to grant through charity and honour than to yield on compulsion. Her figure is a decided success, and the whole is thrown boldly together, with that painter's necessity, a comely girl kneeling, as centre of interest, in the foreground. Somehow, however, both Mr. Ward's pictures look small in scale and import for their places; and the fresco method, though managed with great freedom, is not made to produce any grandeur of mass or tone. Mr. Cope has certainly reached a far higher point of attainment in these respects, and in dignified amenity of colour. There are various points of difference between his oil-painting and the fresco—all, or almost all, to the advantage of the latter. The whole has a serious, unpretentiously historical character, and in its spirit of chastened sorrow is yet illumined by a great hope. In drawing, and other qualities of realization, the picture stands eminent; and taken altogether, it is one which Englishmen may point to with confident approval.

These frescoes are most unfortunately circumstanced as to light.

"Here it was less than night, and less than day,"

is a description which might be transferred from Dante's "Inferno" to this corridor in the Houses of Parliament; and even such rays of light as do penetrate to the frescoes, come filtered through the glazed bodies of heraldic red dragons or bulls rampant.

The statues in St. Stephen's Hall also have received an addition to their number in the person of the younger Pitt, sculptured by Mr. Macdowell. One more will complete the tale. Mr. Macdowell is entitled to considerable credit for the intrinsic merit of his statue, and his contest against the difficulties of lean figure and abnormal though intellectual features. He has stamped his Pitt with the character of "the pilot who weathered the storm;" full of matter, armed at all points, eager for the fray, and only watching his opportunity to carry the House with him and crush all resistance.—*Spectator.*

Dec. 7.

Haileybury College.—This day the East India Company's College ceased to exist as a public institution. Geographically and structurally, it is still in its old place. The explorer of the regions about Hertford may still find the old quadrilateral pile of building, a little while ago so full of life, now dreary and deserted save by a pensioned professor, or a decayed dependent intent upon the thought of a speedy removal of himself, his family, and his other chattels: but never more will Melvill preach, or Stephen lecture, or Ousely and Eastwick gutturalize strange tongues, in the presence of embryo judges, collectors, political agents, secretaries, and members of council. Never more will the

roused inhabitants of Hoddesdon look out from door or window at the biennial stream of carriages which conveyed, from the railway station at Broxbourne to the College gates, the Directors of the Company, the functionaries of Leadenhall-street and Cannon-row, and a miscellaneous crowd of more or less distinguished visitors. Nothing now remains of the Haileybury student, but the scent of tobacco which still clings to his deserted room.

Upon such a demise as this we may bestow some regrets without a fear of the denunciations of the India Reform Society. During the half-century which Haileybury has seen since it became the training-school of the Indian Civil Service, it has gathered around it many pleasant associations, and it now bequeaths to the world some cherished traditions. They who have regarded the institution as a symbol of monopoly may yet remember, without a feeling of bitterness, that men who have made for themselves honoured names in literature and science have found a retreat within the precincts of the Company's estate at Haileybury, and have there thought and written. Even Mr. John Geo. Phillimore—who has classic and literary tastes, and who was in a fair way to achieve some distinction, until, disappointed in his search after a Haileybury professorship, he came to grief as an Indian reformer — may, without self-reproach, make a pilgrimage to what Jeffrey described as the "quiet, retired, and beautiful country, which hides in its recesses more fine woodland scenery, and even more lovely and magnificent residences, than are dreamed of by those who merely pass along the highways." At this now extinguished seat of learning, Mackintosh once poured forth the "Euphrates stream" of his eloquence; and there the greatest critic of the age was wont to visit his son-in-law, Empson, holding with him, as he said, on quiet evenings, "large discourse upon things past and future, and present and possible,"—"having occasional colloquies with Jones (another Haileybury professor) on political economy, and the prospects of the world when machinery has superseded all labour but that of engine-makers, and when there is an end of established Churches"—and reading, in the morning, "the Leviathan and the Odyssey, and the works of Sir Harry Vane and Milton." It may be remembered, too, that here Malthus, called by irreverent students *Pop*, in honour of his *magnum opus*, thought, wrote, and learned — and that here Le Bas biographized, writing lives of just men made perfect, and winning the hearts of the students by his own good life, which "blossoms in the dust" as sweetly as the reverend champions whose deeds he has recorded in his books.

On such reminiscences as these, even the Indian reformer may bestow a sigh of regret without shaming his profession; but we, who are not of that guild, cannot help associating with our regrets some anxious thoughts of the future, no less than tender memories of the past. After the departure of that little band of youths who somewhat noisily cheered the senior prizeman (a nephew of the Lawrences), when he went up for his medals and other testimonials—the shouts of his comrades speaking of higher triumphs than those of the lecture-hall—the old exclusive Civil Service of India had the door closed against it for ever. No longer will judgeships and collectorates be heirlooms in certain privileged families — no longer will the sons and nephews of Directors stride over the necks of the outside public, making short cuts to fortune and to fame. It is permitted now to the outside public to go in and win. The provisions of the Act of 1853, which threw the Civil Service of India open to public competition, have now taken full effect. We wish that the new system may produce better men than the old, but we cannot say that we expect it.

Better scholars, perhaps—better lawyers, certainly—than the old Haileybury students, these new competition-men will be; but we doubt whether they will appear upon the scene of action better trained for the work before them, or will wrestle more successfully with the realities of Indian life. They may go out more advanced in years and in knowledge; but whatever else the Company's civil servants may have been, or may not have been, since the commencement of the present century, a manlier race of men the world has not seen. From the day on which Charles Metcalfe went, sword in hand, into the breach at Deeg, and earned from Lord Lake, who had a sovereign contempt for clerks and penmen, the name of his "little stormer," to those in which Herwald Wake held out so nobly at Arrah, and Alonzo Money brought in the treasure to Dinapore, the Indian Civil Service has been eminently distinguished for that heroic manliness of character which the people of all countries equally appreciate. "We do not want," said the late Mr. Tucker, "literary razors to cut blocks." The old exclusive Indian Civil Service has sent forth its scholars—its Colebrookes, its Macnaghtens, its Torrens's, and its Elliots; but it is not as scholars, or as lawyers, that they will be remembered, but as men who, having rough work of many kinds before them,

did it manfully and well. It is written of the late Sir William Macnaghten, who fell at Cabul, that there was but one civilian there, and that "he was the truest soldier in the camp." And now men of all kinds are writing — men even who speak of the Indian Civil Service as the bane of the country—that Sir John Lawrence, in the present Indian crisis, has been worth to his country at least thirty thousand men. The system under which the Indian civilian has hitherto been trained may be a faulty system, but its very defects have had their uses. He went out young, with habits and opinions equally unformed; he knew little or nothing of the amenities and attractions of European society; the associations and the traditions of the East had probably been clinging around him from his very boyhood, and bracing him up for the strenuous realities of the life before him. His very name, perhaps, was a tradition in India, and it was the object of his life to hold it spotless. There may have been caste feeling—cliquery—exclusiveness. But even this, we say, had its uses. Men whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the service before them were more likely than new men to look upon India as their home, and to estimate aright the character of the work to which they were addressing themselves. There was less of the stranger and the alien about these hereditary placeholders than about men who, having no Eastern traditions in their family, look upon themselves from the first as pilgrims and sojourners in the land—the first, and perhaps the last, of their race destined to such service. The old race may have been the sons and nephews of Directors,—what then? Was Metcalfe a worse functionary for being the one, or Mountstuart Elphinstone for being the other?

It may be questioned, too, whether there will ever again be the same *esprit de corps* which has hitherto been a distinguishing characteristic of the "exclusive" Civil Service of India. Men went out of old, knowing one another—knowing many of those who had preceded them. There was one continual link of brotherhood, from the "senior merchant" to the young writer in the "Buildings." They were all of one guild, the apprenticeship having been served at Haileybury. It is easier to understand than to explain in a few words how advantageous this brotherhood has ever been to the State. It was the source of strenuous and harmonious co-operation such as we can scarcely expect to see, now that there are two competing lines of public service. We doubt much whether the emulation, of which so much was said the other day, will compensate for this loss. In great and trying conjunctures, Englishmen require no other than common national ties to bind them to each other, and to ensure mutual support. But in the ordinary business of administrative life there is often an unintentional—perhaps almost insensible—want of unity and cohesion, which makes the whole machinery of the State work loosely and unsatisfactorily, however excellent may be its component parts. The new men, in all probability, will go out to India prejudiced against the old system. They will carry out with them what are called "English ideas," and will not so readily accommodate themselves to the work before them. They will, in many cases, have not only much to learn, but much to unlearn. They may better understand theories of government and principles of law; but we repeat that we doubt whether, for the real practical purposes of Indian administration, they will ever prove themselves to be so well adapted as the old race of Haileybury students.—*Saturday Review.*

Dec. 8.

America.—The President's Message.—This important political paper was this day delivered by President Buchanan at Washington.

After acknowledging the thanks due to Almighty God for the benefits which He had bestowed on the nation, the Message notices the late abundant harvest, and announces that, owing to the failure of revenue from the decrease of imports, a loan might be required during that session.

The financial revulsion is attributed solely to the "extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks." Such revulsions would continually occur as long as 1,400 State Banks, acting independently of one another, had uncontrolled power of issue. In January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults was 58,349,838 dollars; of their circulation, 214,778,822 dollars; and of their deposits, 230,351,352 dollars—being less than one dollar in seven; and the present result might have been positively anticipated. As a protection for the future against the recurrence of such disastrous consequences, the Message recommends that bank-notes should be raised, first to 20, next to 50 dollars; that one dollar of specie should be always kept on hand against three of deposit and circulation; that weekly statements of the conditions of the banks should be made; that in case of suspension, they should instantly go into liquidation; and that one uniform

bankrupt law should be applicable to all banks throughout the United States.

"Relations with foreign Governments upon the whole in a satisfactory condition."

The history of the Central American question is detailed in a very calm and tolerably impartial manner; the total abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is recommended, as the two nations, "mutually desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, understood it in a sense directly opposite; and no reasonable adjustment, not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation, would be rejected."

The obstructiveness to trade of the present commercial treaties with France is pointed out and deprecated.

The relations with Russia are declared to be "on the most friendly footing."

With all other European Governments, except Spain, a most peaceful footing existed.

A special Minister had proceeded to China, who would, while instructed to occupy a nutural position in the hostilities, "cordially co-operate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful measures to secure joint concession of commerce."

The New Grenada difficulties were in a favourable course for settlement.

The Congress is recommended to authorize the President, "in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama."

Filibustering expeditions are severely condemned, and the attention of Congress particularly pointed to the suppression of the evil.

A demand on the Government of Paraguay would be made, "in a firm but conciliatory spirit," for redress due for firing upon the United States steamer "Water-witch," and for arbitrary treatment of citizens of the United States. It was recommended that the Government should have "authority to use other means in the event of a refusal."

There is a long covertly-advocating-slavery paragraph on the Kansas question, which is now shortly to be settled by an election of "constitution with slavery, or constitution without slavery:" every white male inhabitant of the country above twenty-one will be allowed to vote by ballot, and on the result the question is to be finally settled.

The rebellion of the Mormons at Utah is to be vigorously suppressed.

The new territory of Anzona and portions of New Mexico are recommended to be annexed.

The Message asserts the power of Congress to construct the Pacific railroad, on the ground of its being a "military road" necessary to "repel invasion," and it is earnestly recommended to consideration.

The recepts into the Treasury for the last quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1857, were 20,929,819 dollars, and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters are 36,750,000 dollars, making, with the balance of last year, an aggregate of 75,389,934 dollars.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter were 23,714,528 dollars, of which 3,895,232 dollars were applied to the redemption of the public debt.

The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters are 51,248,530 dollars, making an aggregate of 74,963,058 dollars—leaving an estimated balance at the close of the present fiscal year of 426,875 dollars.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was 29,060,386 dollars. The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was 3,895,323 dollars.

Under the present monetary circumstances, the revision of the tariff is considered inexpedient.

The construction of ten small war-steamers of light draught is recommended.

The present system of conciliating the Indian tribes within the U. S. territorial limits, by making them valuable presents, having proved ineffectual, the policy of colonizing them in suitable localities is recommended, that experiment having worked well so far as it has been tried. Their total number is supposed to be about 325,000.

The Message finally declares that the President will approve no Bill which he has not examined, and therefore recommends an extension of the term of adjournment previous to the expiration of each session, during which time no new Bills can be presented to him for approval. The practice of legislating in Appropriation Bills on new and important subjects at the last hours of the session is blamed.

DEC. 29.

India.—The Bombay mail arrived in London yesterday morning. The dates from Lucknow are to November 21. The relief of that place was completely effected on the 17th, after severe fighting, and, as announced by telegram, the women and children, sick and wounded, were removed to Cawnpore. The fighting at Secunderbagh and Samuch, which lie between Alumbagh and Lucknow, is described in the de-

spatch of the Commander-in-Chief as the severest he ever witnessed. The rebels suffered considerably. Nothing reliable is said of Nana Sahib, or his whereabouts; but Sir Colin Campbell, with some 12,000 men, was about proceeding to the reduction of Oude, a task which it was known would require much loss, labour, and time.

We have received details of the relief of the garrison of Neemuch by Brigadier Stuart's column, after much severe fighting, in which, as usual, the heavy loss fell upon the rebels. The same body of insurgents, comprising the Mehidpore rebels, who were in great force in that quarter, were beaten in two engagements at Mundisore, by a column under Colonel Durand, and the remnant of them was in occupation of the town and fort of Mundisore, greatly dispirited, when the latest accounts left.

Brigadier Showers' column was successfully engaged in cutting up the insurgents in the districts south-east of Delhi. Col. Gerard, who was ordered to make a demonstration towards Rewaree on the 13th November, came up with the Jodhpore rebels at a place called Kanoud, where he was joined by a detachment under Capt. Stafford. They immediately attacked the enemy. The battle lasted all day, and terminated in the entire defeat of the rebels, who left six guns in our hands. Colonel Gerard was killed in the action.

The Saugor district was quiet, but altogether in the hands of the insurgents. A Madras column was under orders to proceed to it. The military tribunal at Delhi was active, and many members of the royal family and household were executed. The king himself is guarded in his palace.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments, &c.

Nov. 14. Samuel Vines, esq., to be Consul at the Azores.

Watson Vredenburg, esq., to be Consul at Para.

Nov. 19. Rev. George Mathias to be Chaplain in Ordinary.

Nov. 21. Captain the Hon. Frederick Thomas Pelham to be a Lord of the Admiralty.

Nov. 23. The Right Hon. the Earl of St. Germans, C.B., to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, *vice* Earl Spencer.

Nov. 26. Major-General Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., of Delhi, to be a Baronet.

Major-General Henry Havelock, K.C.B., of Lucknow, to be a Baronet.

Isabella, widow of Colonel J. G. Neill, to assume the dignity of the widow of a K.C.B.

Dec. 8. The Hon. Spencer Brabazon Ponsonby to be Controller of the Accounts and extra Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty.

A. Redgrave, esq., R.A., to be Surveyor of Her Majesty's Pictures.

Mr. Hodges to be Chief-Justice, Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. T. Villiers Lister to be Private Secretary to Lord Clarendon.

Mr. Serjt. Pigott to be Recorder of Hereford.

Mr. Jas. A. Lawson, Q.C., to be Legal Adviser, Dublin.

Sir Gaspard le Marchant to be Governor of Malta.

Lord Mulgrave to be Governor of Nova Scotia.

Mr. William Major Cooke to be Recorder of Poole.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Thetford.—Alexander Hugh Baring, esq.

Harwich.—Robert John Bagshaw, esq.

Kent, Eastern Division.—William Deedes, esq.

Paisley.—Humphrey Crum Ewing, esq.

Scarborough.—John Dent Dent, esq.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson.

Whitehaven.—George Lyall, esq.

Elgin Burghs.—Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, jun., esq.

Northampton, North.—Geo. Ward Hunt, esq.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. At the British Legation, Santiago de Chile, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a dau.

Nov. 11. At Wimpole-st., London, the wife of James Rae, esq., of Walton-house, Eastry, a dau.

Nov. 17. At Castle-st., Edinburgh, the wife of James Cunningham Grahame, esq., advocate, a son.

Nov. 19. At the Rectory, New Alresford, Hants, Lady Maria Brodie, a son.

At Forres-st., Edinburgh, Lady Colebrooke, a dau.

At Armadale-castle, Lady Macdonald, a son.

Nov. 20. At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Capt. St. George Mervyn Nugent, 96th regt., a son.

At Kedleston-hall, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a dau.

Nov. 22. At Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of Sir Henry O. R. Chamberlain, bart., a son.

The wife of J. Fetherstonhaugh Briscoe, esq., a dau.

Nov. 23. At Fontmell-house, Dorset, the wife of Lieut.,-Col. C. St. Lo Malet, a dau.

At Belmont-castle, Perthshire, the wife of Capt. Albert Nicholson, of the Bengal Army, a dau.

At Grafton-st., New Bond-st., the wife of Major-General Dunn, R.A., a son.

At Chester-sq., the wife of Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., a son.

At Elford-house, Staffordshire, the wife of Col. C. Bagot, a son.

At Dorset-sq., the wife of Sir George Edmund Hodgkinson, a son.

Nov. 24. In Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Chr. Stuart Hawkins, esq., of Buttville, Devon, a dau.

At the Grammar-school, Henley-on-Thames, tue wife of the Rev. Dr. Godby, a son.

Nov. 25. At Stirkoke-house, Caithness-shire, N.B., the wife of Major Horne, of Stirkoke, a son.

At Seagry-house, Wiltshire, Mrs. Fraser Grove, a dau.

Nov. 26. At Pockeridge-house, Corsham, Wilts, the wife of A. Yockney, esq., a dau.

Nov. 27. At Weldon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. William Finch Hatton, a son.

Nov. 28. At Hamilton-place, the Lady Charlotte Bankes, a son.

At Portobello, Lady Campbell, of Barcaldine, a son.

At Denne-hill, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Montrésor, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At Ince Blundell-hall, Lancashire, Mrs. Weld Blundell, a dau.

Nov. 29. At Tyndale-house, Faversham, Kent, the wife of F. Colville Hyde, esq., a son.

Nov. 30. At Langley-house, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Martyn Ashe, a dau.

At Eaton-place, the wife of Hamilton Baillie, esq., of Ash-hall, Glamorganshire, a dau.

At Selling Vicarage, Kent, Mrs. Beardsworth, a son.

At Winchfield Rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Seymour, a son.

Dec. 1, at Denbigh-road, Westbourne-grove West, the wife of Major Hackett, 44th regt., a son.

At Monk Fryston-hall, Milford Junction, the wife of Benjamin Hemsworth, esq., a dau.

At Woolston-lawn, near Southampton, the wife of Richard Coles, esq., a son.

At Court-lodge, Shorne, Kent, the wife of Tufnell S. Barrett, esq., a son and heir.

At Colomendy, near Mold, the wife of Arthur Troughton Roberts, esq., a dau.

Dec. 2. Mrs. Gray, of Oakfield-terrace, Glasgow, of four daughters. The mother and family are doing well.

At Victoria-street, Westminster, the wife of John Fisher Miller, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Dedham, the wife of J. Barrett Gurden, esq., a son and heir.

Dec. 3. At the Rectory, Sopworth, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Buckley, a son.

At Leamington, the wife of George T. Duncombe, esq., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. M. W. Gilmore, E.I.C.S., a dau.

At Eaton-place, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Benson, commanding H. M.'s 17th Lancers, a dau.

Dec. 4. At Eaton-sq., London, the wife of Jehu G. B. T. Hildyard, esq., a dau.

At Magdalene-lodge, Cambridge, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, a son.

At Great Coram-st., the wife of G. C. Blandy Valpy, esq., a son.

Dec. 5. At Colebourne, Gloucestershire, the wife of John H. Elwes, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Dunkerton, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Sowdon, a son.

At West-hill, Frome, the wife of Wilson C. Cruttwell, esq., a son.

At Rushbury Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Hotham, a dau.

At Thornton-le-Street, near Thirsk, the Lady Greenock, a dau.

Dec. 6. At Spains-hall, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-Col Ruggles Brise, a son.

The wife of Hugh Darby Owen, esq., of the Hewletts, Gloucestershire, a dau.

At Leamington, the wife of Col. Chas. Shepherd Stuart, a son.

At Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Wm. Hervey Woodhouse, esq., of Irnham-park, Lincolnshire, a dau.

Dec. 7. At St. Minver Vicarage, Cornwall, Mrs. William Hart Smith, a dau.

At Residentiary-houses, St. Paul's, the wife of the Rev. William Calvert, a son.

At Cambridge-terrace, the wife of the Rev. William F. Hotham, Rector of Buckland, a dau.

At Denbies, Dorking, the wife of George Cubitt, esq., a dau.

At Combehead, Bampton, the wife of John Winter, esq., a son.

At Myrtle-hall, Sidmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Meade Hamilton, a son.

Dec. 8. In London, the wife of E. J. Thackwell, esq., late Captain 5th Foot, and A.D.C. to the late Inspector-General of Cavalry, a son.

At Areley-house, Stourport, Worcestershire, the wife of Joseph Rogers, esq., a dau.

Dec. 9. At Road-hill Parsonage, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Edward Peacock, a son.

At Ibstone-house, Mrs. Philip Wroughton, a dau.

At Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Charles L. Fitz-Roy, a son.

Dec. 10. At Bath, the wife of Audley Lovell, esq., of Cole-park, Wilts, a son and heir.

Dec. 11. At Highnam-court, Gloucester, the wife of T. Gambier Parry, esq., a dau.

Dec. 12. At Pulteney-st., Bath, the wife of Ambrose Awdry, esq., a son.

Dec. 13. At the Holy Trinity Parsonage, Forest of Dean, the wife of the Rev. Henry George Nicholls, a son.

At Halkin-st. West, the Hon. Mrs. Edwd. Wingfield, a dau.

At Chilmark Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Tower, a dau.

Dec. 14. At Park-house, Finchley, Mrs. W. J. R. Cotton, a son.

Dec. 15. At Gunter's-grove, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Williams, Vice-Principal of St. Mark's College, a dau.

Dec. 16. At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. B. T. Westcott, a son.

At Frittenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, a dau.

Dec. 17. At Streatham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, a dau.

At Harrington-sq., the wife of Wm. Hy. Wyatt, esq., a dau.

Dec. 18. At Champion-grove, Camberwell, the wife of Arthur H. Rolls, a son.

Lately, at Schwerin, the reigning Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin, of a prince. The Grand Duke had him immediately inscribed on the muster-roll of a battalion of riflemen.

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Spencer Arthur, third son of the late Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Dunnage, of Papanui, New Zealand.

July 30. At Nelson, New Zealand, the Hon. Henry John Tancred, M.L.C., second son of the late Sir Thomas Tancred, bart., to Georgianna Janet Grace, only dau. of the Hon. Major Richmond, M.L.C.

Aug. 27. At Richmond, Melbourne, James R. Robertson, esq., merchant, only son of the late Capt. Robertson, of the 1st Royals, to Emily Frances, eldest surviving dau. of William Foy, esq., Stoke Newington, London.

Sept. 24. At Mussoorie, Bengal, Charles C.W. Wilson, esq., Civil Assistant-Surgeon, Roorkee, N.W.P., youngest son of the late Col. John Wilson, Madras Army, to Nina Margaret, third dau. of Sir William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, F.R.S., Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, India.

Oct. 15. At Turin, in the house of H. M.'s Env. Ext., Alexander Macbean, esq., Consul at Leghorn, to Margaret, widow of W. P. Mitchell, esq.

Nov. 10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., London, Priestley, third son of Lee Birch, esq., of Loxley-park, Staffordshire, to Dora, dau. of Sir Henry Roid Boghton, bart., of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire.

Nov. 11. At Birkenhead, the Rev. Henry Robert Hartley, Curate of St. Mary's, Sowerby, Yorkshire, to Martha Catherine Mary, eldest dau. of James Theodoric Vale, esq., of Hamilton-sq., Birkenhead.

At the British Embassy, Brussels, the Rev. W. Slater Crowdy, to Emily, dau. of the late Rev. J. Cracroft, Rector of Ripley, Yorkshire, and Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces.

Nov. 12. At Clifton, Bodham Castle, esq., of Bristol, barrister-at-law, to Catherine Mary, only child of the late Samuel James, esq., of Cotham-hill, Bristol.

Nov. 14. At Calne, Lewin, youngest son of the late Wm. Arnold, esq., Tormarton, Gloucestershire, to Alice, only child of George Spackman, esq., the Hall, Calne, Wilts.

Nov. 15. At the British Chapel, St. Petersburg, Frederic Hill, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at St. Petersburg, son of the late Henry Hill, esq., of Liverpool, and Ashfield-hall, Cheshire, to Mary Blanche, eldest dau. of C. Eastland de Michele, esq., H.M.'s Consul for St. Petersburg and Dependencies.

Nov. 17. At Stradbroke, Suffolk, Capt. Godfrey Cooper, M.T., to Louisa, eldest dau. of Jas. Mayhew, esq., of Stradbroke.

At Axminster, Devon, the Rev. John Temple, eldest son of the Rev. W. S. Temple, Rector of Dinsdale, Durham, to Elvira Mary, youngest dau. of the late Charles Bond, esq., of Axminster.

At Brockville, Canada, John Squire Martin, superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, Toronto (East), to Henrietta Charles, only dau. of the late Hon. Charles Jones, of Brockville.

At Chrishall, Essex, Samuel, son of S. Blott, esq., of Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire, to Sarah Ann, eldest dau. of T. Bakers, esq., Chrishall-hall.

The Rev. Robert Boog Watson, B.A., Chaplain to the late Highland Brigade, to Janet, dau. of Alex. Cowan, esq.

Nov. 18. At Peterborough, Thomas Macaulay, jun., esq., of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire, third son of T. Macaulay, esq., of Leicester, to Louisa, third dau. of Nelson Wilkinson, esq., of Peterborough.

At Leamington Priors, G. F. Hewson, esq., M.D., of Warwick-house, Cheltenham, youngest son of Adm. George Hewson, to Martha, younger dau. of the late Rev. S. Jocelyn Otway, of Portland-place, niece of Adm. Sir L. W. Otway, bart., and Major-Gen. Sir L. W. Otway, K.C.B., &c.

At Halberton, Devon, the Rev. H. A. Daniel, M.A., Vicar of Stockland, Somerset, to Laura Catharine, dau. of the late John Were Clark, esq., of Bridwell.

At Ash-next-Sandwich, the Rev. W. J. Monk, M.A., of the Precincts, Canterbury, to Mrs. Wm. Gardner, of Griffin-cottage, Ash.

At Maidstone, Charles Morgan, esq., of Maidstone, solicitor, to Mary Anne, only dau. of Hen. Jeanneret, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor.

Nov. 19. At Wednesbury, the Rev. Richard Twigg, Incumbent of St. James's, Wednesbury, to Mary Isabella, only dau. of John M. Knott, esq., of Kenilworth.

At Toxteth-park, Liverpool, Robert Philips Greg, esq., of Norcliffe, Cheshire, to Louisa Russell, third dau. of the late S. S. Gair, esq., of Liverpool.

At St. Saviour's, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, Walter Pride Cottle, esq., son of Francis Cottle, esq., of Bath, to Frances Mary Carlin, youngest dau. of the late William Carlin, esq., of Gravesend, Kent.

Nov. 21. At St. Luke's, Southampton, the Rev. S. H. Russell, B.D., Vicar of Charlbury, Oxon, to Jane, dau. of J. Smith, esq., of Dereham, Norfolk.

At West Woodhay, Berks., the Rev. George Alaric Moullin, Rector of West Woodhay, to Lydia Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Le Messurier, esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, Guernsey.

At Heavitree, John Theodore Page, esq., of Minehead, to Mary, third dau. of the late Robert Leigh, esq., of Bardon, Somerset.

At Brighton, John Nichols, jun., esq., of the Grand-parade, to Mary Eliza, only dau. of George Darvall, esq., of York-place, Brighton.

Nov. 24. At East Clandon, Francis W. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Maurice F. Berkeley, of Berkeley-castle, Gloucestershire, and nephew of the Duke of Richmond, to Georgina, only dau. of Colonel Holme Sumner, of Hatchlands, near Guildford.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Right Rev. John Bowen, L.L.D., Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, to Catharine Butler, second dau. of the late Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough.

At Davenham, Cheshire, James Green Parkinson, second son of John Iles, esq., of Bilbrookehill, Lincolnshire, to Mary Georgine, youngest dau. of the late Rowley Wynyard, esq., Lieut. R.N.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. William Oliver, of Wilmslow, Cheshire, only son of the Rev. W. Oliver, Vicar of Barlaston and Perpetual

Curate of Fulford, Staffordshire, to Ellen, second dau. of the late John Austin, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. J. Aubrey Scott, Rector of West Tytherley, Hants, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Major Stuart, of Hillingdon.

At Woodstock, Oxon, the Rev. J. G. Browne, Rector of Kiddington, Oxon, to Emma, dau. of the late Rev. John Hill, Rector of Wyke Regis, and widow of the Rev. G. T. Spring, Incumbent of Hampton Gay, Oxon.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major McKay Rynd, 62nd regt., to Eliza Sarah, widow of Lieut. J. Claude W. N. Taylor, R.N., and dau. of Charles Twining, esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Nov. 25. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., London, Christopher Other, esq., of Elm-house, Wensleydale, to Eliza Anne, dau. of the late Thos. March Lamb, esq., of Middleham.

At St. Paul's, Kersal, Hugh Thurstain Hulton, esq., third son of William Hulton, esq., of Hulton-park, Lancashire, to Edith, youngest dau. of William Leigh Clowes, esq., late Lieut.-Col. 3rd Light Dragoons, of Broughton Old Hall.

At St. Mary's, Bedford, Charles Stafford, esq., to Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Holderness, esq., of Colombo, and third dau. of Wm. Calvert, esq., late of Gosport, Hants.

At Bayswater, Joseph Tringham Powell, esq., of Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., second son of Henry Powell, esq., to Fanny Matilda, dau. of Frederick Clarkson, esq., of Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park.

At Hull, William Crosthwaite, esq., of Kirkbuddo-house, Forfarshire, N.B., to Emma, second dau. of the late Major Waller, 21st Scotch Fusileers.

Nov. 26. At Manchester, Samuel Armytage, esq., son of Sir Elkanah Armytage, to Henrietta, fourth dau. of James Kershaw, esq., M.P., of Victoria-park, Manchester.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Andrew Welch, Curate of St. Mary-cray, Kent, to Mary Susan; and at the same time, J. Stanley Christian, esq., M.D., of Ovington-terrace, Brompton, to Julia, daus. of Edward Lodge Ogle, esq., of Gloucester-st., South Belgravia.

At Edinburgh, Frederick Pitman, esq., Writer to the Signet, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Pitman, C.B., of the Bengal Army, to Anne Sitwell, eldest dau. of John Tait, esq., Sheriff of the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross.

At Spofforth, the Rev. H. M. White, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, and late Principal of the Diocesan Collegiate School, Capetown, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Watson Alcock, esq., M.R.C.S., Stockton-on-Tees.

At Yarmouth, the Rev. Henry Colton Arden, of Longcrofts, Staffordsh., and Rector of Bessingham, to Lydia, second dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Hills.

At St. Mark's, Tollington-pk., Chas. Flint, esq., of Leek, to Anne, dau. of the late John Twemlow, esq., of Sandbach.

At Rhyl, C. Young, esq., M.D., of Yarm, to Emma, dau. of the late T. Edwards, esq., of the Bank, Denbigh.

Nov. 30. At St. Mary's, Weston Market, the Rev. John Bourdieu Wilkinson, eldest surviving son of Col. G. S. Wilkinson, late of the H.E.I.C.S., to Caroline Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. H. T. Wilkinson, Rector of Weston Market.

At St. Mary's, Islington, George Gorden, esq., to Celia Maria, only surviving dau. of the late George Wm. Wye, esq., of Kennington.

Dec. 1. At Llandaff, the Rev. John Thomson, Curate of Broad Hinton, Wilts, to Matilda, fourth dau. of the late Thos. Langston, esq., of Knutsford, Cheshire, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Stephen Langston.

At St Saviour's, Bath, the Rev. John Hoskyns Abrahall, M.A., Principal of Trinity Coll. School, Toronto, to Harriette Charlotte, third dau. of the late P. H. Bridges, esq., Chaplain, R.N.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., D. H. Ryder, esq., son of the Hon. G. D. Ryder, to Georgiana Emily, dau. of John Hales Calcraft, esq.

At Dover-court, Harwich, the Rev. F. E. Lloyd Jones, of Blackheath, to Agnes Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Vyvyan Luke, Rector of Frinton, Essex.

Dec. 2. At All Souls', Langham-pl., Edward Chamberlin Hill, esq, of Cranbourn, Dorsetsh., to Cardie, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Seymour, esq., of Bath.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major H. M. Dowbiggin, to Frances Ann, dau. of Col. Fraser.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, the Rev. John Croker Barrow, eldest son of Sir George Barrow, bart., of Ulverstone, to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of the late Jas. Nathaniel Merriman, esq., of Kensington-sq.

Dec. 3. At St. James's, Paddington, James Manning, H. M.'s Ancient Sergeant-at-Law, Recorder of Oxford, to Charlotte, second surviving dau. of Isaac Solly, esq., of Layton, Essex, and relict of Wm. Speir, esq., M.D., of Calcutta.

At Ilfracombe, Capt. Edw. W. Hicks, of the Bengal Army, to Lucy, second dau. of the late Edw. Wren, esq., of Ilfracombe, North Devon.

At Moretonhampstead, John Brown, esq., of Wantage, Berkshire, to Susan, eldest dau. of John Coutier, esq., of Wrey-house, in the former parish.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, George Frederick Sitwell, Capt. in the 3rd Light Dragoons, to Cecilia Fanny, eldest dau. of Hen. Fitz Roy, esq.

At Montague-pl., Glasgow, Robert Roxburgh, esq., Blackheath, to Marion Fairrie, dau. of the late David Johnstone, esq.

At Woodlands, Duddingston, Edinburgh, the Rev. George Macaulay, of the Free Church, Invertiel, to Harriot, second dau. of Thomas Fair, esq.

Dec. 4. At Scarborough, Thomas Clements Watson, esq., of Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, to Mary, second dau. of Albert Davey, esq., Consul to the United States at Leeds.

Dec. 5. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, George Ward Hunt, esq., of Wadenhoe-house, Northamptonshire, to Alice Eden, third dau. of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Moray and Ross.

At the same time and place, the Rev. Alfred Henry Carey, eldest son of Saumarez Carey, esq., of the Isle of Guernsey, to Emily Ellen, fifth dau. of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berks, and Wadenhoe-house, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 7. At Trinity Church, Cloudesley-sq., Richard Ball, of Victoria-road, Islington, youngest son of the late John Barklamb, esq., of Bruges, Belgium, to Mary Ann, only dau. of Charles J. Stewart, esq., of Montague-place, Kentish-town.

Dec. 8. At Melcomb Regis, William Henry Purcell Weston, esq., eldest son of the late Roper Weston, esq., of the Belvidere, Weymouth, and Kilcorney, county Cork, Ireland, to Alda Gertude, fifth dau. of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., of Weymouth, and Sandhill-park, Somersetshire.

At Downe, Kent, Robert Birkbeck, esq., fourth son of the late Henry Birkbeck, esq., of Keswick, Norfolk, to Mary Harriet, eldest dau. of Sir John William Lubbock, bart., of High Elms, Downe, Kent.

At St. Pancras, Mr. Thomas Parker Hart, of Howsham-hall, Essex, eldest son of the late Thomas Hart, esq., of North Weald-pl., in the same co., to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Francis Edwards, esq., of Hart-st., Bloomsbury.

At Tottenham, John James, eldest son of Joseph Radcliffe Wilson, esq., of Stockton-on-Tees, to Lucy Anne, youngest dau. of John Overend, esq., of Bentham, near Lancaster.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, John Eilott Carte, esq., M B., Surgeon 67th Regt., to Harriet, eldest dau. of Thomas McMahon, esq., of Upper Mount-st., Dublin.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Bayly Edward, son of the late James Drayner, esq., of the H.E.I.C.

Maritime Service, to Mary Harriett, only dau. of the late John Luson, esq., of Marlborough-pl., Old Kent-road.

At Crondall, Hants, George Sclater Booth, esq., M.P., eldest son of William Lutley Sclater, esq., of Hoddington-house, Hants, to Lydia Caroline, only dau. of the late Geo. Birch, esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Clare-park, in the same county.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Frederick Paget Wilkinson, Rector of Great Orton, Cumberland, son of the Rev. P. Wilkinson, of Martindale, to Jane Ellen, dau. of Sir John Powlett Orde, bart., of Kilmory, N.B.

At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, by the Rev. Isaac Spooner, M.A., Vicar, Henry Willicombe, esq., of Tunbridge-Wells, to Lucy Lockwood, only dau. of the late John Vize, esq., of Hendon, Middlesex.

Dec. 9. At Leeds, Thomas Cash, son of the late William Cash, of Peckham-Rye, Surrey, to Rosamond Alice, dau. of the late Henry Rimington, of Brackenholme, Yorkshire.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, the Rev. Francis Storr, M.A., Vicar of Brenchley, Kent, to Cecilia, widow of the Rev. Richard Davies, and second dau. of the late Rev. F. J. Faithfull, Rector of Hatfield, Herts.

At Saffron Walden, John Clowes, esq., of Yarmouth, solicitor, to Maria Dorothy, third dau. of the late John Overton, esq., of Fakenham.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Walter John Grimston, R.A., second son of Charles Grimston, esq., of Grimston Garth, and Kilnwick, in the co. of York, to Olivia, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Thomas Steele.

At Hove, Brighton, Charles Sutherland Dowson, esq., Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Capt. Charles Dowson, of H.M.'s 89th Regt., to Mary Anne, second dau. of James Frost, esq., of London, and widow of the late Edward Underwood, esq.

At Leighton, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. Geo. Richard Turner, Rector of New Radnor, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Justice Turner, to Emily Murray, youngest dau. of the late John Edwards, esq., of Ness Strange, Salop.

At Cork, Earnest Augustus Hawker, 3rd Depot, Battalion, Fermoy, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir Sam. Hawker, G.C.H., Col. 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Frances Mary, dau. of the late Major Henry Jackson Close, 9th Lancers, and widow of the late James Duncan, esq., 58th Regt.

At Stonham Astal, Suffolk, Robert, younger son of the late Thomas Roberts, gentleman, of Alderton, to Maria, only dau. of John Turner, esq., of Stonham Astal, Suffolk.

At Crossmolina, the Hon. Algernon Moreton, Capt. 3rd Light Dragoons, to Anna Jane, only dau. of Thomas Paget, esq., of Knockglass, co. Mayo.

At South Brent, Francis Meynell, esq., of Brent Moor-house, to Caroline Strachan Brown, of Glazebrook-house, South Brent, Devon, and dau. of the late Rev. Charles Brown, Rector of Whitestone, Devon.

At Holy Trinity Church, Bromley-common, Wilmot, youngest son of Lancelot Holland, esq., of Langley, Beckenham, to Margaret, third dau. of John J. Wells, esq., of Southborough, Bromley, Kent.

At Turton, James Simpson Young, esq., of Altrincham, to Alice Anne, only dau. of Richard Riley, esq., late of Preston.

Dec. 15. At Charter-house, the Rev. R. W. Fiske, Curate of Boughton Blean, Kent, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Elwyn, late Perpetual Curate of Loose, near Maidstone.

At Brighton, Henry Jordan, youngest son of the late George Thornhill, esq., M.P., of Diddington, in the co. of Huntingdon, to Elizabeth Julia, eldest dau. of the late Major Barre William Goldie, Bengal Engineers.

Dec. 16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Hatherly, esq., of Wareham, Dorset, second son of the late John Hatherly, esq., of Teignmouth, Devon, to Emily Elizabeth, second dau. of William Griffith, esq., of Eaton-sq.

Dec. 17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. W. D. Mortimer Best, eldest son of Lord Wynford, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Baillie.

OBITUARY.

The late Rev. Dr. Bliss.

We have been favoured with the following sketch of the life of this distinguished antiquary, from the pen of an intimate friend who had known him for many years. It was, unfortunately, received too late for our last number, but as it contains some additional particulars, we have thought it best to insert it entire, although at the risk of some repetition.

Died, at the Lodgings in St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., Principal of that society.

A periodical of this description, which has always endeavoured to do justice to the memory of literary persons, especially of those who have shewn themselves well acquainted with the history and authors of former times, cannot be contented with the mere announcement of the removal from us of this eminent antiquary and amiable and excellent man, who had been for so long a period a most conspicuous and a most useful and duly appreciated officer of the University of Oxford.

The deceased, the son of the Rev. Philip Bliss, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, Rector of Doddington and Frampton-Cotterell, Gloucestershire, was born at Chipping-Sodbury, where he received his preparatory education. He was subsequently removed to Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1806 admitted Scholar, and in 1809 Law Fellow, of St. John Baptist's College. His acquaintance with Mr. Price, the then Keeper, introduced him into the Bodleian; and his occupation there in cataloguing books, and familiarizing himself with their contents, must have had a decided influence on his future studies.

Through Lord Spencer, as well known as a book collector as a statesman, Mr.

Bliss obtained an office exactly to his mind, as an Assistant-Librarian in the British Museum: but he retained it a very short time, being recalled to Oxford by Mr. Price's successor, Dr. Bandinel, the present able Librarian of this wonderful and ever-increasing collection of printed works and of manuscripts—which has, I believe, more than doubled under his superintendence. He continued, however, Sub-Librarian a very short time; for on the resignation of Mr. Gutch he was elected by Convocation Registrar of the University, A.D. 1824, and was nominated his successor in the court by the Chancellor, Lord Grenville, 1831. In 1826 he had been elected Keeper of the Archives. Oxford became henceforward his home; and it was his peculiar felicity that his official duty was the work in which he delighted, and for which he was, from his turn of mind and previous studies, singularly adapted.

He held the office of Registrar nearly thirty years, and by the cheerful and ready manner in which he assisted the enquiries of all with whom he had any intercourse, he rendered himself universally popular; and we only repeat the judgment of all, when we say that there could not be a more accurate, painstaking, and courteous Registrar. The Acts of the University, recorded in his minute yet distinct and appropriate handwriting, deposited in the Archives, will exhibit to posterity a fine specimen of legible calligraphy.

In 1848 the Duke of Wellington, the then Chancellor, rewarded his public services with the headship of St. Mary Hall, which he put into complete repair at a considerable expense, appointed an able Vice-Principal, and when a change in the examination statute enlarged the circle of academical studies, he strengthened him by the addition of instructors in other departments.

The Principal was also a Commissioner of the Market and a Delegate of the Press.

Dr. Bliss married the second daughter of the Rev. Robert Barker Bell, M.A., formerly Fellow of New College, by whom he had a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Sophia, a most attractive girl, whose removal, at the interesting age of eleven, was a severe affliction to her parents, and who is still remembered by their friends for her precocious talents, pious disposition, and promise of future excellence.

Dr. Bliss was ordained deacon and priest by the amiable Bishop Legge, and though he was by habit better suited for literary investigation than for the active duties of the pastoral office, he was conscientiously mindful of his ordination engagement; for he continued curate to his friend (and predecessor as Principal) Dr. Pett until his death, and afterwards, on the nomination of another friend, the late Sir Alexander Croke, served the chapel at his residence at Studley Priory. A paralytic seizure compelled him to resign this, as well as his University office.

The reprints of antiquaries are too often dry and repulsive; but those of Dr. Bliss—as Arthur Wilson's "Inconstant Lady, a play," and "The Christmas Prince, as acted at Oxford, 1607," Bishop Henshawe's "Meditations," and that very curious exhibition of characters in Bishop Earle's "Microcosmography,"—throw light upon the manners of the age in an agreeable form.

Dr. Bliss may be regarded as a connecting link between our own Oxford and the Oxford of our ancestors; and no man has done so much to bring the latter as it were before our eyes, by reviving our local annals, and exhibiting to us the picture of a long line of preceding worthies, in editing the "Remains of Thomas Hearne, from his manuscript Diaries," a work commenced in youth and finished in old age, and above all, by his elaborate edition in four quartos of "Wood's Athenæ," the deficiencies of which he has supplied from various sources. We only regret that he has left it to some future antiquary to complete that original work, which is so rich a storehouse of Oxford biography, and to which he would have brought a better temper and a sounder judgment.

The Principal was a decided Conservative, of the old school, and has recorded in the strongest terms his condemnation of the recent change in the constitution of the University, and the total disregard of the limitations of founders and benefactors. Nevertheless, his opposition was not to men, but to measures, and his variety of information, cordiality of manner, and obliging disposition, made him an acceptable companion even to those who differed most widely from him in University and political matters. And it may be truly said that he not only died deeply lamented by his widow and a large circle of friends, but that his decease is regretted as a loss to the University, to the credit and popularity of which he had so greatly contributed, by the manner in which he discharged the duties of the responsible office of Registrar, and by the firm, yet courteous and parental, authority with which he continued to the last to preside over St. Mary Hall.

The Rev. Geo. Townsend, D.D.

Nov. 23. At the College, Durham, aged 70, the Rev. George Townsend, D.D.

The deceased was the son of a dissenting minister of some celebrity amongst the Independents, and was born at Ramsgate in the year 1788. He received his early education in that town, and attracted the attention of Mr. Richard Cumberland, the dramatic author, by whose influence and aid he was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where, although he gained no academical honours, he devoted much time and attention to the study of theology, historical and biblical, and also published his first work, a poem, under the title of *Armageddon.* In the year 1812 he was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Ely, and was appointed to the curacy of Littleport, Cambridge, whence he removed to Hackney, as curate to Archdeacon Watson, where he remained until 1816, when he received an appointment as one of the professors of the newly established Military College of Sandhurst, and at the same time undertook the curacy of Farnborough, Hants. About this time, a work of Sir William Drummond's, the *Œdipus Judaicus,* was making a considerable sensation in the learned world; for in that work, the author, combining considerable talent with a large and varied display of Oriental learning, endeavoured to prove that the twelve patriarchs were nothing but the twelve signs of the zodiac! Mr. Townsend met him on his own grounds in his *Œdipus Romanus,* and by similar reasoning shewed that the signs of the zodiac were not the twelve patriarchs, but the twelve Cæsars! He next set to work upon the book with which his name is mostly associated, "The Chronological Arrangement of the Holy Bible." The first portion of this work appeared in 1821, and early obtained the notice of many men of eminence; amongst others, that of Bishop Barrington, of Durham, who expressed a desire for an interview with the author, and soon after requested Mr. Townsend to become his domestic chaplain, which office he assumed in the year 1822.

At this time the Roman Catholics were loudly asserting their claims to civil and religious equality, and one of their boldest champions was Mr. Charles Butler, who, with others, both laymen and clergy, put forth the celebrated "Roman Catholic Declaration." An answer was required to this, and as Bp. Barrington felt himself unequal to the task, he requested his young chaplain to write one. Accordingly, within six weeks he produced his "Accusations of History against the Church of Rome." As a reward for this, the Bishop in 1825 presented him to a stall in the Cathedral of Durham, which he retained up to the time of his decease: he also obtained the Chapter living of Northallerton, which, in 1839, he exchanged for the perpetual curacy of St. Margaret's, Durham; but in 1842 he resigned that, and held nothing but the canonry. During this period he wielded his pen to some service in a pamphlet on "Church Reform, and the Abolition of Pluralities," in which he advocated the cause of the working clergy, and proposed that the value of all the poorer livings should be raised, and that residence should be made compulsory: and he was also one of the most earnest upholders of the Conservative cause in Durham. In 1830 he published a volume of "Sermons on some of the most Interesting Subjects in Theology," and in 1842 a burlesque work, which we believe he was afterwards ashamed of, "A Life and Defence of the Principles of Bishop Bonner;" he also published a "Second Series of Sermons," under the title of "Spiritual Communion with God," an enlarged edition of his arrangement of the Bible, and in 1847, "Ecclesiastical and Civil History philosophically considered," 2 vols. 8vo.: he also wrote a series of "Sonnets" to accompany Stothard's illustrations to the "Pilgrim's Progress."

It was in 1847, we believe, that Dr. Townsend went to Italy for the purpose of converting the Pope, and in pursuit of this object obtained an interview with his Holiness, who received him very civilly, but Pio Nono does not appear to have profited much by the deceased's instruction. On his return he published an account of his journey, which appeared in 1849, but in that he does not express himself quite satisfied with the result of his labours. From this time his failing health made it necessary that he should take a less active part than heretofore in matters unconnected with the cathedral duties, and on the 23rd ult. he quietly breathed his last, having nearly reached the allotted term of man's existence.

The deceased was twice married, and by his first wife leaves a son, the Rev. George Fyler Townsend, Vicar of Leominster.—*Literary Churchman.*

Rev. Richard Warner.

In our number for September, 1857, (p. 345,) we recorded the decease of this venerable clergyman; we now add a few particulars gathered from various sources.

Mr. Warner was born October 18, 1763, in the parish of Marylebone, London;

while a youth, he was removed, with his father and the family, to Lymington, Hants., of which town and its society, as they were in 1776, Mr. Warner has given an interesting sketch in his "Literary Recollections," 2 vols. 8vo., 1830. He received his early education at the Grammar-school of Christchurch, and, disappointed of entering Winchester College on the foundation, he subsequently proceeded to Oxford, matriculated, and kept eight terms at St. Mary's Hall. He left the University without taking a degree, and after encountering some difficulties, received ordination from the Archbishop of York (Dr. Markham). The curacy of Boldre, Hants., awaited him, of which parish the Rev. William Gilpin, so well known for his tasteful works on landscape scenery, was then the vicar, and under whom the young curate fostered a love for somewhat similar pursuits. His next appointment was to the curacy of Fawley, in the same county, where, he says, "there was room for *study* indeed, but very few opportunities of drawing on the stores of *living* wisdom and learning." A more enlarged sphere, however, soon presented itself, and he became, unexpectedly to himself, the curate of All Saints' Chapel, Bath; this he retained but a few months, and then took the curacy of the populous parish of St. James's in that city, which he held for twenty-three years. A local print—the "Bath and Cheltenham Gazette," Aug. 12, 1857—has thus spoken of his pulpit ability during this period:—"As a preacher, he was during his entire ministry at Bath extremely popular. St. James's Church was always crowded. This is not to be wondered at. When at school he had learnt what all public speakers should acquire—to declaim, because man is accessible through the passions, as well as through the understanding. In a word, Mr. Warner had studied oratory; and consequently he could modulate a well-toned voice to suit the present sense. In the Communion Service of the Church, for instance, the *transition* from the initiatory prayers to the Commandments was most marked, appropriate, and impressive. Passing from the supplicatory to the dehortatory, nothing could exceed the majesty and the power of his intonation, when, as the minister of God, he solemnly enunciated the successive prohibitions of the moral law. Equally felicitous was he in the reading of every part of the Scriptures—all was natural, and therefore effective. To this modulation of the voice was added (in the pulpit) a chaste and suitable action; while in neither was there any thing bordering on the theatrical. When to these exterior accomplishments we superadd the possession of a highly cultivated mind, and uncommon facility of composition, it had been surprising, indeed, if such a minister had not been popular."

About the year 1817 Mr. Warner relinquished the city curacy, and betook himself to the plainer duties of a country pastor. As early as 1809, he had been presented to the living of Great Chalfield, Wilts., by his old school-fellow and friend, the late Sir Harry Burrard Neale, of Walhampton, Hants. In 1825 the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Dr. Law) gave him the vicarage of Timberscombe; and in the following year (1826) we find him presented to the rectory of Croscombe, both in the county of Somerset. These two benefices he held for a brief period only. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Chelwood, Somerset, which incumbency, together with that of Great Chalfield, he retained until his death, which, as already stated, took place at Chelwood, July 27th, 1857, in his 95th year.

Mr. Warner was a man of practical benevolence, and gave his active and constant support to many schemes of public usefulness. He was the correspondent of several learned societies, and besides being a F.S.A. was also an honorary member of the Imperial Cæsarian Society of Natural History at Moscow, and of the Dutch Society of Sciences at Haarlem. He associated much with literary men, especially with those of the liberal school: among those with whom he had intercourse may be named Dr. Parr, Dr. Stock, Bishop of Killala, as well as many of the celebrities who frequented or resided in Bath, about half a century ago,—such as Dr. William Falconer, his son, the Bampton Lecturer, Dr. Maclaine, the translator of Mosheim, Drs. Harrington, Cogan, and Parry; to these we may also add the earlier names of Richard Graves, David Jardine, Christopher Anstey, David Hartley, and Governor Pownall. Of some of these he has gossipped pleasantly in his "Literary Recollections," though it is to be regretted that he has not blended with these memorials more of his own personal history, especially as the venerable man has so thoroughly outlived his early and middle-life associates. In reference to Mr. Warner's political sentiments, it may be briefly said that he was a Whig, and perhaps something more: as to his religious views, they partook somewhat of the Hoadly school; he was a Low-Churchman, though at all times strongly opposed to what is usually denominated "Evangelical" preaching, or what he would call "Solifidian" teaching.

We must not omit to state that Mr. Warner was an indefatigable writer: Southey himself could scarcely have had his pen in hand more frequently. His works published, or privately printed, from the sober-sized volume down to the fugitive broadside, are so many as to defy enumeration; we may, however, specify a few. In *Divinity*, besides an edition of the "Common Prayer with Notes," an English "Diatessaron," "A Psalter with Notes," and a "Companion to the Holy Communion," he published—"Practical Sermons," 2 vols., 8vo., 1803-4; "Six Occasional Sermons," 1 vol., 8vo., 1808; "Scripture Characters," 1 vol., 12mo., 1810; "Sermons, Tracts, and Notes on the New Testament," 3 vols., 8vo., 1813; "Sermons on the Epistles and Gospels," 2 vols., 12mo., 1816; "Old Church of England Principles opposed to New Light," 3 vols., 12mo., 1818; Twelve Sermons on "Practical Religion," 1 vol., 8vo., 1837; Four Sermons on "The Simplicity of Christianity," 1 vol., 8vo., 1839; Five Discourses on "The Sermon on the Mount," 1 vol., 8vo., 1840; "Specimens of Biblical Exposition on the Book of Genesis," 1 vol., 12mo., 1842: to these we may add several series of Sermons in MS. type for the use of the younger clergy, some smaller publications, and many single Sermons—one of which, entitled "War inconsistent with Christianity," preached in 1804, and rather inappropriately delivered before a corps of the Bath Volunteers, just then embodied for the defence of their country, exposed the preacher to some controversy, and no little measure of angry remark.

But we must notice another portion of Mr. Warner's literary labours—those connected with *Topographical* and *Antiquarian* research. For these he discovered an early inclination, and commenced authorship by publishing, in 1789, a "Tour round Lymington:" this was followed by a "Southampton Guide;" and successively appeared, *Antiquitates Culinariæ*, 1 vol., 4to., 1791; "An Attempt to ascertain the Situation of the Ancient Clausentum," 4to., 1792; "Topographical Remarks on the South-Western Parts of Hampshire," 2 vols., 8vo., 1793; "History of the Isle of Wight," 1 vol., 8vo., 1795; "An Illustration of the Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath," 4to., 1797. To these succeeded his "Walks through Wales," 2 vols., 1797-8; those "Through the Western Counties," 1800; "Excursions from Bath," 1801; "Northern Tour," 2 vols., 1802; and a "Tour through Cornwall," 1809—all in octavo. He also published, in 1811, a "Bath Guide," in small 8vo.; but his two more important works in this department remain to be named,—"The History of Bath," large 4to., 1801, which, although very defective, must still be accepted as the best book on the subject; and "A History of the Abbey of Glastonbury," imperial 4to., 1826: of this handsome volume only 250 copies were printed, and delivered to as many subscribers at £6 6s. a copy. Mr. Warner bestowed on this work much cost and care, but notwithstanding his endeavour to be strictly accurate, he fell into a singular error in ascribing antiquity to some recent Masonic devices which had been permitted to disfigure Banwell Church.—See a communication in GENT. MAG., August, 1827, p. 115.

It would extend this article to an immoderate length, were we to attempt to give a list of Mr. Warner's *Miscellaneous* publications. Suffice it to say they include "Historical Illustrations of the Waverley Novels," 3 vols., 8vo.; "Miscellanies," 2 vols., 12mo.; a periodical designated *Omnium Gatherum*, which, though praised by Dr. Parr, obtained little favour with the public; and his "Literary Recollections," already named. A clever set of satirical dialogues called "Bath Characters," which appeared in 1807, and speedily ran through three editions, has sometimes been attributed to him. We are old enough to recollect the *combustion* this publication created in that city of fashionable resort; how solemn and how various were the enquiries as to its author; and in what complete obscurity the wight, whoever he was, contrived to shroud himself. We quite incline to the opinion that Mr. Warner wrote this book, and by consequence also the two poetical *brochures* in quarto, published under the same name, "Peter Paul Pallet," which followed it, entitled "Rebellion in Bath," 1808, and "The Restoration," 1809; for although Mr. Warner was not much known as a humourist or a poet, he had good pretensions to both: many small but ingenious pieces in prose and in verse, sometimes given to the public, but more frequently circulated among private friends, attest his aptitude for such species of composition. One poetical piece of his, tastefully, and even elegantly, printed in quarto, on tinted paper with borders, and entitled "The Diary of an Aged Parson," (September 1, 1848,) was distributed by the venerable author among his personal friends, and will remain with them as a pleasing memorial of departed worth.

Mr. Warner has left an aged and

amiable widow, who with "light denied," survives to lament her loss, also an affectionate daughter. During his residence at Chelwood he was bereaved of one daughter, and in that parish stands a neat school-house erected to her memory by her sorrowing parents. Δ.

REV. DUNCAN MACFARLAN, D.D.

Nov. 25. At Glasgow, aged 86, the Rev. Duncan Macfarlan, D.D., Principal of the University of Glasgow, and Minister of the Inner High Church.

During his lengthened span the venerable Principal enjoyed remarkably good health, his old age being "as a lusty winter, frosty but kindly;" and until three months ago, he was never laid aside for more than a week or so at a time from the regular discharge of his duties as a parochial clergyman. While temporarily sojourning at Helensburgh, however, in the last week of August, he had the misfortune to have a fall in his bedroom, by which he suffered fracture of the thigh-bone. He was in due course removed to his residence within the college, and hopes were entertained for a time that the native strength of his constitution would enable him to overcome the effects of the accident. A shock so severe, however, was too much to lay upon the weight of eighty-six years, and it became evident a few weeks ago, alike to the venerable pastor and his friends, that his days were numbered. He gradually lost in bodily strength, but until a few days preceding his death, his mind retained its wonted vigour, and finally he passed away, dying the serene and painless death of a good old man.

Thus has gone forth from amongst us one who was in many respects a remarkable, as he was undoubtedly a good and a highly able, member of our community. For thirty-five years he had been closely identified with all our interests, sacred and secular. His hand was at every good work for the religious, moral, and material elevation of the people of Glasgow; and in this way a more than ordinary amount of fruition followed his labours; for the singular blessing attended them, that he was beloved and trusted by men of all creeds and classes. He belonged, however, not more to Glasgow than to the whole Church of Scotland. Singularly intelligent, blessed with vigorous intellect and a remarkably clear judgment, a ready and able, though perhaps not an eloquent speaker, he had long taken the rank of a prominent leader in the Church; and he soon won, and retained to the very last, the entire confidence and devotion of the "Moderate" party, with which he had all along been connected. When "Moderates" and "Evangelicals" alike disappeared as party-names at the period of the Disruption, he still retained his proud position as the Mentor of the Church of Scotland; and it was nothing unusual to hear it remarked, that the head of Principal Macfarlan was worth the brains of a whole Presbytery any day. It is a remarkable circumstance that, amid all the keen and acrimonious feeling which attended the unhappy Disruption of the Church of Scotland, there never was associated with the name of Principal Macfarlan a single sentiment of disrespect or bitterness. His principles in ecclesiastical polity were so well known, his devotion to them so entirely honest and genuine, and his faith so child-like and confiding, that no man had the slightest doubt as to the public course he would follow. While he attained that respect which always attends sincere conviction, his demeanour, even in stormy times, was so peaceful, mild, and blameless, so free from the most remote taint of passion, acrimony, or resentment, that he won the regard of those who opposed him as an ecclesiastical politician; and it may be truly said that he was as much beloved and admired by those who dissent from, as by those who adhere to, the Church of Scotland. Truly he was a noble-minded Scotchman—one whose sayings and doings throughout life were unsullied by a single taint of bigotry or illiberal feeling.

In Principal Macfarlan there has passed away a man who may truly be regarded as one of the last links between the present and a bygone age. He was the child of his father's old age—also a minister of the Church of Scotland, and who was succeeded by his son as the incumbent of the parish of Drymen in the beginning of 1792. The elder Macfarlan was acquainted with General Wolfe, then a captain in Barrel's Regiment of Foot, when stationed with his company at the little fort of Inversnaid, shortly after the rebellion of 1745. Thus the lives of two men bring us into close connection with the hero of Quebec, long before he won his crowning glory on the heights of Abraham, and died in the arms of victory, now nearly one hundred years ago. The Principal himself was a student when the treaty was signed by which the "revolted colonies" became the United States of America; and he was an ordained minister of the Church of Scotland when Louis the Sixteenth was still king of France. He was a youth at the College of Glasgow when our population was only

43,000. He lived to see it 400,000. Steam navigation was making its first trial when he was a man in middle life, and he saw the tiny "Comet," with its engine of four-horse power, swell into the noble "Persia," with engines of 900 horse-power and tonnage of 400. We heard the patriarch say, not long since, that he had survived the ministers of the Church of Scotland twice over; and for the last ten years he has been unquestionably the father of the Church.

The venerable Principal held two of the most lucrative offices connected with the very moderately paid Church of Scotland. The Principalship is now likely to be disjoined from the charge of the Inner High Parish of Glasgow. The presentation to both is, we believe, with the Crown. The funeral, which was a public one, took place on Tuesday.—*Glasgow Gazette.*

Professor Rauch.

Dec. 3. At Dresden, aged eighty years and eleven months, Professor Christian Rauch.

The Professor had repaired to Dresden in order to undergo a surgical operation, which, however, the surgeons thought unadvisable, and he gradually sank. For some weeks before his death his state had been hopeless, but a few days before that event he rallied, rose from his bed, was dressed, walked about in his room, and expressed a strong desire to return to the *atelier* which he, years ago, in the fac-simile under the well-known picture of his studio, pointed out, and really always considered, as "his home." But this seeming recovery proved only the last kindling-up of the extinguishing light, and death, calm and painless, ensued early in the morning of the 3rd of December, closing a career of success and renown. Born on the second of January, 1777, at Arolsen, the pretty little capital of the principality of Waldeck (the birth-place, likewise, of Drake, the sculptor, and Kaulbach, the painter), Rauch, at his outset, had to struggle with great and many difficulties. His parents were poor, and occupied a humble station in life. Ruhl, the Cassel sculptor, who first instructed the youth in modelling, was by no means a superior artist,—and when, at the age of twenty, young Rauch repaired to Berlin, he at first followed his deceased brother in the menial office of a royal lacquey. Surprised, one day, by the Queen Louisa, the mother of the present King, in an attempt to form her fair features in wax, he was happy enough to find his rising genius noticed and nursed. He was sent by the Queen to Dresden, there to study the far-famed Mengs Collection of plaster-casts from the antique, and in 1804 made his first journey to Rome, where Thorwaldsen and Canova befriended him, and where his talent steadily developed itself. In 1811 he returned to Berlin, in order to execute, at the invitation of King Frederick William the Third, the statue of the late Queen for the mausoleum to be erected to the memory of that Princess at Charlottenburgh. Since that he went on producing those numerous busts and statues of the patriot heroes of Prussia which adorn the capital and the country everywhere, and which gained him the name of the Prussian Phidias. The long list of his works culminated in the creation of his monument of Frederick the Great. Rauch, great and *unique* as an artist, was good and amiable as a man. The sympathy excited by his death is universal:—proof, the reception of his earthly remains at Berlin. They arrived there, we are informed, on the 5th of December, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. The Dresden artists had taken care to deck the coffin with flowers, evergreens, and laurel-wreaths. About 100 persons, most of them friends and pupils of the deceased, members of the Royal Academy, &c., received the coffin at the railway-terminus, and accompained it, forming a quiet funeral procession, to the house of Rauch, "im alten Lager-house, Kloster Strasse, 76." Here a "Trauerkapelle" (*Chapelle ardente*) had been prepared, under the superintendence of Prof. Kiss. At the head of the coffin was Rauch's bust, adorned with the golden laurel-wreath which was presented to him from his pupils on his seventieth birthday, in 1847. Six candelabras, with forty-two tapers, surrounded the coffin, lighting the five statues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the two Victories (destined for the "Schlossgarten," at Charlottenburgh), all of them works by the late master. Rauch was decorated with twelve various orders, and was honorary citizen of the city of Berlin. His admirers will learn with pleasure that shortly before his death, after his own design, a medal has appeared at the "Berliner Medaillen-Münze, von G. Loos," representing on one side the well-executed portrait of the late master, and on the other the monument of Frederick the Great, in its north-eastern aspect.

Capt. Monck Mason.

The untimely death of Captain George Monck Mason, the late able and energetic British Resident at Jodhpore, in Rajpootana, adds another to the many severe

losses sustained by the Indian Government in its staff of political servants. Captain Monck Mason, although still a young man, had already displayed so rare a combination of qualities, and in very difficult and responsible situations performed services of so much importance, as to give promise of a brilliant future career. When a subordinate in the political department under the British Resident in Rajpootana he distinguished himself by the daring bravery and indomitable energy which he displayed in the pursuit and capture of several dangerous and desperate robber-chiefs on the borders of Scinde. In these expeditions he was often accompanied by only a few sowars, and had to traverse vast tracts of barren and inhospitable country on camel-back, riding as much as 70 or 80 miles within the 24 hours, and subsisting for days upon chupatties and coarse native arrack. Captain Monck Mason's services were rewarded by the appointment of political agent at Kerowlee, one of the Rajpoot States, which was bestowed upon him by Lord Dalhousie. At Kerowlee he remained about six years, and his performance of the difficult duties devolving upon him, at a time when that State was much disturbed in consequence of the death of the Rajah and subsequent disputed succession, elicited the strongly expressed approval of Lord Dalhousie, and on more than one occasion procured for him the well-merited honour of receiving the thanks of "the Governor-General in Council." Captain Monck Mason was the intimate and honoured friend of Sir Henry Lawrence, whose affection and counsel he obtained early in his political career. Notwithstanding the disparity of years, in their characters there were many points of resemblance, and in both the mainspring of action was unyielding devotion to duty. In March last Captain Mason was sent to succeed Sir Richmond Shakespear as Resident at Jodhpore. In the appointment of so young an officer to a post of great importance (Captain Mason was only 32) Lord Canning emphatically marked his high sense of the value and extent of Captain Mason's services to the State. In consequence of the mutiny of the Jodhpore Legion in August last, Captain Monck Mason was placed in a situation of fearful responsibility and danger. Many ladies and children had escaped to Jodhpore, and found a refuge within the hospitable walls of the Residency. Captain Mason was able, by rapid and energetic measures, not only to provide for the safety of the little band of Europeans at Jodhpore, but to despatch a body of men for the protection of the Sanitarium on Mount Aboo, to which place many fugitives had escaped. After having accomplished this, intelligence was received at Jodhpore of the approach of the small force under General George Lawrence, which was detained before the strong fort of Ahwa. Captain Mason persuaded the Rajah of Jodhpore, whose attachment to himself, as well as fidelity to our Government, had been established beyond a doubt, to despatch a small body of men to the assistance of General Lawrence. Captain Mason deemed it to be his duty to accompany this detachment. Persuasions and entreaties were powerless to withhold him from following the path of duty. On approaching the fort of Ahwa the party entered a thick and tangled jungle, impassable to cavalry. The men accordingly halted, and their leader dismounting from his camel proceeded on foot, accompanied only by two servants, with the intention of making his way to the General's camp. It appears from the account given by the servants, that they had not proceeded many hundred yards when they came upon a group of sowars whom they supposed to belong to General Lawrence's force. These men offered to guide Captain Mason to the General's tent. He accepted the offer, but had proceeded onwards only a few yards, when two of the treacherous villains came up from behind and shot him dead. The sowars were mutineers, and were probably on their way to join the rebel force within the fort. Thus closed the earthly course of one who had already done good service to his country, and whose future career seemed so full of promise. The clear testimony borne to his consistent and unassuming Christian character sheds a bright gleam over this otherwise melancholy event.—*Times.*

Mark Lockwood, Esq.

Nov. 23. At his private residence, 16, Highbury-place, Islington, after a very brief illness, aged 59, Mark Lockwood, Esq., senior partner in the eminent firm of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Publishers and wholesale Booksellers, of Stationers'-Hall Court.

Mr. Lockwood, whose father was a farmer and grazier at a village near Leeds, was born April 25, 1798; and, after receiving a very elementary education, was obliged to assist in the operations of the farm until about the age of fourteen, when he left home for the purpose of taking part in the business of his uncle, Mr. Benjamin Crosby, a bookseller of great intelligence and industry in Stationers' Hall

Court. Mr. Crosby had succeeded to the business of Mr. Stalker, and was one of the first London booksellers who regularly travelled the country for orders amongst the trade. In this he was eminently successful, and largely increased the business of the house by the connections which he formed. Being a large buyer of what are termed "remainders," which he again sold considerably under the original price, he acquired the reputation of dealing in bargains; this, coupled with his pleasing manners, rendered his visits always acceptable to the provincial booksellers. Mr. Crosby, however, found out, to his dismay, that increased prosperity does not always accompany an increase of business; and the vexation and excitement consequent upon this preyed so much upon his mind that his health gave way. An attack of paralysis compelled him, in 1814, to relinquish all thoughts of business, and he retired to Louth, in Lincolnshire, where he died the following year, at the comparatively early age of 47, and was buried under the steeple of the magnificent church. Previous to leaving London he had disposed of the country part of his business to Messrs. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, and of the town business to two of his assistants, Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall, in whose name it has ever since been carried on. Mr. Lockwood remained with the new firm, where by his probity, activity, sound good sense, knowledge of the business, and unremitting attention, he gained the respect of all who knew him. The bulk of the country bu-iness had been transferred to Messrs. Baldwin, as stated; but some remained; the management of this was placed in Mr. Lockwood's hands; new customers were attracted, and many of the old won back, and the business went on increasing gradually till, upon the failure of Messrs. Baldwin, their country business was transferred to Messrs. Simpkins', which now became the largest bookselling-house in the trade.

It was about the year 1829, when the business had increased to the very full extent of their means of carrying it on, that the late Mr. J. Miles was induced to join as partner. In addition to ample capital, Mr. Miles also brought with him what was equally valuable, a high character for uprightness, and a dislike for everything mean and shabby. The new firm of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., at once assumed a position and influence second to none in the trade; while in the magnitude of its dealings it soon out-distanced all competitors. Under the new arrangement Mr. Simpkin was released from all active share in the management of the business,—an annuity of £1200 being secured to him. Mr. Marshall remained till the year 1854, when he retired upon a competency. The active exertions of Mr. Lockwood had not been overlooked, and he was in the receipt of a handsome salary, but it was not till 1835, after twenty-five years' employment, that he was admitted as partner.

The failure of another firm about the year 1839 enabled Messrs. Simpkin to take some additional premises in Stationers' Court, where, under Mr. Lockwood's superintendence, the buying department and the country trade were transferred, and where, up to the time of his death, they were carried on. So admirably was everything arranged, that nothing passed unnoticed; every letter was duly attended to, every addition to the stock was recorded, and every entry made according to the system laid down by the deceased, so that errors were of very rare occurrence.

Here it was that Mr. Lockwood became the greatest book-buyer in the world, and exercised no small influence over the republic of letters. Here also it was that his extraordinary faculties of memory and order were fully developed; while the sound common sense which he brought to bear upon all questions gave a soundness to his judgment, and all willingly acquiesced in his decisions. By dint of intense application to the business, he had attained an unprecedented knowledge of books; scarcely any work of moment had been published during the last forty years that he did not remember. His acquaintance with an author was not simply confined to the title-page, but, by stealing moments which should have been devoted to rest, he contrived to acquire a considerable insight into the real merits of a book. To many men such cursory reading would be next to useless, but Mr. Lockwood read with an object, and thus prepared himself to form a just judgment of the value of books brought before his notice. In making his purchases he frequently dropped remarks respecting books and authors, shewing that he had formed a correct estimate of them, and the demand likely to arise. So singularly good was his judgment considered, that it largely influenced other buyers; if Mr. Lockwood bought sparingly, so did they; but if, on the contrary, his orders were large, the success of the book was at once secured.

Business appeared to engross all his attention; punctually at his post, in the morning he would be found wading through piles of letters; later in the day, with all

the energy of a youth, he would be found in various parts of the premises; while still later, when all the rest were gone, and the Row deserted, his solitary lamp might be seen shining upon the plane-tree in the garden opposite. Business, however, did *not* wholly occupy his mind; there was room for better and brighter things,—care for the fatherless and distressed found a place there; his charity was liberal but unostentatious, and his sound and valuable advice was always ready for those who sought it.

In 1822 he married his cousin Sarah, daughter of Mr. Crosby, and by her had two sons, who survive. He was buried Nov. 28, in the cemetery at Highgate.

Francis Downing, Esq.

Nov. 18. At Winson Green, near Birmingham, aged 80, Francis Downing, Esq, the descendant of a long line of clergymen.

He was a younger son of the Rev. Harry Downing, Vicar of Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, and perpetual curate of Kinver, Staffordshire. His family held, likewise, for several generations, the advowson of the living of Enville, in the same county.

The deceased gentleman, one of a large and once wealthy family, at the age of 19 was engaged in the service of Viscount Dudley and Ward. He afterwards occupied the responsible situation of Mine Agent for the Viscount, and for his son, the Earl of Dudley, by whom he was highly esteemed, and treated with much friendship. The post of agent he occupied for upwards of forty years, and, as a proof of the Earl's esteem for Mr. Downing, it may be mentioned that he named him to be one of the trustees of the present Lord Ward, in conjunction with the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Hatherton, and Mr. Benbow, late M.P. for Dudley.

For many years he had retired from all active employment. In the neighbourhood in which he lived Mr. Downing's memory is much esteemed,—by the rich, as an example of high-minded integrity, by the poor for his benevolence and unfailing sympathy.

Thomas Sowler, Esq.

Nov. 18. At his residence, Bowdon, near Manchester, aged 68, Thos. Sowler, Esq., projector of the "Manchester Courier" newspaper.

His father, Mr Thomas Sowler, carried on business as a printer, in Manchester, in partnership with Mr. Samuel Russel, under the firm of "Sowler and Russel," and many publications issued from their press, some of the more ephemeral, and others of a more important nature; amongst the latter of which may be numbered a large Bible, and a rather voluminous "History of the Late War." Thomas Sowler, the son, whose mother's maiden name was Mary Ainsworth, was born in Deansgate, Manchester, on the 2nd of July, 1789. He was sent in due time to the Grammar-School, over which Mr. Lawson then presided, and he ever afterwards entertained a sincere respect for that distinguished preceptor and the time-honoured institution of which he was the governing spirit. From thence he was removed to a school kept by Mr. Stolterfurth, at Chester, and whilst he remained there he attracted the notice of Dr. Majendie, who was then Bishop of Chester. On leaving school he was placed in the very extensive establishment founded by Mr. James Lackington, in Finsbury-square, then carried on under the appropriate name of "The Temple of the Muses," by Messrs. Lackington, Allen, and Co. In 1814, Mr. Sowler came down to establish himself in his native town. On St. Thomas's-day, in the same year, he married Helen, the daughter of Mr. John Slack, of Manchester, historical engraver, to whom he was most sincerely attached, and in memory of whom he put up a very handsome memorial compartment in the east window of St. Andrew's Church. His industry, perseverance, and systematic habits, ensured him success, and for many years he devoted himself to the various branches of his business with an increasing measure of prosperity. In 1825, the great want of an organ to express the opinions of the Conservative party in Manchester, induced him to try what might well appear a bold experiment. The "Manchester Guardian," which had then been five years in progress, and was acquiring great influence, and a very extensive circulation from the support given to it, originally by the Radical and afterwards by the Whig party, and the ability and power with which it was edited, seemed to render necessary some more able and vigorous exponent of constitutional principles in Church and State than could be met with in the Manchester Tory journals of the day, conducted altogether upon the old system, and with little regard to the increasing requirements of the times, and those caused by the formidable local competitor which had appeared in the arena. Accordingly, on the first of January, 1825, the first number of the "Manchester Courier" appeared, the proprietor being

Mr. Sowler, and the first editor, Mr. A. A. Watts. From the commencement of the "Courier" to his dying day Mr. Sowler neither changed his own principles nor the principles of his paper:—

"Unpractis'd he to fawn or seek for power
By doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour."

Whether the fortunes of his party were under cloud or sunshine, his adherence was equally firm, and it is truly gratifying to know that he had his reward in seeing his paper attain a position and acquire a degree of success far transcending any expectations he could originally have formed. To this success it is scarcely necessary to say how much, in the earlier part of its career, his sound judgment and constant attention to the various details which, taken in the aggregate, exercise such influence upon the destiny of a newspaper, must be admitted to have contributed. For some years past he did not take any active part in the management of the "Courier" in any of its departments. But it was not by the establishment of the "Courier" alone that Mr. Sowler promoted the interests of the Conservative party. His personal efforts and labours might always be relied upon; and those who remember the South Lanchashire Conservative Association, and the various county and borough contests in which he took so active a share, cannot fail to appreciate his claims to the grateful respect of the party with which he was associated.

Within the last two or three years his health had evidently been declining, and the loss of a favourite daughter, under peculiarly painful circumstances, had inflicted a severe blow upon his nervous system, which accelerated the progress of disease. It became obvious to his friends a short time ago that he was gradually sinking, but the conclusion was nearer than had been anticipated. On the 18th of November, while a medical friend was making a call at his house, at Bowdon, Mr. Sowler was taken suddenly worse, and almost immediately, on being assisted up-stairs to his bedroom, expired, apparently without a struggle.

James Henry Hurdis, Esq.

Nov. 30.—At his residence in Carlton-crescent, Southampton, aged 57, James Henry Hurdis, Esq., a gentleman well known to, and deeply regretted by, a large circle of friends in Lewes and its vicinity.

Mr. Hurdis was descended from an ancient and highly respectable family, who were seated in the early part of the seventeenth century at Atherston, near Stratford-upon-Avon, and in the church there several of his progenitors lie buried. The first ancestor who settled in Sussex was the Rev. Thomas Hurdis, of Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, who became Vicar of Ringmer, and died in 1733. That gentleman had, besides several other children, the Rev. Thomas Hurdis (Vicar of Seaford, Canon of Windsor and of Chichester, Sequestrator of Bishopston, Vicar of Amport, in Hampshire, and Private Secretary to the *great* Duke of Newcastle, of Bishopston and of Halland, Sussex, grandfather of Captain Hurdis, R.N., formerly of Uckfield and now of Brighton), and James Hurdis, Esq., collector of customs at Newhaven. The latter of these was father of the Rev. James Hurdis, D.D., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Rector of Bishopston, author of "The Village Curate," and many other poems, and a friend and correspondent of the poet Cowper. Dr. Hurdis, by his marriage with Harriet Taylor, daughter of Hughes Minet, Esq., of Austin Friars, London, was father of three children, the eldest of whom was the subject of this notice. Dr. Hurdis, who is still remembered as a poet of the Cowper school, resembled his friend both in amiability of manner and in modes of thought and expression.

The amiable poet died in the prime of manhood, in 1801, and his widow, at no long interval, was re-married to Storer Ready, Esq., a medical practitioner, who, with his wife and three step-children, settled at Southampton, where Mr. Hurdis spent ten years of his boyish life at a boarding-school. In 1816 or 1817 he removed, with his mother and family, to France, residing principally at the Château of Bagatelle, near Abbeville, where the pencil, the gun, and the fishing-rod alternately furnished him with occupation. It was from this retreat in a foreign land, that, contrary to the wishes of some of his respectable relatives, but probably in accordance with those of the active-minded and energetic lad himself, he was apprenticed to Charles Heath, the eminent engraver, under whose able guidance he developed that strong feeling for the fine arts which distinguished his later life. It was at this period that he contracted the friendship of George Cruikshank, much of whose humour he imbibed, and whose friendship he subsequently enjoyed. Happily for Mr. Hurdis, there was no *res angustæ domi* to compel him to follow professionally the drudgery of the burin, and his talents, as exercised in after life, were simply those of an amateur of the first class. Many of his years of manhood were spent near

Lewes, particularly at Newick, where he was long resident. With the means and appliances of an "idle gentleman," he never knew what idleness meant. His pencil and etching-needle were constantly at work for the illustration of local personages and local scenes. To cite his multitudinous efforts with *aqua fortis* would be a long task, but it may be well to mention, as favourable specimens of his skill, the portraits of two well-known magistrates, the late Sir George Shiffner, Bart., and the late Mr. Partington, of Offham, as well as views of the *fête* in the Dripping-Pan at Lewes, at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838; of Beechland, now the seat of W. H. Blaaw, Esq., in Horsfield's Sussex; of the wreck of the "Nympha" at Beachy-head, (improved from a contemporary plate of more than a century ago); and last, but not least, of the burning of Richard Woodman and his fellow-martyrs in the High-street of Lewes, after the original design of Mr. F. Colvin, whom, with a friendly and fostering care, he had brought forward in the field of art. Several of the volumes of the Sussex Archæological Collections bear witness to the taste and zeal of Mr. Hurdis in the illustration of scenes in his native county, one of the latest labours of his etching-needle being the views of Newhaven and Yainville churches, in the recently published ninth volume of that series.

In private life Mr. Hurdis was greatly esteemed. His cordial spirit and quaint humour endeared him to everybody who had the pleasure of his friendship. Like his friend Cruikshank, his pencil and his needle always pointed in the direction of the comic and the ludicrous, and he seldom wrote a letter of business or friendship in which some accidental blot, or some peculiar twist of his pen, was not turned to account in producing a laughter-exciting *hit*. But while he was thus endowed with a taste for the comic and pleasing side of things, he was by no means wanting in sympathy for the sterner views of humanity. He was a thoroughly generous man; and the means with which Providence had blessed him were always well employed in acts of charity and benevolence. Many an eye that reads this simple record will grow dim with a tear of regret for the loss of one whose hand was ever prompt in the alleviation of suffering and the promotion of whatever was useful and excellent.

A few years since Mr. Hurdis removed from Newick to Southampton, the scene of his earlier days, where he passed his time in the exercise of many social virtues, and recreated himself sometimes in etching, sometimes in yachting, and more recently in photography, in which he was an adept. His constitution, never robust, gave way early in November. He found himself unable to pursue his usual engagements, and took to his sofa, where he spent many hours of weakness in perusing Dr. Livingstone's "Travels in Africa." On the 8th ult. he was confined to his bed, and his disease, pronounced by his medical attendants to be an inaction of the brain, and a breaking of the nervous system, gained ground up to the time of his decease. "Nothing," says a near relative, "could exceed his patience during his attack, or be more satisfactory than the frame of mind in which he died. He expressed a strong desire to quit this world; said that God had disarmed him of all fear as regarded himself, and prayed with the Rev. Mr. Jennings in a truly Christian spirit." Mr. Hurdis was twice married—first, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Hutton, Esq., of Gate Burton, co. Lincoln, who died without issue in 1841; and secondly to Charlotte, fifth daughter of Henry Jackson, Esq., of Lewes, who, with her daughter, Harriett Charlotte, Mr. Hurdis's only child, survives to deplore her irreparable loss. M. A. L.

Thomas Bewes, Esq.

Nov. 18. At Beaumont, Plymouth, aged 79, Thomas Bewes, Esq.

Mr. Bewes was formerly, in a generation that is past, an active supporter of liberal politics, and in the past struggle of the freeholders of Plymouth against the old corporation he took a lively interest, and contested for popular rights the representation of that borough in parliament. In those days Toryism was all-powerful, and it was his fate, as it was of other good men, to be beaten. Subsequently, on the passing of the Reform Bill, when the borough was thrown open to the choice of our townsmen, who then obtained the franchise, Mr. Bewes, along with the late Mr. Collier, was returned as one of the representatives for the borough, and continued to sit in parliament till Mr. Collier retired, when he resigned also. In 1832 both these gentlemen were returned in the first reformed parliament without opposition; in the second election, in 1835, Sir George Cockburn, a Conservative, tried hard to get in, but was beaten by a majority of 20,—Mr. Bewes having 687 votes, and Sir George 667. There was another election, when Mr. Collier and Mr. Bewes were opposed by Sir George Cockburn and the Hon. Price Blackwood,

but the Conservatives had a sound thrashing, and they never again appeared on this field of battle. That parliament closed Mr. Bewes's political connection with this borough. It sat down to 1841, when there was a general election, and Mr. T. Gill and Lord Ebrington replaced the two old members.

While in parliament, Mr. Bewes was a firm and decided politician, and it was his lot to sit in the House when the two great political parties who divided the State were very evenly balanced, so that the votes of every member became of importance; and he more than once went down to the House to vote while in a state of severe illness, and when in doing so he jeopardised his life. Since his retirement from parliament, Mr. Bewes took no part in public or local affairs.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 1. At Calicut, East Indies, *L. B. E. Schmid*, D.D., late of the Church Missionary Society.

Nov. 9. At Faversham, the Rev. *Henry Cosgrave*, successively Curate of Ashford and Ospringe, and Perpetual Curate of Davington.

Nov. 10. At Biddesham, Somersetshire, aged 41, the Rev. *Frederic Charles Halsted*, B.A. 1833, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Rector of Biddesham, Some set, and Chaplain R.N.

Nov. 15. At Dunlavin Rectory, the Rev. *Moore Morgan*, Prebendary of Dunlavin, St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Nov. 17. At the Rectory-house, Machynlleth, aged 79, the Rev. *George Venables*, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, Clare College, Cambridge, Rector of Machynlleth (1805), Montgomeryshire.

Nov. 18. At the Vicarage, aged 47, the Rev. *Edward Golding*, B.A. 1832, Brasenose College, Oxford, Vicar of Brimpton (1852), Berks.

At Omagh, the Rev. *Edward Stack*, late of Tubrid, co. Fermanagh.

Nov. 19. At his residence, Vittoria-house, Cheltenham, aged 69, the Rev. *Robert Bolton*, late Rector of Christ Church, Pelham, United States, America, and Chaplain to the Earl of Ducie.

At Funchal, Madeira, the Rev. *Alexander Brown*, Minister of the Free Church, Madeira.

The Rev. *William Turner*, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester (1832), and Vicar of Boxgrove (1848), Sussex.

Nov. 20. Aged 82, the Rev. *John Toplis*, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804, B.D. 1813, late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, Rector of St. Lawrence, South Walsham (1824), Norfolk.

At the Rectory, aged 88, the Rev. *Roger Kingdon*, B.A. 1792, Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of Holaworthy (1819), Devon.

Nov. 22. At Lisburn, the Rev. *Edward Cupples*, late Vicar-General of the diocese of Down and Connor.

Suddenly, in the Artillery Garrison, Woolwich, aged 30, the Rev. *Sandford Connor*, Assistant Military Chaplain.

Nov. 26. Aged 42, the Rev, *William Newcombe Vicars*, of Castle-grange, Wicklow, Rector of Kilternan, Dublin.

In Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 56, the Rev. *William Provis Trelawney Wickham*, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829, Balliol College, Oxford.

At the house of Mr. Reading, Corn-market, Warwick, the Rev. *E. G. Glanville*, B.A., son of the Rev. John Glanville, of Wootton-under-Edge, and co-pastor with the Rev. J. W. Percy, at the Independent Chapel, Brook-street.

Nov. 28. Aged 58, the Rev. *H. W. Blake*, Rector of Thurning.

At Stanley-place, Chester, aged 82, the Rev. *B. Penny*, D.C.L.

Nov. 29. The Rev. *Henry Belmont Sims*, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1833, Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Great Parndon, Essex.

Nov. 30. Suddenly, at Denston railway station, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, the Rev. *W. Young*, B.D., Rector of Aller, and late Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Lately. At Wrexham, Denbighshire, the Rev. *Enoch Griffiths*, Baptist Minister, formerly of Aldeburgh.

Rev. *William Thomas*, Perpetual Curate of Michaelston-super-Avon (1815), Glamorganshire.

Dec. 1. At the Vicarage, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, of cancer, aged 58, the Rev. *E. D. Scott*, M.A. The deceased had been the respected Vicar of that parish for nearly thirteen years, having in 1845 succeeded, at the death of the Rev. John Breeks, the former Vicar, to the living of Carisbrooke, with Northwood and Newport annexed.

Dec. 2. At Anglesey-place, Southampton, aged 86, the Rev. *George Daniel Renaud*, late Vicar of Messingham, Lincolnshire.

At Horwood-house, Devonshire, aged 78, the Rev. *John Deane*, Rector of Horwood and Newton Tracy, and for upwards of forty years a magistrate of the county.

Dec. 5. At Denington, Rev. *G. F. Burr*, Curate of Southolt.

Dec. 6. At Hastings, aged 75, Rev. *G. S. G. Stonestreet*, of Stordon-hall, Essex, Prebendary of Lincoln, and formerly Chaplain of the Guards during the Waterloo campaign.

Dec. 7. At Wrexham, North Wales, aged 46, the Rev. *E. Griffiths*, many years Baptist Minister at Necton, Norfolk.

At the residence of Thomas Purrier, esq., Hammersmith, the Rev. *Henry Purrier*, M.A., of Worcester College, late of Kew.

Dec. 8. Suddenly, at Mickley Parsonage, near Ripon, Yorkshire, aged 68, the Rev. *John Walker Harrison*.

Dec. 9. At Wisbech, aged 46, the Rev. *Henry Watson*, M.A., Curate of St. Peter's.

At Evesham, aged 57, the Rev. *John Marshall*, M.A., Vicar for upwards of thirty years.

Dec. 10. At the Rectory, Llanelidam, Denbighshire, aged 86, the Rev. *Robert Roberts*, M.A.

Dec. 12. At his residence, Lower Belgrave-st., Eaton-sq., aged 75, the Rev. *John Hardy*, late Incumbent of Lea, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 14. At the Rectory at West Rounton, aged 77, the Rev. *Montagu John Wynyard*, Rector of West Rounton and St. Martin-cum-Gregory, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty.

Dec. 15. At Clipsham Rectory, Rutland, aged 63, the Rev. *J. West*, M.A.

Dec. 20. Rev. *R. H. Ruddock*, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints', Bishopsgate.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

July 7. At Lucknow, said to have died from the effects of a cannon-shot, aged 44, Manaton Collingwood Ommanney, esq., Judicial Commissioner in Oude, sixth son of the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney, knt.

July 8. Killed before Delhi, aged 31, John Filmer Blathwayt, only son of the late Capt. William Blathwayt, formerly in the 3rd Light Dragoons.

Aug. —. At Port Natal, aged 47, Sir Theo-

philus St. George, bart., second son of the late Sir Richard St. George, of Woodsgift, Kilkenny.

Aug. 20. In the shipwreck of the "Dunbar," off Sydney Heads, aged 28, Alexander Fraser Bayne, surgeon of the above ship, eldest son of the late A. F. Bayne, esq., formerly of the Audit-office, Somerset-house, and of Streatham, Surrey.

Aug. 29. At Newcastle, New South Wales, aged 58, Archibald Clunes Innes, of Lake Innes, late Major in H.M.'s 3rd Regt. (or Buffs), sixth son of the late James Innes, esq., of Thrumster, Caithness.

Aug. 30. On his passage to Australia, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, aged 33, James Dutton, esq., of the Royal Exchange Assurance-office, London, sixth surviving son of William Dutton, esq., of Woolwich.

Sept. 5. Of fever, from fatigue before Delhi, aged 21, William Thomson Somerville, Lieut. Hon. East India Company's Artillery.

Sept. 6. At Jullindur, aged 24, Lieut. George Hallam, only son of G. W. Hallam, esq., Brent Pelham Hall, Herts.

Sept. 7. Before Delhi, aged 21, Samuel Bucknall Elkington, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 61st Regt., third son of Dr. Elkington, Birmingham.

Sept. 8. At Melbourne, aged 19, Edward Astley, eldest son of the late William Cave, esq., of Brentry, Gloucestershire.

Sept. 14. In camp, at Delhi, Major George Ogle Jacob, commanding the Hon. Company's 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

From wounds received in the taking of Delhi, Lt. R. Popkin Homfray, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, and Adjutant of the 4th Punjaub Rifles, eldest son of the late Robert Sheddon Homfray, esq., and grandson of the late Sir Jeremiah Homfray, knt., Glamorganshire.

Sept. 15, At Simla, Louisa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Dawes, Bengal Horse Artillery, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Burdett, of Rutland-sq., Dublin.

Sept. 17. At the storming of Delhi, Lieut. William Waldegrave Pogson, H.M.'s 8th Foot, youngest son of the late Col. Pogson, formerly of Kesgrave-house, Suffolk.

Sept. 18. At Delhi, aged 23, Charles Henry Fitz-Roy Gambier, Lieut. and Adjt., late 38th Bengal N. L. Infantry, eldest son of S. James Gambier, esq., of Ashley-lodge, Cheltenham.

At Narra-owlie, near Saugor, India, while gallantly leading an attack against the rebels, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dalyell, of the 42nd Bengal Light Infantry, third son of the late John Dalyell, esq., of Lingo, Fifeshire.

At Delhi, Edward Briscoe, esq., Lieut. 75th Regt., third son of the late Henry Briscoe, esq., Capt. Royal Engineers.

Sept. 19. Of cholera, Hervey Harris Greathed, esq., Commissioner of Delhi, second son of the late Edward Greathed, esq., of Uddens-house, co. Dorset.

Sept. 25. Near Jubbulpoor, killed by the mutineers of his regiment, by whom he had been detained as a hostage, aged 33, Francis A. R. Murray Macgregor, Lieut. 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, fifth son of the late Gen. Sir Evan Macgregor, bart., of Macgregor.

Sept 26. At Allahabad, W. Brindley S. Conyers, Lieut. 60th Royal Rifles, son of the late Rev. T. Conyers, of Guyers, Wilts.

Sept. 30. At Sydney, New South Wales, Charles, third surviving son of the late Alexander Spence, esq., banker, Leith.

Oct. 3. At Bangalore, Major-Gen. Glough, Col. of the 28th Madras Native Infantry. He was present at the attack on the lines of the Rangoon in 1824, and for his services received the Indian medal for Ava.

Oct. 7. At Agra, aged 20, Alfred Henry Spencer, youngest son of Henry Spencer, esq., late of Sherborne, Dorset.

At Cannanore, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Walter G. Yarde, of the 3rd Regt. Madras Light Infantry.

Oct. 9. At Deoghur, 32nd Regt. B N I., Henry Charles Astley, fourth son of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart., of Gadebridge, Herts.

Oct. 10. At Dinapore, Capt. George F. Turner, 8th Regt. Bengal N.I., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. William Turner, E. I. Co.'s Recruiting Staff, Liverpool.

Oct. 11. At Peshawur, aged 42, Hallam d'Arcy Kyle, Lieut.-Col. commanding H. M.'s 27th Inniskillen Regt., youngest son of Samuel, late Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

Oct. 12. At Coonoor, Neilgherry-hills, from wounds received at the hands of an assassin four days previously, aged 79, Gen. Brackley Kennett, of the Bombay Army, having been 62 years in the service.

Oct. 15. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Murray Steuart, Horse Artillery, Madras Army, second surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Mackenzie Steuart, H. E. I. C. S.

At Kotah, Major Charles Burton, Political Agent at Harrowtee and Kota; also Arthur Robert and Francis Clarke, his sons.

Oct. 21. In her 115th year, Mary Kelly, a widow, for many years in the steward's house at Ballincoa. She was in full possession of her faculties until a short time previous to her death.

Oct. 23. At Bolarum, Deccan, East Indies, of fever, the Hon. Mrs. Rose Campbell, of Ballochyle, Argyllshire, youngest dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Visc. Arbuthnott.

Nov. 3. At St. John's, New Brunswick, Vice-Admiral W. Fitzwilliam Owen.

Nov. 5. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, aged 36, Frederick, seventh son of the late Brabazon Stafford, esq., of the city of Dublin.

Nov. 8. Aged 109 years, Mr. Zachariah Albaugh, at the residence of his son, in Licking county, Ohio. The deceased was born in Maryland in 1748, where he resided until the commencement of the revolutionary war, when he entered the army as a private soldier, and remained in it until its close.

Nov. 10. At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. T. A. Trollope, at Florence, from paralysis, J. Garrow, esq., formerly of The Braddons, Torquay. Mr. Garrow was for many years a magistrate for the co. of Devon, and took an active part in all the public business of that neighbourhood, having been Chairman of the Newton Abbot Board of Guardians, Vice-President of the Torquay Mechanics' Institute, and an earnest supporter of every local institution which tended to relieve the distresses or elevate the condition of the industrious classes.

At Nairn, Scotland, after a few hours' illness, aged 57, Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, relict of Colquhoun Grant, esq., of Kinhurdy, Inverness-shire, late Staff-Surgeon of H. M's Forces.

Nov. 11. At the house of the Rev. Theophilus Saulez, Islington, Miss Lucretia Blois Ottley, of Park-st., Bath, sister to the late Hon. George W. Ottley, formerly Member of Council in the Island of Antigua.

Nov. 12. At Thorverton, Devon, aged 71, Catherine Greville, relict of the late S. Copman, esq., of South Petherton, Somerset.

At Devizes, aged 84, Mr. M. Dowding, of Badminton, who for 50 years and upwards filled the office of Clerk to the Magistrates at the Cross Hands Petty Sessions.

Nov. 13. At Butville, near Kingsbridge, Devon, aged 73, Rear-Adm. Hawkins.

Nov. 14. At Edingburgh, Mary Elizabeth, wife of James Stuart Tytler, esq., W. S.

At the Lordship, Cheshunt, aged 89, Thomas Bridgman, esq.

Nov. 15. Aged 72, Dr. Herman Bernard, M.A., for many years Hebrew teacher in the University of Cambridge, author of "Selections from Maimonides, with Notes," and "A Grammar of the Hebrew Language."

At Bath, Sarah Margaret, only surviving dau.

of the late Dr. Mules, of Ilminster, and formerly of Ridgeway-house, near Stapleton.

At her villa, Thames Ditton, Surrey, aged 55, the wife of Lieut. Arch. B. Meheux, R.N.

Nov. 16. At Lisbon, aged 72, Joseph Van Zeller, esq.

At Faro, Portugal, aged 58, Matthew Howard, esq., second son of the late Rev. Thomas Howard, Rector of Hoggeston, Bucks, and of Bittering Parva, Norfolk.

Nov. 17. At the residence of John Heathcoat, esq., M.P., Tiverton, aged 74, Samuel Amory, esq., of Throgmorton-st., London.

At St. Edmund's, Padstow, Anna, third dau. of the late Rev. W. Rawlings, Vicar of Padstow.

Aged 55, John Milthorpe, esq., of Badsworth, near Pontefract.

Nov. 18. At Buccleuch-pl., Edinburgh, Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Hardy, D.D., Professor of Church History, and one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

At Glanogwr, Bridgend, Glamorgan, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. John Harding, Rector of Coyty and Coychurch.

At Lynn-Court-house, Torquay, whither she had repaired for the winter, aged 54, Lady Newborough.

At Brunswick, Germany, aged 70, Catherine, dau. of the late Joseph Raines, esq., wife of Gen. Baron Girsewald.

At Dalton-hall, near Burton, Westmoreland, age 84, Edmund Hornby, esq., senior magistrate and D.L. of the county of Lancaster.

At Monaghan, Ireland, aged 64, Mary Ann, widow of Thomas Rose, esq., late of St. George's Hospital, London.

At his residence, Broadway, Worcestershire, aged 60, John Rodd Griffiths, esq., formerly of Chipping Campden.

At Rome, aged 29, Charles Algernon Bowring, youngest son of Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong-Kong.

At Lawn-house, the residence of Dr. Conolly, aged 58, Mary Anne, only dau. of the late William Wanklyn, esq., of Manchester.

Nov. 19. At his residence, Lilley Brook-house, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, aged 54, John Thornely, esq., of Dodworth, Yorkshire.

At Southport, aged 48, Matilda, wife of Col. Harte Franks, C.B., of H.M.'s 10th Regt. of Infantry, and youngest dau. of the late Richard Kay, esq., of Limefield-house, near Bury, in the co. of Lancaster.

Aged 54, Edward Fitzgibbon, esq., known to the readers of "Bell's Life" by the title of "Ephemera." "The death of this gentleman will be deeply regretted by the readers of 'Bell's Life,' but most especially by the lovers of the 'gentle craft.'"

Aged 62, Henry Porcher, esq., of Park-corner, Winchfield, Hants.

At the Rectory, Northrepps, Frances, wife of the Rev. P. Comerford Law.

At Montrose, N.B., Maria, wife of William Jameson, esq.

In Oakley-pl., Southsea, Hants, aged 81, Elizabeth, dau. of the late James Taylor, esq., of the Polygon, Southampton, H.E.I C.S., and relict of John Aubin, esq., of Queen Anne-st., Cavendish-sq., formerly Private Secretary to the late Adm. Earl Howe, and subsequently a Commissioner of the Victualling Board.

At Park-cottage, Petersham, Surrey, of inflammation of the lungs, Emma Anne, wife of W. Wybrow, esq., second dau. of the late Alexander Lowe, esq., of Bervie, N.B., formerly of St. Anne's-hill, Wandsworth, and many years one of the firm of Williams, Coopers, and Co., West Smithfield.

At Winson-green, near Birmingham, aged 80, Francis Downing, esq., late of Dudley.

At Hensbridge Vicarage, Alicia Jane, wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Bridges.

At his residence, Egremont-place, New-road, St. Pancras, London, Harmanns Moses Kyzer, diamond merchant.

Nov. 20. At the Rectory, aged 60, Harriet, wife of the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, and Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, dau. of the late Rev. George Jenyns, of Bottisham-hall, Cambridge.

At the house of his brother-in-law, H. H. Thomas, esq., Lansdown-crescent, Bath, Godfrey J. B. Green Downes, esq, last surviving son of W. Downes, esq., of Abbey Side, Dungarvon, Ireland.

At his residence, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, aged 45, Mr. E. F. Saville, the once popular comedian, formerly of the Bath Theatre. The unfortunate gentleman had suffered for many months from an internal complaint, which caused him a great deal of suffering. The deceased greatly distinguished himself in several of the popular nautical dramas produced at the Surrey Theatre, as well as in the original character of Jack Sheppard when it was first produced at the same theatre. Mr. Saville was much respected by his brethren of the profession, and was an intimate friend of the late Douglas Jerrold. He was the brother of Miss Helen Faucit, and of the late Mr. J. F. Saville, of the Theatre Royal, Nottingham.

Nov. 21. At Paris, Marcia, wife of E. E. Tustin, esq., late of Fludyer-st., Whitehall.

At Upper Sandgate-road, Folkestone, aged 70, Thomas Minter, esq.

At Dorset-ter., Clapham-road, James Paul, esq., of Bath (late of Calcutta).

At Burlingham, Norfolk, aged 64, Mrs. Gurney, widow of R. H. Gurney, esq.

At Grove-pl., Brompton, aged 31, Charlotte Eliza, second dau. of the late G. W. Fulcher, esq., of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Nov. 22. At Cheltenham, Capt. Edmund Carrington Smith, last surviving son of Col. John Carrington Smith, late of St. Margaret's, Cheltenham.

At Byram, the Hon. Lady Ramsden, widow of the late Sir John Ramsden, bart., youngest dau. of Charles, tenth and last Viscount Irvine, and grandmother to the present Sir John Ramsden, bart., M.P.

At Burton-hall, Cheshire, Richard Congreve, esq.

At Heigham-grove, aged 39, Elijah Bleakley, esq., M.D.

At Wellington-house, St. John's-wood, aged 70, Maria, relict of Morgan Morgans, esq., of Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, and only surviving dau. of William Laurence, esq., of Builth, Breconshire.

At Brompton, aged 74, Robert Francis Grosso, esq., late of Lower Grosvenor-st.

At Clarendon-sq., aged 62, James Joseph Harvey, esq.

Nov. 23. At his residence, Aspley-house, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. C. Hervey Smith.

Suddenly, at his residence, Corston, near Bath, aged 81, Adm. C. P. B. Bateman. He entered the Navy in 1790, served in the East and West Indies, at Copenhagen, and in the Mediterranean, in the early part of the century, and was twice wounded, but has not been employed since 1813.

At his residence, Forefield-pl., aged 54, George Waldron, esq., surgeon, forty-one years a respected inhabitant of Bath.

At Plymouth, aged 66, Algernon Greville, esq., second son of the late William Fulke Greville, esq., Capt. R.N.

At Sandfield-house, Braunton, aged 75, Agnes, wife of Thomas Tardrew, esq.

At New-st., Wells, at an advanced age, Mary, relict of the Rev. C. Foster.

At Flushing, aged 77, Rear-Adm. Thomas Ball Sulivan, C.B.

At Went-house, West Malling, Kent, aged 93, Thomas Luck, esq.

At Reigate, Jane, wife of William Luddington, of Littleport, Ely.

Sophia, wife of James Du Buisson, esq., of Wandsworth-common.

At his house, High-st., Deptford, aged 88, James Preston, esq.

At her residence, Ellington-ter., Holloway, aged 79, Charlotte, relict of Lieut. Edward Jackman Cavell, R.N.

Nov. 24. At St. Osyth Priory, Essex, aged 58, William Frederick Nassau, esq., owner of St. Osyth Priory, and other property bringing in £15,000. a-year. For some time past the unfortunate gentleman had laboured under fits of despondency and mental aberration, consequent, it is thought, upon the decease of Mrs. Nassau, which took place in August last, and although the directions of Mr. Osmond, his medical attendant, that every thing by which he might injure himself should be removed, were strictly carried out, Mr. Nassau, in a moment of mental derangement, inflicted wounds upon his neck with a penknife he had managed to secrete, and they terminated fatally. At a coroner's inquest, before William Codd, esq., Coroner, the jury returned a verdict, "That deceased destroyed himself, being at the time in a state of mental temporary derangement."

At Fairfield-house, Ayrshire, aged 73, William Gunning Campbell, esq., of Fairfield.

At St. Helier's, aged 66, Sir Thomas Le Breton, chief magistrate of the Island of Jersey.

At Mayfield-pl., Peebles, Thos. Paterson, esq.

At Sydney-st., Brompton, aged 46, Major Arthur Quin Hopper, retired list Bengal Army, eldest surviving son of the late Major-Gen. William Hopper, Bengal Artillery.

At St. Mary's-ter., Paddington, aged 68, Mary, widow of James Henderson, esq., formerly Consul-Gen. of Columbia, South America.

At his residence at Orleans, aged 62, James Greenalgh, esq., of Myercough-hall, in the county of Lancaster.

Aged 74, George Cholmley, esq., of Whitby-abbey, and of Howsham, Yorkshire.

At Upper Wimpole-st., Col. Aldrich, late Royal Engineers.

At Kensington Palace-gardens, aged 87, Miss Eliza Gulston Stepney, of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, niece of the late Sir John Stepney, bart., of that place.

Aged 82, Mary, relict of William Jary, esq., of Burlingham-house, Norfolk.

In Upper Bedford-pl., aged 83, John Samuel Gowland, esq., of Cagebrook, Herefordshire.

At Houghton Rectory, the residence of his sister, aged 33, Horatio George Martelli, esq., son of the late Francis Martelli, esq., of Spring-lodge, co. Kerry.

Nov. 25. At the residence of her son, at Somerton, aged 81, Sarah, relict of the Rev. John Valentine, late Perpetual Curate of Tintinhull, Somerset.

Aged 24, Philip Hitchen, fourth son and youngest child of N. Palmer, esq., Recorder of Yarmouth.

At Haremare, Etchingham, aged 68, John Snepp, esq.

At Florence, Mary Magdalene, wife of Peter F. Luard, esq., M.D.

At Clifton, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. F. C. Blackstone, Vicar of Heckfield.

At his residence, Park-rd., Holloway, aged 84, Wm. Watson, esq.

At his residence, Charles-sq., Hoxton, aged 75, Joshua Haldren, esq.

At Marland-house, Southampton, Messenger Alice, third dau. of the late Rev. John Harrison, Rector of Bighton, Hants.

At his residence, Grosvenor-road, Highbury New-park, Charles Wix, esq.

At Vicar's-hill, suddenly, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Shrubb, Vicar of Boldre, Hants.

At Lower Leeson-st., Dublin, Lieut. F. A. Magenis, 28th Regt.

At his residence, Hagley-road, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, aged 71, Jas Christie, esq., Official Assignee.

At Darby-lodge, Sunbury, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of David Morice, esq.

Nov. 26. At Canons-pk., Middlesex, aged 82, Marianne, widow of Sir Thos. Plumer, Master of the Rolls.

At Truro, aged 74, Mrs. Sandys, relict of Col. Sandys, of Lanarth-house, Cornwall.

At Great King-st., Edinburgh, John Cosens, esq., W.S., second son of the late Rev. Peter Cosens, Minister of Lauder.

Mary, wife of Thos. Briggs, esq., of Arlington-st., Piccadilly, and Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, aged 28, Matthew Pennefather, Capt. in H.M.'s 30th Regt.

Aged 32, Andrew Knox Hunter, late Lieut. 37th Madras Grenadiers.

At Bonchurch, aged 54, Mary, dau. of the late Nathaniel Muggeridge, esq., of Carshalton.

Nov. 27. In Bolton-st., Piccadilly, aged 76, Mary Tyler Greenhill, of Puriton, Somerset, mother of B. C. Greenhill, esq., of Knowle-hall, Bridgwater, and sister of T. Cuffe Adams, esq., of Lansdown.

Aged 50, James Phillips, esq., F.R.C.S., of Bethnal-house, Bethnal-green.

At Haydon, Wells, Somerset, aged 77, J. Haughton, esq., J.P.

At his residence, Regent-st., aged 80, John Pugh, an old and much respected inhabitant of the parish of St. James's, Westminster.

At West-end, Hampstead, aged 69, Cecilia, widow of the Rev. Chas. Prowett, Rector of Stapleford, Herts, and youngest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Wolseley, bart., of Wolseley, in the co. of Stafford.

At Bengeo-hall, Herts, aged 92, Admiral Gosselin.

At South-lodge, Ayr, aged 86, John M'Kie, esq.

At Mayen-house, aged 60, John Gordon, esq., of Avochie.

At Cheltenham, aged 58, Elizabeth Mary, only dau. of the late Samuel Hughes, esq., M.D., formerly of Hereford.

Nov. 28. Jer. Nettleton Balme, esq., of Balme-villa, Gloucester, and formerly of Ryecraft, near Leeds.

At Northampton, aged 72, Octavius Prichard, M.D., late of Chelmsford.

At Stonham Aspal, Suffolk, aged 30, James Erastus Howes, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Howes, Rector of Thorndon.

Jane Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. F. J. Rooke, of Rampisham Rectory, Dorchester, and eldest dau. of the late John Marcon, esq., of Swaffham.

Aged 77, John Clift, esq., of Prospect-house, Devizes.

At Hele, Ashburton, Devon, Caroline, wife of the Rev. John Ward Ley.

At his residence, Grove-lodge, Brixton, of bronchitis, aged 75, Thos. Willis Muskett, esq.

At Stanley-house, Gloucestershire, aged 89, Lady Bigland, relict of Sir Ralph Bigland, Garter Principal King-at-Arms.

At Bruges, Belgium, Ellen Claborne, wife of the Baron Elphege Van Zuylen.

At Glocester-st., Camden-town, aged 53, John Johnson, esq., of the Tithe-office, London.

At his residence, Shepperton-cottages, New North-rd., Richard Greenwood, formerly of the Bull and Mouth Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

At his residence, Gower-st., Bedford-square, aged 80, Francis Whitmarsh, esq., Q.C., Bencher of Gray's-inn, and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Nov. 29. An inquest was this day held at Cagebrook, near Hereford, on the body of Mr. Horn, the late Recorder of that city. The deceased had just brought home the remains of his father-in-law, Mr. Gowland, a county magistrate, who died in London on the 24th ult. It was noticed that he was much depressed in spirits,

and as he did not come down stairs to breakfast on Sunday morning, and his bed-room was locked, assistance was procured and a ladder was raised against the window, when he was discovered lying on the floor of the room dead from the discharge of a gun, the muzzle of which was at his lips. On the table was a piece of paper, on which was written by the deceased as follows:—"I am thoroughly miserable—I have ruined my family—I am driven to madness—my brain is on fire—God forgive me, and protect my wife and family." Another piece of paper was subsequently found torn up and thrown under the grate in the dressing-room. Upon this being pasted together, the writing was found to be as follows:—"My misery is insupportable—I shall be a ruined man—I am driven to madness—my brain is on fire. God forgive me—my dearest wife and children, farewell." It was stated that about two years ago Mr. Horn had suffered from a severe bilious attack, and that he had subsequently been liable to take unnecessarily gloomy views of his monetary affairs. He appeared to be suffering for some days before his death from what his family considered to be a delusion in this respect. A verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned. Mr. Horn was a barrister of several years' standing, and has left a widow and nine children.

At her residence, Portland-ter., Leamington, Warwickshire, aged 89, Mrs. Barbara Salmon, widow of Nicholas Salmon, esq., author of *Stemata Latinitatis*, and several works in the English and French languages, and mother of Mr. J. C. Salmon, of Highworth, Wilts.

At her residence, Notting-hill-terrace, aged 91, Elizabeth Ann, widow of John Hinchliff, esq.

At Poldrate-house, Haddington, E. Black, esq., surgeon.

At Twickenham, Col. Lewis Augustus Northey, of Llangwathan and Wayngrom, Pembrokeshire, formerly Quarter-master-Gen. on the Staff in Ireland.

At Pau, in France, aged 35, Annabella, widow of the late Rev. William Gifford, Rector of Weybridge, in Surrey, and dau. of the Rev. John Mansfield, Rector of Patrington, in Yorkshire, and Rowner, in Hampshire.

At Cheltenham, Edwin Polson, esq., eldest son of the late Wm. Gray Polson, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and late stipendiary magistrate in the island of St. Vincent.

At his residence, Dinham-house, Ludlow, aged 66, John Thomas, esq.

At her residence, Norfolk-cottage, Blackheath, Elizabeth Caroline, wife of Capt. Michael Raven, R.N.

Aged 72, John Gates, esq., of the Minster-close, Peterborough.

Nov. 30. At the Rectory, Sutton St. Nicholas, near Hereford, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. C. Jay Jones.

At Torquay, aged 35, Maria Bradford, youngest dau. of the late William Titchener, esq., of Chichester.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 60, Mary, widow of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

At Glenside, Bidborough, Kent, the residence of his father, Commander Critchell, R.N., aged 27, Lieut. A. C. Critchell, R.M.

At Cambridge-ter., Hyde-park, Anne, wife of Charles Hervey, esq., late of the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris.

At Great George-st., Bermondsey, aged 34, Louisa, wife of Capt. Mackintosh.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 83, David Wright, a member of the Society of Friends.

Aged 79, Henry Wheeler, esq., of Mill-court, Hants.

A ther residence, Euston-sq., aged 89, Phœbe, widow of Benjamin Lancaster, esq.

Lately, at Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 73, Mr. Samuel Ridley, a person of very penurious habits. He lived alone, in a little old cottage, and performed all the household work without any assistance, using old rags instead of mops and brushes, for cleansing his house, which was always kept very clean. Up to within a few days of his death he worked on his land as hard as any of his labourers, whom he was in the habit of watching from an old hovel, where he was wont to lie down when he was too weak to work himself. His death was, no doubt, accelerated by the want of sustenance, and his poor horses bore testimony to their partaking of a similar hard fare. He died possessed of property to the amount of about £2,000.

At Sunderland, aged 99, Hannah Nixon, grandmother, great-grandmother, and great-great-grandmother to 106 children. She had lived in the house in which she died about forty years. She remembered the renowned Paul Jones cruising in the Sunderland Roads, when, it was said, he was prevented from landing by seeing the beach, as he imagined, guarded with soldiers, when, in fact, they were no other than inhabitants dressed in scarlet cloaks, which were fashionable in that day.

At Woolwich, aged 51, Thomas Rust, a wealthy miser. The deceased was a single man, of most eccentric habits, and resided for some years without society, at a small house in Lower-Market-st., Woolwich. At the inquest on the body the evidence adduced fully proved that, although possessed of ample means, and the owner of freehold and leasehold property to a large amount, he had for a long time lived in a parsimonious manner, and that death was accelerated by a want of the common necessaries of life.

In the Poor-house, Old Machar, aged 102, Widow Farquharson. She had a son who died in the same place about two years ago, aged 75.

Dec. 1. At the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, London, Norm. Hilton M'Donald, esq., comptrollor in the Lord Chamberlain's Department. The deceased gentleman on Tuesday afternoon, after calling on the Marquis of Breadalbane, in Park-lane, went to Lady Elizabeth Hope Veres, and during his visit was seized with an apoplectic fit while conversing with the Marchioness of Ely and the family circle present. Dr. Stone was instantly called in, and Mr. Martin of Grosvenor-street sent for, the latter gentleman having for some years attended the deceased. Mr. Macdonald was removed about 8 o'clock to his residence at the Lord Chamberlain's Office in St. James's Palace, and, notwithstanding the utmost attention, he died at a few minutes before 10. The deceased was the only son of the late General Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., for many years Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards. He succeeded, above five years ago, Sir William Martins, as Comptrollor of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

At Clifton, aged 71, Mrs. Mary Blake, relict of James Blake, esq., formerly of Gosport, and recently of Greatbridge-house, Romsey.

At his residence, Darmouth-house, St. James's-park, aged 62, Charles Hindley, esq., who during twenty-two continuous years has represented Ashton-under-Lyne in parliament. Since the death of his daughter, the deceased gentleman had suffered acutely, and his domestic affliction, it is to be feared, aggravated his natural ailment. His illness lasted only a few days, and the immediate cause of his death, we believe, was a disease of the heart. Mr. Hindley was a widower. He married, in 1839, the daughter of R. Fort, esq.; but this lady died in 1854. His only child, a daughter, lately deceased, was married to Henry Woods, esq., an extensive manufacturer and coal proprietor, of Wigan, who was returned to parliament as one of the liberal representatives of that borough in 1857. The late member for Ashton-under-Lyne has been described as of "Whig principles, inclining to radicalism."

At Queen's-parade, Bath, aged 24, Frances Eliza Jane, youngest and last surviving child of

Henry Cosby, esq., formerly of the King's Dragoon Guards, and niece of Mrs. Wilder, of Carlton Rectory, Cambridgeshire.

At A hburnham-place, Anne, youngest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Ashburnham.

At Ower-cottage, Fawley, near Southampton, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of the Rear-Adm. Henry Jenkinson, dau. of the late and sister of the present Sir T. D. Acland, bart.

At Bedworth, Dora Parker, wife of the Rev. H. Bellairs.

At Old Malton, aged 71, Wm. Hurtley, esq.

At Market Harborough, aged 24, Charlotte Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late James Ley Douglas, esq.

At North Addington-pl., Camberwell, aged 78, John Wharton, esq.

At Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 71, Major-Gen. M. E. Bagnold, Bombay Army.

At Caldecote, near Biggleswade, Beds, aged 73, Edward Bryant, esq.

At Leicester, aged 76, R. Richmond, brother of the late Wm. Richmond, esq., of the Foreign Office.

Dec. 2. Aged 55, Henry Mozley, solicitor, and coroner for the borough of Derby, put an end to his existence by shooting himself through the heart. He had held an inquest at the Infirmary at noon, and then went home. Shortly after four o'clock he went up stairs, and soon afterwards, a report of fire-arms being heard, his bedroom door was broken open, and Mr. Mozley discovered lying on the floor, a corpse, a gun being by his side. The deceased was appointed coroner for the Borough of Derby a few months ago, on the death of the late Mr. Balguy, town-clerk, but for twenty-six years previous he had filled the office of coroner for the Appletree Hundred in the county of Derby. He was twice mayor of Derby, in 1844 and in 1852, and was also for several years a member of the corporation. He was universally respected, and the distressing event has cast quite a gloom over the whole town and neighbourhood. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Aged 60, Mr. Leggatt, printseller, of the firm of Leggatt, Haward, and Leggatt, in Cornhill, suddenly dropped down in the street, not far from his own door, from an apoplectic seizure, and almost immediately expired. The deceased, who resided at Brixton, had left home that morning in the best of health, and was well known as one of the most respectable tradesmen in the city of London. He has left a large family to lament their loss.

Aged 59, Wm. Ford Bally, esq., of Sion-hill, Bath.

At Wellington-sq., Hastings, Charlotte Menella, fourth dau. of the late Charles Lutwidge, esq.

At Hastings, Frances, relict of the Venerable Robert Yonge Keays, Archdeacon of Bombay.

Aged 62, Thomas Marriott, esq , of Lancote-house, near Nottingham.

At Allan-pk., Stirling, Patricia Bennet Banks, widow of Jas. Chrystal, esq., writer, Stirling.

At Kibworth Harcourt, aged 93, Mrs. Humfrey, senior.

At the residence of his mother, 25, Westbourne-park-villas, aged 31, John Stapleton, second son of the late Samuel Barry, M.D., 89th Regt., and 7th Dragoon Guards.

At Liverpool, aged 68, Thos. Forsyth, esq.

At Burlingham, Norfolk, after a few hours' illness, aged 64, Mary, relict of R. H. Gurney, esq.

At Whitby, aged 67, Jane, relict of Richard Ripley, esq.

At Avenue-rd., Regent's-pk., aged 67, Harriet, widow of Geo. Barclay, esq., formerly of Regent-street.

At his residence, Circus-rd., St. John's-wood, aged 84, Thomas Swales, esq.

Dec. 3. At Halstead, aged 29, Mary Rachel, wife of the Rev. Frederick W. Smith, R.N., and dau. of Mr. Jas. Flavell, of the Grammar School, Halstead.

At her residence, York, aged 93, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Col. Wickham, of Cottingley-hall, Yorkshire.

At Twickenham, aged 65, Lydia, widow of the Rev. Henry Wm. Rouse Birch, late of Reydon and Southwold, Suffolk.

At Westbury-house, Fareham, at an advanced age, Frances Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Adm. Francis Parry.

At Edinburgh, James Macadam, esq.

At Sandgate-rd., Folkestone, aged 71, Lavinia Elizabeth Frances, relict of Joseph Yates, esq., of the East India Company's Service, and eldest dau. of the late General St. Leger.

At Cambridge, Wm. Edward, fourth son of Francis Cresswell, esq., of King's Lynn, and grandson of the late Francis Cresswell, esq., of Cresswell.

Aged 35, Capt. Clayton S. H. Hingston, 3rd West India Regt.

At Hendon, aged 48, Wm. Simpson, esq., of that place, and Saville-row.

Aged 59, Thos. Jas. Watson, esq., Principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road, London.

At Stockwell-common, Clapham-rd., aged 80, Ann Taylor, relict of John Gray Gerard, esq.

At Genoa, aged 33, Frederick Baron de Sorbein.

At Ellesborough, Bucks, aged 43, Mary, wife of J. S. Stone, and only dau. of the late Thos. Sare Bett, of Cowley, in the same county.

At Winslade Rectory, near Basingstoke, aged 75, Lucia O'Brien, third dau. of Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart., of Dromoland, co. Clare.

Dec. 4. At Edinburgh, Lady Ferguson, widow of Sir Adam Ferguson, knt., and D.K.R.

At the residence of James Cathrow, esq., The Almoners, Chertsey, suddenly, aged 56, Anna Maria Cathrow Disney, of Zeta-lodge, Abbey-rd., St. John's-wood, eldest dau. of the late James Cathrow Disney, esq., of Herald's College.

At Wanstead, aged 57, Mr. John Buckler, 26 years Secretary to the Infant Orphan Asylum.

At Woodrae, Aberlemno, aged 90, Margaret Mitchell, relict of G. Jarron, esq , of Balbinney.

At Heavitree, Exeter, aged 55, Dorothy, second dau. of Samuel Cooper, esq.. Wilton, Yorkshire.

At Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, James Shepherd, esq., W.S.

At Highbury-park, aged 48, J. S. Venn, esq.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 28, James Charles Davies, esq., son of the late Mrs. Kepp, of Aldermaston, Berks, by her first husband, — Davies, esq., of London.

At Gloucester-st., Regent's-park, Charlotte, widow of John Slade, esq., formerly of the Army Pay-office.

At Great Bromley-hall, Mary, wife of E. J. Alston, esq.

At Notting-hill, aged 57, Charles Hooper, esq., surgeon, formerly of Kempsey, Worcestershire.

Aged 26, Alfred Eustace, eldest son of James Bird, surgeon, of Seymour-st.-west, Connaught-sq., London.

At Culmore, Londonderry, Anderson McCausland, esq., formerly of St. Petesburgh.

At Hertford-st., Mayfair, aged 79, Miss Esther Bayley Metcalfe.

At her house, Hyde-park-gardens, Mary Porter, relict of John Wood Nelson, esq.

At her residence, Pembridge-pl , Bayswater, aged 93, Eliza, relict of Benj. Rotch, esq., formerly of Castle-hall, in the co. of Pembroke.

Dec. 5. At Exmouth, Devon, the Viscountess Chetwynd.

At Brighton, aged 72, Esther, relict of Edward Raleigh, Senior Major in H.M.'s 11th Regt. of Foot, and a Staff Officer.

In Bethel-st., Norwich, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of W. Armitage, esq.

At Ipswich, aged 19, Elizabeth Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Benjamin Young, Vicar of Tuddenham, Suffolk.

At Plymouth, aged 67, Anne Mary, widow of Major Cooper, of H.M.'s 35th Royal Sussex Regt.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 37, W. Woodgate, esq., late Secretary to the Chief Superintendant of British Trade in China, only son of Col. Woodgate, C.B.

At Eglingham-hall, aged 76, Robert Ogle, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Northumberland, and many years major in the Northumberland Militia.

At Bath, aged 52, Major C. Graham, E.I.C's Service, Bengal, eldest son of the late Capt. Chas. Graham, Company's Maritime Service, and of Gregstone, Fifeshire.

At Trumpington, after a few hours' illness, aged 65, Mr John Downton, sub-librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Sutton, Essex, aged 79, W. Cockerton, esq.

At Weston Rampfield, Somerset, aged 62, Henry Weare Blandford, esq.

Geraldine Frances Maria Rundall Kennion, of George-st., Euston-sq., youngest dau. of the late Edward Kennion, esq., F.S.A., formerly of Upper Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq., and niece of the late Dr. Kennion, Liverpool.

Aged 69, Ann, widow of the late Charles Wyatt, esq., of the New Forest.

At Southampton, aged 80, Mary Ann, widow of the late Charles Maul, esq., surgeon.

At his residence, Gambier-terrace, Liverpool, aged 57, Samuel Turner Winstanley, esq.

Dec. 6. At Saltram, aged 76, Frances, Dowager Countess of Morley. The late Countess was Frances, only dau. of Thomas Talbot, esq., of Gonville, Norfolk, and became the second wife of the late Earl on the 22nd of August, 1809. She was a woman of strong mind and considerable literary and artistic abilities. She appeared before the world as an authoress of no mean repute, and has left behind her a numerous collection of paintings, the product of her pencil. On Saturday afternoon last her remains were interred at Plympton St. Mary, in the family vault, which is situated directly underneath the communion table, in the church, and where the remains of eight of the family are already deposited. The funeral was very quiet, and the whole management of it was entrusted to Mr. Madge, upholsterer, &c., George-street, Plymouth. The "Athenæum" thus speaks of the late Countess:—"Few woman of wit will be more universally missed or longer regretted in London society than the Dowager Countess of Morley, whose death at her family seat, in the West of England, is among the losses of this December. Some years ago this lively and clever woman played with light literature to the length (if we are not mistaken) of a fashionable novel or two. Proverbs and comedies, too, have been ascribed to her, shewing a sufficiency of grace and talent to have given their writer a fair place among authoresses, had she taken time and pains to try for it. As it was, she stood first among the first of talkers; and though a rhymester has told us how

'the fame of a wit is as brittle as glass,'

Lady Morley's readiness in repartee—her vivacity and good nature in raillery—her power of keeping up the ball, however strong and lively might be the other playmate, will not be forgotten by any one enumerating the Thrales, the Corks, the Berrys, the Fanshawes, who have enlivened London society during the past half-century, and have made up a bevy of bright talkers whom it would be difficult to match out of—and *in*—Paris during the corresponding period."

Aged 73, John Dixon, esq., of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich.

Aged 74, John Farrar, esq., of the Grove, Catton, and formerly of Necton, Norfolk.

At Gravesend, Kent, Anna Maria, wife of Major Anderson, 86th Regt., youngest surviving dau. of the late Arthur Brooke, esq., Madras Civil Service.

At Canterbury-villas, Maida Vale, aged 73, Mary, widow of Wm. Horne, esq., of Streatham, Surrey.

At Brighton, aged 28, Ann Cordelia, dau. of John Sidney Smith, barrister-at-law, of Glocester-sq., Hyde-park, and of Lincoln's-inn.

Dec. 7. At his house in Loundes-st., aged 58, R. C. Hildyard, esq., Q.C., M.P. for Whitehaven. The deceased gentleman was first elected for Whitehaven in 1847, without opposition, and has since continued to represent that borough in parliament. A Conservative in politics, he supported the Earl of Derby's Government, and generally voted with the present opposition.

At the house of J. H. Parker, esq., Oxford, aged 75, Mrs. Isabella Magarey, formerly of Kent-ter., Regent's-park.

At Maidstone, aged 35, Mr. Joseph Shoobridge, second son of the late T. B. Shoobridge, esq., of Craythorne-house, Tenterden.

At Torrington-pl., Plymouth, Margaret, youngest of the eight children of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq., formerly of Westhaven-house, Little Marlow, Bucks.

At Dublin, Catherine, wife of Herbert Taylor Ottley, esq., of Mayola-lodge, co. Derry.

At Highgate, aged 84, John Craven, esq., late of Otley, Yorkshire.

At Fareham, Hants, Julia Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Lumley, and dau. of J. Harding, esq., of Florence.

In New Bond-st., suddenly, aged 17, Matthew Thomas, third son of the late George Darling, esq., of Fowberry-tower, Northumberland.

At Coethen, in Germany, Frau Dr. Amalia Süss, third dau. of the late Dr. Sam. Hahnemann.

At Yarm, aged 72, William Simpson, esq., of Leven-bridge.

At her residence, Broad-st., Hereford, aged 82, Miss Curre, dau. of the late John Curre, esq., of Itton-court, Monmouthshire.

At Glocester-pl., Edinburgh, aged 83, Thomas Robertson Chaplin, esq., of Colliston, accountant in Edinburgh.

Dec. 8. At Chester-st., Grosvenor-pl., Elizabeth, relict of John Pearson, esq., of Tandridge-hall, Surrey.

At St. James's-sq., aged 24, William, only son of the late William Burns, esq.

At the Firs, Brenchley, Kent, aged 78, Stephen Hooker, esq.

At Cheltenham, Col. Richard Thomas, late of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry.

At East-hill, Wandsworth, aged 84, Harriet, widow of James Morris, esq.

Aged 64, James Fenton, esq., of Bamford-hall, in the county of Lancaster.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Catherine, relict of Charles Worthington, esq., of Weybridge, Surrey.

At Glocester-road, Regent's-park, Wm. Woodrooffe, esq., of Glocester-road, and Lincoln's-inn.

Dec. 9. At his Chambers, in the Albany, Piccadilly, aged 75, Hanry Ralph Willett, esq., of Merly-house. The deceased gentleman was a Freemason, and the Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Dorset.

At Victoria-sq., Clifton, Mary, wife of Ralph Montague Bernard, esq.

At Westgate-tower, Canterbury, aged 38, Hen. Coare Kingsford, esq., eldest son of Henry Kingsford, esq., of Littleborne, near Canterbury.

Suddenly, at Newcastle, aged 66, Thomas Oliver, esq., architect. Mr. Oliver is well known as the author of several publications, in addition to his great work, the plan of Newcastle, published by him in 1830. At the time of his decease he had just about completed a new plan of the town, and also a plan of the proposed Quayside improvements.

At his residence, Stoketon-house, St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, aged 80, Thomas Edwards, esq.

At his residence, Upper Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., aged 53, Henry William Woodhouse, esq., of New-sq., Lincoln's-inn.

At Hastings, aged 20, Emma, youngest dau. of the late R. P. Roupell, esq., of Streatham-hill, Surrey.

At Coulsdon Rectory, aged 100, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells.

At Croswood, in the co. of Montgomery, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Jenkins, Vicar of Kerry, in the same county.

Aged 26, John, eldest son of Nicholas Ford, esq., of Lower-house, Branscombe.

After a few days of severe suffering, aged 68, Maria Petty, relict of the late Robert Huish, esq., of Camberwell.

At his residence, Miller-pl., Dalston, aged 70, Abraham Skipper, esq.

At his residence, West-villa, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 58, James Harwood, esq.

Dec. 10. R. W. Roberts, esq., Master Royal Navy, Master Attendant of the Royal William Victualling Yard, Stonehouse, from the effects of illness contracted while serving in the late war as Commander of H.M.S. "Cyclops" in the Black Sea, in 1854-55.

At Cambridge-ter., Hyde-park, aged 73, John William Carrington, esq., late of H.M.'s Ceylon Civil Service; and in the evening of the same day, aged 56, Clara, his wife.

At Anglesey-pl., Southampton, aged 77, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. George Daniel Renaud, late Vicar of Messingham, Lincolnshire, whom she survived one week.

Near Plymouth, from an accident on the railroad, aged 30, Charles William Watkins, esq., of Badby-house, Northamptonshire.

After a long affliction, aged 64, John Dixon Piper, of Colne Engaine, Essex.

At Wombwell-hall, Kent, aged 63, John Brenchley, esq.

At his residence, Headingley-hill, near Leeds, aged 54, Joseph Austin, esq , a Justice of the Peace for the borough of Leeds. R.I.P.

At his residence, Hertford-road, Kingsland, Maj. William Gordon, late of the Royal Marines.

Aged 56, Thomas Makin, esq., of Walnut-bank, near Lancaster.

At Putney, aged 80, William Johnson, esq., late of the H. E. I. Company's Home Service.

Raymond Willshire, esq., of Brixton-place, Brixton, and Wolsingham-place, Lambeth.

At Stanley-crescent, Kensington-park-gardens, Notting-hill, aged 57, Nancy Augusta, relict of Charles George Beet, esq., formerly of Northampton.

At Grosvenor-road, St. John's-wood, aged 70, Maria, relict of Charles Weaver, esq., of Kingsholm, Glocester.

At his house, Wilton-st., Grosvenor-pl., aged 80, James Christie, esq.

Dec. 11. At Ashburton, aged 76, John Winsor, esq., for many years one of the firm of the Ashburton Bank.

At her son's, S. Base, esq., Bixley-lodge, Jane, relict of the late W. Power Hicks, esq., of Norwich.

At Sonning, Berks, Lieut.-Gen. Nicholas Wodehouse, Col. of H.M.'s 3rd Regt. of Infantry.

At her residence, Bloomsbury-sq., aged 82, Lydia Caroline, widow of Henry Morrell, esq.

At George-st., Hanover-sq., aged 43, Frances Ann, wife of G. Muir, esq., of Malta.

Suddenly, aged 73, Wm. Scaley, esq., of Larkfield-lodge, Richmond, and Mark-lane, London.

At an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of John Wood, esq., of Mount Echo, Chingford, Essex, and Upper Gower-st., London.

At Dublin, aged 32, Henry M. E. Arabin, esq., only son of the late Col. Arabin, R.A.

Dec. 12. At his residence, Hazlewell-hall, Worcestershire, aged 83, Charles Huskisson, esq., last surviving brother of the late Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson and Gen. Samuel Huskisson.

Aged 81, George Moor, esq., of Bury St. Edmund's. "His uprightness in business, in the banking concern of which he was so many years a principal, is well known; but his private benevolence was concealed under a remarkable shrinking from all exhibition. Mr. Moor was a Justice of the Peace for the Borough, a Paving Commissioner, and a Trustee of the Guildhall Feoffment and many other charities."

At Kempsey-house, near Worcester, aged 59, Robert Nuttall, esq.

Aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. J. A. Stephenson, late Rector of Lympsham, Somersetshire.

Mary Ann, wife of Robert Penny, esq., of Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

At his residence, Worthing, Sussex, aged 70, James Longman Rolfe, esq.

Aged 62, Mr. Jonas Hill, for many years of the British Museum.

At Belvedere-house, Wimbledon, aged 50, Clement Peache, eldest son of James Courthope Peache, esq.

At Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, aged 86, Samuel Jones, esq., for many years an inhabitant of Bishopsgate-street.

At her brother's house at Brighton, Anne, dau. of the late T. E. Collinson, esq., of Hull.

At Hurst-green, aged 85, Peter De Trazaylle, esq. Deceased was at the siege of Valenciennes in 1793, where he is stated to have saved the life of the Duke of York.

Dec. 13. At Bedgebury-park, Kent, aged 45, from an accident, Mr. Charles Don, brother of the late Professor Don, King's College.

At Clifton, Clementina, eldest dau. of Joseph Wallace, esq., formerly of Beechmount, co. Antrim.

At Camden-sq., aged 64, Robert Wright, esq.

At his residence, in Clapham-park, aged 54, John Girvan, esq.

In the Crescent, Camberwell-grove, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of the late Charles Gooch, esq.

Dec. 14. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 86, Joseph Watson, esq., of Hyde-park-gate, Kensington-gore, and formerly of Howe, Yorkshire.

J. C. Roth, only son of C. Roth, of Old Bond-st., Piccadilly.

At Montpellier-road, Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of James Roche, esq., solicitor, late of Guildford-street.

At the Ridge, Corsham, aged 78, Thomas Hulbert, esq.

At an advanced age, Ann, relict of Richard Norris, esq., late of Tilshead, Wilts.

At Clifton, aged 77, Mrs. Newland Maynard, relict of Foster Maynard, esq., of Scarborough-house, Somerset.

At Pitcairlie, Taylor Cathcart, esq., of Carbiston and Pitcairlie.

Dec. 15. At her residence, Claremont-square, Pentonville, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of William Henry Rosser, esq., F.S.A.

At Spatchley-park, Worcestershire, Harriet, wife of Robert Berkeley, esq.

Dec. 16. At Southsea, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. G. F. Holland, E.I.C.S.

At Harley-lodge, Clifton, Bristol, Richard Rickards, esq.

Dec. 17. At Hove, near Brighton, aged 83, Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B. (formerly Hydrographer to the Admiralty).

At the Vicarage, Highworth, Wilts, aged 44, Fanny, relict of J. D. Patterson, esq., and second dau. of the Rev. Edward Rowden, of Highworth.

At the Rectory, Avington, near Winchester, Louisa Joanna, wife of the Rev. Charles S. Bonnett.

At St. Hilda's-terrace, Whitby, aged 71, Susan, wife of Peter Barker, esq.

At his father's residence, Weston-super-Mare, William Maddox Bush, esq., M.D.

Dec. 18. Suddenly, aged 81, Daniel Lambert, esq., of Banstead, Surrey.

At St. Leonard's, Emily Frances, fifth dau. of the Rev. Sir C. Hardinge, bart., of Boundes-park, Tunbridge-Wells.

At his residence, 6, Great Queen-street, Westminster, aged 75, Jacob Solomon, esq.

At St. Mary Church, Torquay, aged 26, Maurice C. W. Northcote, Lieut. 1st Bengal Native Infantry.

Dec. 19. In Norfolk-square, aged 41, W. S. Lucas, surgeon, of Bedford-place, Russell-sq.

At Felpan, near Bognor, aged 78, George Pierson, esq.

Dec. 21. Aged 27, Theodosia, wife of Frank Franklin, esq., of Orsett-terrace, Gloucester-gardens.

At his residence, Lansdown-terrace, Major-Gen. James Gray, Royal Artillery.

Dec. 22. At Paris, suddenly, the Dowager Countess Nelson, widow of the first Earl Nelson, Duchess of Bronté, and wife of George T. Knight, esq., to whom she was married in 1837. Her first husband, Wm. Garrett, esq., died in 1824.

At Rectory-place, Woolwich, Kent, aged 84, Margaret, relict of Capt. Charles Jackson, 3rd Buffs.

At Leith, John Mackie, esq.

Aged 60, Sarah, wife of Edward Denill Maddock, esq., of Springfield, Everton.

Mr. James Guest, St. George's-terrace, Birmingham.

Aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Matthew Stuck, esq.

Dec. 23. At his residence, Rodney-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 73, Capt. Alexander, R. N., youngest son of the late Robert Alexander, esq., of Hopwood-hall, Halifax.

At Clapham-rise, aged 66, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of N.B. Ward, esq.

At Grosvenor-square, aged 32, the Lady Charles Lennox FitzRoy.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nov. 21 .	635	170	245	255	77	1382	886	864	1750
„ 28 .	642	179	207	263	82	1373	803	797	1600
Dec. 5 .	665	181	221	282	79	1428	938	874	1812
„ 12 .	631	141	198	215	55	1240	961	842	1803
„ 19 .	608	171	185	219	51	1234	936	894	1830

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Average of Six Weeks.	49	3	37	0	22	8	35	7	40	3	40	5
Week ending Dec. 19.	49	11	38	0	23	8	34	4	42	4	41	7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

Comparative Statement of Prices and Supply of Cattle at this Market on the Great Days of the Present and Past Three Years:—
To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Monday, December 14, 1857.

Beef	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts	6,856
Mutton	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep	18,450
Veal	4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Calves	69
Pork	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Pigs	330

Monday, December 15, 1856.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Beasts	748
Mutton	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep	16,090
Veal	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Calves	172
Pork	4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Pigs	320

Monday, December 17, 1855.

Beef	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts	6,677
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Sheep	28,800
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Calves	102
Pork	3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Pigs	476

COAL-MARKET, Nov. 23.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55*s.* 9*d.* Petersburgh Y. C., 52*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Nov. 24 to Dec. 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	44	46	39	29. 24	heavy rain, fair	9	43	47	43	30. 35	cloudy, foggy
25	40	47	37	29. 50	rain	10	43	52	45	30. 28	fair, do.
26	34	36	45	29. 48	snow, rain	11	43	49	41	30. 44	do.
27	45	46	40	29. 99	fair, cloudy	12	42	46	42	30. 58	foggy
28	40	46	42	30. 02	do. do.	13	43	45	43	30. 49	do. cloudy
29	40	46	42	30. 15	rain, cloudy, fr.	14	40	45	44	30. 30	cloudy
30	38	44	40	29. 84	cloudy	15	49	52	49	30. 14	fair, do.
D.1	44	53	49	29. 74	do. rain	16	48	53	50	30. 7	cloudy, fr. rn.
2	50	56	56	29. 97	do. fair	17	51	56	48	30. 8	rain
3	50	56	54	29. 76	do. do. hvy. rn.	18	49	51	48	30. 7	cloudy, hvy. rn.
4	48	53	44	29. 97	do. do.	19	43	46	39	30. 7	cloudy
5	48	56	48	30. 15	fair, rain	20	38	48	43	29. 80	do. rain
6	47	53	47	30. 31	rain, cloudy	21	48	54	52	30. 10	do. do.
7	50	53	50	30. 37	cloudy	22	48	54	54	30. 13	do. do.
8	48	45	48	30. 60	do. foggy	23	48	56	50	30. 40	do. fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. and Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
24	215	89	89⅞	89	—	35 dis.	6 dis.	97½
25	—	88⅞	90⅛	89⅛	—	—	4 dis.	97⅜
26	—	89⅜	90⅝	89⅜	—	30 dis.	7 dis.	97¼
27	216	90⅛	91	90⅛	215½	—	par.	—
28	216	90¼	91¾	90⅜	—	35 dis.	par.	—
30	217	90½	91½	90¾	216	—	par.	98
D.1	216	89⅞	91	90	—	—	4 dis.	98⅛
2	216	90⅛	91¼	90¼	218	33 dis.	4 dis.	98¼
3	216	90⅜	91¼	90⅛	—	—	par.	—
4	218	90⅛	91	90¼	218	—	par.	98¼
5	218	90⅜	91½	90⅜	—	33 dis.	par.	—
7	217	90⅝	91⅝	90⅞	—	35 dis.	par.	97¾
8	217	90⅞	91⅝	90⅞	217	28 dis.	1 pm.	—
9	218	90⅛	shut	90⅛	shut	—	2 dis.	97¾
10	219	90⅝	—	90½	—	—	2 pm.	98¼
11	219	90⅝	—	90⅝	—	—	par.	98
12	219	91⅛	—	91⅝	—	—	par.	98
14	—	91⅜	—	91½	—	—	par.	98¼
15	218½	91⅛	—	91⅜	—	—	4 dis.	98¼
16	218½	91⅜	—	91⅝	—	—	4 dis.	—
17	—	91¾	—	91½	—	—	4 dis.	—
18	217	92¼	—	91¼	—	28 dis.	1 dis.	—
19	217	92⅜	—	92¼	—	—	2 dis.	—
21	218	93	—	92⅛	—	—	4 dis.	—
22	218½	92⅞	—	92⅞	—	—	1 dis.	—
23	217	93	—	93⅛	—	—	4 dis.	—
24	217½	93	—	93⅛	—	—	4 dis.	—

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Hawarden Church. Flintshire

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—The Tragedy of Lady Hungerford 122

The Arms, Armour, and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century 123

Montaigne 139

Hawarden Church, Flintshire 144

The Chetham Society's Recent Publications 149

On the Emblems of the Crucifixion and the Arms of the Passion 159

Sir Henry Havelock 168

Oriental and Western Siberia 172

Publications of the Early National Poetry of France 181

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 183; Archæological Institute, 187; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 189

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Archdeacon Mant's Life of Bishop Mant, 190; Bouterwek's Old English Gospels, 192; Bonar's Land of Promise—Caumont's *Bulletin Monumental*, 194; Nichols' Literary Illustrations—Trübner's *Bibliotheca Glottica* – Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographica* — Lowndes' Bibliographical Manual—Hegel's Lectures on the Philosophy of History—Sturm's Morning Communings, 195; Rosse's Index of Dates—Carpenter's Zoology—Pope's Homer, Illustrated—Bonomi's Palaces of Nineveh—Southgate's Many Thoughts on Many Things, 196; The Stars and the Angels—Mill's British India—Timbs' Things not Generally Known—English Hearts and English Homes, 197; The Year Nine—Pycroft's Collegian's Guide—All about It, 198; The Three Serjeants—Old Nurse's Book of Nursery Rhymes 199

THE MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER 200

Promotions and Preferments 205

BIRTHS 205

MARRIAGES 206

OBITUARY—with Memoirs of the Duke of Devonshire, 209; the Earl of Ilchester, 210; the Earl of Winchilsea, 211; John Colvin, Esq., 212; Reschid Pacha—Admiral Hugh Downman, 219; Sir John Kerle Haberfield—Iskender Pacha—James Hicks, Esq., 221; Edward Bullock, Esq.—James Coppock, Esq. 222

CLERGY DECEASED 223

DEATHS, arranged in Chronological Order 224

Registrar-General's Return of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 231; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 232

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRAGEDY OF LADY HUNGERFORD.

Mr. Urban,—In the Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1851, there was a very interesting communication from Mr. Jackson, relating to Alice Lady Hungerford, stated by Stowe and the Grey Friars' Chronicle to have been hung at Tyburn for the murder of her husband, 20th of February, 152⅔. Mr. Jackson supposes this unfortunate lady to have been Alice Danvers, second wife of Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley.

Among the records at the Rolls there is a very curious document, which I venture to say would have led Mr. Jackson to a different conclusion, as it shews this Lady Hungerford's name to have been Agnes, instead of Alice; by which and other facts she is proved to have been the widow, by a second marriage, of Sir Edward Hungerford, father of the Sir Walter whom Mr. Jackson mentions.

The document is entitled, "Inventory of the Goods belongyng to the Kyng's Grace by the forfettor of the Lady Hungerford, atteynted of murder in Hillary term, Anno xiiij. Regis Henrici viij." And the first page is headed, "Theis parcells of plate and goods belonging unto Dame Agnes Hungerforde, Wydoe, late atteynted of felony and murder."

The places named at which the goods were to be found are, "Hachebery," i.e. "Heytesbury," "the Blak Friars at Salisbury," the "Castell of Farley," "the house at Charing Crosse," and "Grenwyche Parke."

The principal residence is not named at the commencement of its inventory like the rest, but it is evident it was the Manor-house at Heytesbury; for the inventory of the "Wardrope Chamber" breaks off, and the following comes in: "Itm, ther are ij°. fether bedds at the Blake frers at Salisbury." It then continues as if returning to the former list: "Itm, vij. palett bedds in the place of Hachebery."

The various apartments mentioned are, "hall, parlour, Queen's chamber, middle chamber, great chamber, chapel chamber, Lilly chamber, Knyghton chamber, 'wardrope' chamber, gallery, chamber within the gallery, women's chamber, chapel, cellar, buttery, kitchen, storehouse, brewhouse, larder, and the "Grange Place," seemingly the farm-buildings.

It seems that this "Place of Heytesbury" was Dame Agnes's jointure house, and that she held the estate for her life.

Among the devices of ornament, the initials "E and A" are used several times, as follows:—

"Itm, a corporax of cremesyn velvet and gren inbrodered in letters of golde with E and A."

"Itm, iiij^er^. quyshyngs of russet damaske inbrodered with golde with E, O, A."

"Itm, on quyshyn of blake velvet and white payned inbrodered with A and E."

"Itm, vj buttons of golde with E and A."

There are other initials, viz., A and D used once, and C and A once, but the prevalence of the E and A seems to indicate the possessors as Edward and Agnes.

The then head of the family seems to be mentioned, not as her son, but "son-in-law," probably meaning step-son, thus:—

"The rayment of my husbonds, which is in the kepyng of my son in lawe."

If this means Sir Walter Hungerford, his mother was Jane Zouche, and Dame Agnes would be his father's second wife.

The following item assists the identification:—

"Itm, in the same chest is a grett whyte boxe with the Sykkyll on hym, and in hym is all the writyngs of my Joynter, and my husbonds testament, and his father's, with many other writyngs in the same boxe."

Robert Lord Hungerford, and his son, Sir Thomas, could not have left a "testament," as both of them were attainted. But Sir Edward, who died 1521, and his father, Sir Walter, who died 1516, both could and did make wills which were proved at Doctors' Commons. Sir Edward's will removes any doubt respecting this lady being his wife. It is dated 14th of December, 1521, and proved 29th of January following. He desires he may be buried in Heytesbury Church, as near to his father as may be, and appoints his wife, Dame Agnes Hungerford, sole executrix.

But although the identity of this unhappy lady is proved, the mystery about her is by no means cleared up. What was her name before her marriage? What was the murder of which she was accused? Was it that of her husband? Certainly her husband died little more than twelve months before her execution, but then was not burning alive the punishment of a wife murdering her husband? She would seem not to have been on bad terms with Sir Edward, since he made her his executrix, and left her all the residue of his personalty, comprising the plate, jewels, and furniture of such considerable value as that described in the inventory.

Is it possible, too, that she can have written the inventory in prison, and from memory, with its minute details, and such painful associations as it must have caused? Yet it would seem so from the following:—

"Itm, at Charyng Crosse, iiij^er^. potts, iiij^er^. pannys, ij°. kettyls; a garnyshe et di: vessell, with other stuff not in my remembrance."

I am, &c. E. E. Estcourt.

The Engraving of Hawarden Church, with which this number of the Magazine is illustrated, is from a Photograph, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(*Continued from p.* 18.)

Besides the mounted bowmen here noticed, and those appointed, as we have seen, to the ward of the sea-coast, there were other cavalry archers employed in the ordinary duties of a campaign. A considerable number of them accompanied the gallant Lionel, son of Edward III., in his expedition into Ireland; where their pay was sixpence a-day, that of the esquires being twelve, and of the foot-archers fourpence per diem. They were also employed by the Prince of Wales in Aquitaine and elsewhere.

"Rex (&c.) volentes certum numerum sagittariorum in diversis comitatibus regni nostri triari, eligi et arraiari, et equis, arcubus et sagittis bene et competenter muniri et parari, &c.

"Assignavimus vos ad centum sagittarios," &c.[1]

This levy was for service in Aquitaine.

The foot-archers were in far greater proportion than the horse. In the army of Calais, in 1346, there were 15,480 of the former to 5,104 of the latter; and the pay of the foot was threepence a-day[m]. Writs for the supply of these troops occur frequently in Rymer.

So clearly did Edward the Third perceive the value of his archers, that he encouraged the practice of their art by every means in his power; and both in his reign and in those of his successors, mandates were issued calling upon

[1] Rymer, *ad ann.* 1366, vol. iii. p. 797; and compare p. 799 of the same volume.

[m] Muster Roll of the Army of Calais, *apud* Brady, Hist. of England, vol. iii. Appendix.

the people to leave all dishonest sports, such as foot-ball, quoits, throwing the stone, dicing, cock-fighting, and the like, and to employ the leisure of their festival days in the nobler contentions of the Sagittary Art. One of these instruments bears date 1363:—

"Rex vicecomiti Kantiæ salutem.

"Quia populus regni nostri, tam nobiles quam ignobiles, in jocis suis, artem sagittandi, ante hæc tempora, communiter exercebant, unde toti regno nostro honorem et commodum, nobis, in actibus nostris guerrinis, Dei adjutorio cooperante, *subventionem non modicam dinoscitur provenisse;* et jam, dicta arte quasi totaliter dimissa, idem populus ad jactus lapidum, lignorum, et ferri; et quidam ad pilam manualem, pedivam, et bacularem; et ad canibucam[n], et gallorum pugnam; quidam etiam ad alios ludos inhonestos, et minus utiles aut valentes, se indulgent; per quod dictum regnum de sagittariis, infra breve, deveniet verisimiliter, quod absit, destitutum:

"Nos, volentes super hoc remedium apponi opportunum, tibi præcipimus (&c.) quod publice facias proclamari, quod quilibet ejusdem comitatus, in corpore potens, diebus festivis, cum vacaverit, arcubus et sagittis, vel pilettis aut boltis, in jocis suis, utatur, artemque sagittandi discat et excerceat: omnibus et singulis, ex parte nostra inhibens ne, ad hujusmodi jactus lapidum (&c.), qui valere non poterunt, sub pœna imprisonamenti, aliqualiter intendant, aut se inde intromittant.

"Teste Rege apud Westm'.

"Per ipsum Regem[o]."

By Statute of 12 Rich. II., 1388, the practice of archery is again commanded, but it is there combined with a prohibition against the bearing of arms in the time of peace by the unauthorized populace:—

"Cap. vi. It is accorded and assented that no Servant of Husbandry, or Labourer, nor Servant or Artificer, nor of Victualler, shall from henceforth bear any Baslard, Sword nor Dagger, upon forfeiture of the same, but in the time of war for defence of the realm of England, and that by the surveying of the Arrayors for the time being, or travailing

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[n] Ducange (*Gloss.*) reads *cambucam.*

[o] Rymer, vol. iii. p. 704. Similar briefs are addressed to the Sheriffs throughout England. And compare the Ordinances, to the same purpose, of Charles V. of France, in the years 1368 and 1369.

by the country with their Master, or in their Master's message; But such Servants and Labourers shall have Bows and Arrows, and use the same the Sundays and Holydays, and leave all playing at tennis or foot-ball, and other games called coits, dice, casting of the stone, kailes[p], and other such importune games. And that the Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs and Constables, shall have power to arrest, and shall arrest, all doers against this Statute, and seise the said Baselards, Swords and Daggers, and keep them till the Sessions of the Justices of Peace, and the same present before the same Justices in their Sessions, together with the names of them that did bear the same. And it is not the King's mind that any prejudice be done to the franchises of Lords, touching the forfeitures due to them[q]."

A few years later the king extended the command for archery practice to the "Varlets of the Royal Household," and other of the palace officials below that station:—

"Rex dilecto et fideli Militi nostro, Johanni Golofre, salutem.

"Sciatis &c.

"Assignavimus et deputavimus vos ad supervidendum, nomine nostro, universos et singulos Valettos Hospitii nostri, ac alios infra gradum Valettorum, in quocumque statu vel officio existiterint, et ad compellendum omnes hujusmodi Valettos, &c., ad Arcus et Sagittas secum honesto modo deferendos, et Artem Sagittandi ibidem excercendam; &c.

"T. R. apud Notyngham vicesimo die Junii. Per ipsum Regem[r]."

The troops called Pauncenars appear in the Roll of the Army before Calais in 1346, their pay being the same as that of the mounted archers. They are probably named from the armour they wore, the *paunce* or *panzar*.

The Bill-men, by which we may understand all those armed with long-handled weapons of the halberd and pertuisan kind, answering to the French *brigans*, are the soldiers familiar to us from the old Statutes of Arms, the class serving with "falces, gisarmas, cultellos, et alia arma minuta."

The Muster Roll of the Army of Edward III. before

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[p] Skittles.

[q] Statutes, Cambridge ed. of 1762; and ed. of Record Commission, vol. ii. p. 57.

[r] Rymer, *ad ann.* 1392, 15 Ric. II.

Calais, from which we have already drawn one or two illustrations, affords a good example of the composition of an English host at this time. It gives us also the pay of each class:—

"The Prince of Wales (*per diem*), £1.
The Bishop of Durham, 6s. 8d.
13 Earls, each 6s. 8d.
44 Barons and Bannerets, 4s.
1,046 Knights, 2s.
4,022 Esquires, Constables, Centenars and Leaders, 1s.
5,104 Vintenars, and Archers on horseback, 6d.
335 Pauncenars, 6d.
500 Hobilars, 6d.
15,480 Archers on foot, 3d.
314 masons, carpenters, smiths, engineers, tent-makers, miners[s], armourers, gunners, and artillers, at 12d., 10d., 6d., and 3d. per day.
4,474 Welsh foot[t], of whom 200 vintenars, at 4d. per day.
The remainder at 2d. per day.
Total: 31,294 men, besides the Lords, and 16,000 Mariners in 700 ships and boats[u]."

Such was the composition of King Edward's army when formed of "purs Anglois," as his forces were named when raised within his own realm, in distinction from those who called themselves "English," because they fought as partisans in his cause[x]. But on the continent we meet with names of troops differing from these. Some of these names are probably but foreign designations of the same kind of soldiery: others are clearly different, and of them the English no doubt had their share in the contingents supplied by the subsidised captains of "companies." In continental archives and chronicles we find knights, esquires, sergens d'armes, homines ad lanceas, haubergeons, géniteurs, pavisers, both horse and foot, arbalesters, horse and foot, halbardiers, pikemen, pioneers, varlets, brigans, ribauds.

The first four, when fully equipped, appear to have been designated by the general title of *hommes d'armes*, or *lances*.

[s] The miners appear to have been procured, as required by the king, from the Forest of Dean. There are many briefs to this effect in Rymer.

[t] Cornwall also furnished a supply of light troops, useful, as the Welsh were, for rapid movements and mountain warfare. "Et là entre les Anglois avoit pillards et ribaux, Gallois et Cornouaillois, qui poursuivoient gens d'armes et archers, qui portoient grands coutilles, et venoient entre leurs gens d'armes et leurs archers, qui leur faisoient voie, et occioient sans merci comtes, barons, chevaliers et écuyers."—*Froissart*, vol. i. p. 241.

[u] Brady, iii., Appendix; Lingard, iv. c. 2, ed. 1844.

[x] "J'ai en ma compagnie de purs Anglois environ cinq cens lances et mille archers."—*Froissart*, l. iii. ch. 29.

To each man-at-arms was allotted a certain number of horses and attendants, such warrior with his followers being then classed as a *lance fournie.* This establishment differed at different periods. In 1356, an ordinance dated at Paris states that "les états entretiendront pendant un an cinq mille hommes d'armes avec deux chevaux, mille sergans à cheval, deux mille arbalestriers, et deux mille pavésiens, tous à cheval." Froissart in 1382 has,—"Je suis informé [it is Philip Von Arteveld who speaks] que le roi de France a bien vingt mille hommes d'armes: ce sont soixante mille têtes armées," &c.[y] This gives three horses to each man-at-arms. Under 1391, speaking of the Free Companies, he says,—"Tel se nomme homme d'armes en celle compagnie, et est *à cinq ou six chevaux*, qui iroit tout de pied en son pays, et y seroit un povre homme[z]." This excess went on increasing till, under Charles VI., each man-at-arms had ten horses, with a retinue in proportion:—"Et, pour ce, ordonna le roy par grant délibération de conseils, de mettre tous ces gens d'armes en frontières, chascun homme d'armes à trois chevaulx et deux archiers ou trois, et non plus[a]." And further on, our chronicler, the Secretary of Charles VI., adds,—"Et ordonna estre payé à chacun homme d'armes garny, qui estoit luy, son page, et gros varlet, deux archers, et un coustillier, xxx. francs par mois[b]." Under Charles VII., the *lance fournie* reckoned seven horses; under Louis XI., six; under Charles VIII. and Louis XII., eight; and under Francis I., six.

The men-at-arms were by no means always fully equipped. In a company of them under the Count of Armagnac in 1340, amounting to eight hundred lances, three hundred only had complete suits of armour[c]. And when their armour was deficient, they were subjected to a decrease of pay. An ordinance of Philip of Valois, in 1338, has,—"Le simple gentilhomme armé de tunique, de gambière et de bassinet, aura ii. sols (par jour); et *s'il est mieux armé*, ii. sols vi. deniers[d]." And Froissart, in 1372, tells us that the Mayor of Rochelle, who was "durement aigu et soubtil," having engaged to pay the garrison of the Castle

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[y] Chap. 185.
[z] Book iv. ch. 20.
[a] Alain Chartier, *ad ann.* 1439.
[b] Ibid., p. 148, ed. 1617.
[c] *Chron. de St. Denis*, vol. v. p. 393, ed. Paulin Paris.
[d] *Collect. des Ordonnances*, ii. 120.

their wages, long overdue, "quand ils furent tous en un mont, pour eux ensonnier, les mit à parole, et disoit à l'un et puis à l'autre: Encore n'avez-vous pas tout votre harnois pour prendre pleins gaiges, il le vous faut amender[e]."

The haubergeons have been noticed on a previous page: they seem to be equivalent to the *armati* of the English levies. The *géniteurs* were light horse, resembling the English hobilers: their name derived from the little Spanish horse, *genet*, on which they were mounted:—"Le roy D. Jean de Castille se défendit grandement, et envoya sur les frontières en ses garnisons grand' foison de gens d'armes et de géniteurs, et des plus stilés routiers, pour résister contre ses ennemis[f]."

The Pavisers were of three kinds: those who fought as cavalry, those who contended on foot, and a third description who acted as the shield-bearers of the archers or crossbowmen. The first are named in an ordinance of John of France in 1351:—"Un pavésier armé de plates et de haubergeon, de bacinet à camail, de gorgerette, de harnois de bras, de gantellez, d'espée, de coustel, de lance, de pavais, ou d'autre armure de quoi il se pourra ou saura mieuz aider, aura par jour ii. sols et demi de gaiges." Though no horse is mentioned here, it may be implied from the armour of the soldier, the lance forming part of his equipment, and from the wages assigned to him. An ordinance of 1356 is quite explicit: among other troops to be provided, are "deux mille arbalestriers et deux mille pavésiens, tous à cheval." The foot paviser is named in an account of the French Treasurer of War, Bartholomew Du Drach, in the year 1350:—"M. Savari de Vivone, sire de Tors, chevalier banneret, pour luy, v. chev. bacheliers, xxxvi. escuyers, x. archiers à cheval, et un pavessier à pied." The paviser who preceded the archer or arbalester, to defend him while he plied his shafts, is very exactly described in Talbot's Ordinances for the Army in 1419, where it is directed that every "ii. yomen make them a good pavise of bordes, or of pᵃp', in the beste maner they cane devise, that on may hold it whiles that other dothe shute[g]." M. Viollet-le-Duc is of opinion that the crossbowman carried his pavise fixed on his shoulders, turning

[e] Chron., vol. i. p. 652.

[f] Froissart, vol. ii. p. 146.

[g] Note of Mr. Way in *Promptorium Parvulorum*, ii. 386.

his back to the enemy while he wound up and made ready his bow[h].

Pavisers are mentioned by Walsingham, in a passage cited by Ducange:—"Venientem contra eum cum septem militibus electis armatorum aliisque armatis pavisariis ac balistariis in numero excessivo." And in the Household Ordinances of Edward III., published by the Royal Society of Antiquaries, from Harleian MS. 728, they are again named.

The word *pavise* sometimes implies a mantlet. Such mantlets were placed before the bowmen and sustained by a prop, as may be seen among the drawings of Cotton MS., Julius, E, iv.[i] And of this kind is the *parma* mentioned by Guillaume le Breton, when describing the siege of Roche-au-Moine in the thirteenth century:—

> "Tunc præcedebat cum parma garcio, sub qua
> Nil sibi formidans obsessos damnificabat.
> Assidue poterat nec ab illis damnificari
> Asseribus latis dum parma protegit ipsum[k]."

The besieged, in order to get rid of this troublesome *paviser*, hit upon an ingenious expedient. One of their bowmen sent forth a shaft, to which was affixed a slender cord: the barb having buried itself in the mantlet, he pulled the cord, overset the mantlet, and with a second shaft slew the enemy, now fully exposed to view. The pavise was used also for the defence of walls. In Trevisa's version of Vegecius we have,—"It nedethe that there be good plentie of targes, pavysses and sheldes in the citie, to kever and to hill or stop the gappes of the enbatilmentes of the walles from shot[l]." Froissart mentions its being employed by the besiegers in crossing the ditch, to prevent their sinking into the mud:—"Et entrèrent abandonnément dedans les fossés, et passoient aucuns sus pavois afin que la bourbe ne les engloutît, et vinrent jusques au mur[m]." It appears also in sea-fights, as in a deed of 1345:—"In dictis galeis sunt, in qualibet cc. homines, clxxx. pavesii, cc. lanceæ," &c. Occasionally the word means no more than the ordinary shield. At the siege of

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[h] *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture française*, p. 410.

[i] Strutt's *Horda*, vol. ii. plate 43. This illustration, however, is of the fifteenth century.

[k] *Philippidos*, l. x. p. 354.

[l] Roy. MS. 18, A. xii. bk. iv. ch. 6.

[m] Chron., vol. ii. p. 96.

Ypres, in 1383, "Nul n'osoit aller par les rues qui marchissoient aux murs où l'assaut étoit, pour paour du trait, si il n'étoit bien armé et *pavesché* de *son bouclier*[n]." On the attack by the French and Spaniards upon the Isle of Portland in 1404, the English formed pavises to protect themselves from the cross-bow bolts by taking the doors from their houses, and fixing them upright by props: under this cover the archers plied their arrows[o].

No. 4.

CROSS-BOWMEN.

From Roy. MS., 16, G. vi. fol. 326, in British Museum. Circa 1330.

On the continent, the missile arm employed to oppose the English long-bow was the arbalest, and the troops who used it were chiefly Genoese and Spanish mercenaries. In the accounts of Arnoul Boucher, Treasurer of War under Charles VI., circa 1390, we have,—"Nicholas Janne, retenu par le Roy, capitaine de xxv. arbalestriers de pié, du pays de Gennes ou d'Espaigne[p]." Mounted cross-bowmen were also engaged, but in much smaller numbers. In the list of the Grand Masters of the Arbalesters of France under Charles V. in 1373, appears "Marc de Grimaut, seigneur d'Antibes, Capitaine Général des Arbalestriers, tant de pied que de cheval, étant au service du Roy." And a similar notice occurs in the reign of King John, Baudoin de Lence being Grand Master[q]. How inefficient the cross-bow was

[n] Froissart, vol. ii. p. 278.

[o] Southey, "Naval History," ii. 28; Nicolas, ii. 381.

[p] *Etudes sur l'Artillerie*, by the Emperor of the French, vol. i. p. 35.

[q] Daniel, *Milice fran.*, t. i. p. 194.

found when opposed by English archery, appears in every page of the histories of the fourteenth century. At Cressy, indeed, we have been told that the battle was lost to the French by their troops being wearied from their march; by a shower of rain that fell; by the sun shining in their faces; and by the apocryphal discharge of three "canons," which routed the Genoese auxiliaries[r]. But none of these circumstances are necessary to account for the issue of the first attack. The element of success was simply in the more rapid "fire" of the English. It is generally conceded that the long-bow can deliver at least six shafts while the cross-bow discharges one; and, with such odds against them, it became impossible for the bravest and most expert troops, whether at Cressy or elsewhere, to make a stand against their opponents.

Of all the cross-bowmen of Europe at this period, however, the Genoese were the most distinguished. In field, in siege, or in ship-fight, their *viretons* seem to have done good service; for Italian manufacture secured them the best arms, and Italian alacrity made them good marksmen. At the siege of Brest, in 1388, "the Genoese, who were at the edge of the town ditch, and kept up a steady discharge of their arbalests, harried those of the town to such a degree that they durst not shew their heads above the battlements; for the Genoese cross-bowmen are such expert marksmen, that wherever they aim they are sure to hit[s]." Again, before the Castle of Cremale, in the same year,—"Là étoient arbalestriers gennevois qui traioient de grand' manière, et tapoient ces viretons si au juste parmi ces têtes, que il n'y avoit si joli qui ne les resoignât; car qui en étoit atteint, il avoit fait pour la journée, et l'en convenoit du mieux reporter à l'hôtel[t]."

The good service rendered by the English archers and the Genoese cross-bowmen induced Charles VI. of France to encourage the practice of their weapons by his own subjects. To this end, it was ordered that throughout France the people in their sports should leave all other games, and practise only archery and arbalestry. It was wonderful,

[r] Froissart, *Chroniques de St. Denis*, &c.

[s] Froissart, l. iii. ch. 23.

[t] Ibid., ch. 24. It is quite impossible to translate such passages as the above without losing all their spirit. This, and the necessity for giving technical matters in the original form of words, (for, translated, they are no longer evidences,) must be our excuse for so often recording the *ipsissima verba* of the author quoted.

says the Monk of St. Denis, to see the aptitude of the populace for these exercises, in which the very children joined[u]. Juvenal des Ursins states that "the French archers were in a little time so expert in the use of the bow, that they excelled the English." "In fact," he adds, "if they had joined together, they would have been more powerful than the princes and nobles; and on this account the king ordered the practice to cease," (*pour ce, fut enjoint par le Roy qu'on cessast*[x]). This counter-order of the king was given, says the Monk of St. Denis, "at the earnest solicitation of the seigneurs and nobles." The recent example of the *maillotins* of Paris had not been forgotten: what the mace had begun, the cloth-yard-shaft might complete. The constitution was not yet advanced enough for the long-bow. Though the general practice of archery was now forbidden, the training of a certain number of bowmen was continued:—"Fut enjoint par le Roy qu'on cessast; et que seulement y eust certain nombre en une ville et pays, d'archers et d'arbalestriers. Et en après commença le peuple à jouer à autres jeux et esbatemens, comme ils faisoient auparavant."

The "Corporation des Arbalestriers de Paris" in 1359 consisted of two hundred members. In 1373, their number, as fixed by a royal ordinance, was eight hundred. They were not bound to serve beyond the limits of their district without the consent of the Provost of Paris and the "Prévost des Marchands." When these magistrates led them beyond the *banlieue*, each man received per day "trois sols;" each constable, five; besides rations for themselves and provender for their horses; for there were both foot and mounted cross-bowmen in this body. The cost was borne by the city of Paris. Similar corporations were established in other towns of France. The "Confrérie du noble et plaisant jeu de l'arbaleste" of Caen was instituted in 1358, and numbered fifty men. That of Laon began in 1367, and consisted of twenty-five members. Compiègne in 1368 commenced with twenty bowmen. Rouen is said to have had an institution of this kind from the time of Philip Augustus. Like the arbalesters of Paris, all these bodies were considered as especially formed for the defence of the "good town" to which they belonged, but they were

[u] Book xiv. ch. 1.

[x] Page 385, ed. Buchon.

not unfrequently carried a-field when the necessities of the crown were pressing. In 1373, the inhabitants of La Rochelle represented to the king of France that formerly their town possessed a great number of expert cross-bowmen, but that none were left, the king of England and his son having employed them in their various expeditions by land and by sea. Charles V. ordered the re-establishment of the company, who on no account whatever were to be called upon to serve beyond the limits of their own town[y]. The officers commanding the various companies were the Master, Provosts, Constables and Dozeners. Their equipment, as appears from the regulations of the arbalesters of Chatellenie-de-Waurin, was as follows:—"C'est à scavoir, que chascun d'eux portera une bonne arbaleste, un beaudrier, et trois douzaines de traits bons et suffisants." Besides the pay they obtained, they were freed from all the usual taxes and tolls of the city. They had public festivals, in which they contended for prizes, and on such occasions the fraternities of the neighbouring towns were invited to attend and compete for the laurel. The victor was proclaimed King. The "Roy des Arbalestriers" reigned for a year. At the death of one of the company, his brethren attended the funeral procession, "la flèche à la main." The best bow of the deceased passed to the corporation[z].

Arbalesters, whether of the king's household or of the municipality of Paris, appear as part of the royal body-guard in the ceremonial of the entry of the Emperor Charles IV. into that city in 1378:—"Après ces barons venoyent les gens d'armes du roy à pied, qui pour garde de son corps tout temps estoyent establis, tous armés; et, devant eulx, vingt-cinq arbalestriers serrés ensemble et espées en leurs mains, et gardoyent que la foule des gens ne venist sus les princes[a]."

The men-at-arms on foot, in full defensive equipment, named in this passage as the usual body-guard of the king, appear to be the ancient corps of Sergens-d'armes, of whom the existence may be traced from the twelfth century. They are mentioned at a previous moment of the imperial procession; a passage in which the arms assigned to them

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[y] Ordinance of August, 1373.

[z] See *Recherches historiques sur les Corporations des Archers, des Arbalétriers et des Arquebusiers*, par M. Victor Fouque. Paris, 1852.

[a] *Faitz du Roy Charles V.*, ch. 36.

(silver maces) leave no doubt of their being royal soldiers. Their number, according to this Chronicle, is thirty, ("trente sergens d'armes, à tout leurs maces d'argent et leurs espées en escharpes"); which does not agree with the extent of the body as vouched by the documents cited by Daniel[b]. According to these instruments, Philip of Valois having limited the number to a hundred, Charles the Fifth further diminished them to six, and Charles the Sixth did not extend them beyond eight. Thus reduced, they could not of course form an efficient guard to the royal person, and we are therefore prepared to find other bodies established whose services would be more useful. Of these there are several, both permanent and temporary. The permanent guards consisted of the *Ecuyers du Corps* and the *Huissiers d'armes.* The Squires of the Body were all men of gentle blood, and the corps was a mounted one. The names of several of their commandants have been preserved, the title of this officer being *Maître de la Grande Garde des Ecuyers du Roy.* In an instrument of the *Chambre des Comptes* in 1397, we have,—"Robertus de Mondoucet, *dit le Borgne*, Scutifer corporis, et Magister Magnæ Scutiferiæ domini nostri Regis[c]." The Squires of the Body are named in the account of the entry of the Emperor into Paris in 1378:—"Devant le roy estoit le mareschal de Blanville et deux Ecuyers de corps, qui avoyent chascun une espée en escharpe et les chapeaulx de parement," &c.[d] The *Huissiers d'armes* appear in the same procession:—"Environ le roy, tout à pied, estoyent ses huissiers d'armes, vestus de drap de soye, tout une livrée, leur vergetes en leurs mains; en manière que le roy n'estoit approchié de nulz des autres chevaulx de plus de deux toises."—"Et, pour la *garde* et servise du corps de l'empereur, avoit le roy ordonné six de ses chambellans et quatre de ses huissiers d'armes." Lists of the members of this company appear in the "Mémoriaux de la Chambre des Comptes de Paris," under the years 1386 and 1388[e]. A guard composed of four hundred men-at-arms is named in an ordinance of Charles VI. in 1382, but this was a temporary establishment only, the men being disbanded on the return of the king from the battle of Rosebecque[f].

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[b] *Milice française*, ii. 96.
[c] Daniel, ibid., ii. 98.
[d] *Faitz de Charles V.*, ch. 35.
[e] See Daniel, ii. 96.
[f] Ibid., p. 97.

The Halberd (or Godendac) is named in an ordinance of King John of France in 1355, for the defence of the city of Poitiers:—"Que toute manière de gens habitans en la ville et suburbez de Poitiers, seront contrains à eulx armer, chacun selon son estat; c'est assavoir, les riches et les puissans de toutes armeures, les moiens de lances, pavois ou godendac et de cote gambezie; et les menus de godendac ou d'espée, si et tellement comme ils pourront [g]."

Pikemen are mentioned by Froissart, in the passage describing the repulse of the men of Ghent in a sudden attempt against Ardemburg:—"D'aventure à cette heure par dedans la ville étoient le sire de Saint-Aubin, messire Gossiaux, un écuyer de Picardie, Zendequin, et deux ou trois *picquenaires* avec eux. Et crois que la nuit ils avoient été du guet. . . . Lors s'en vinrent ces quatre à l'endroit où les échelles étoient dressées, et l'un des piquenaires escueult sa pique, et lance et renverse celui ès fossés qui s'avançoit d'entrer dedans [h]." Again: "Grand nombre d'arbalestriers, picquenaires et gens d'armes."—"Ils avoient fait une embûche de plus de cent compagnons tous picquenaires."

Pioneers, men whose duty it was to clear forests, make roads, dig trenches, erect palisades, and perform similar offices for the army, are found both in the French and English hosts. In 1359, Edward III. marching from Calais, "encore y avoit en l'ost du roi d'Angleterre jusques à cinq cents varlets, atout pelles et coignées, qui alloient devant le charroy et ouvroient les chemins et les voies, et coupoient les épines et les buissons pour charrier plus aise [i]."

In 1388, the French army approaching the forest of Ardennes, "furent ordonnés vingt et cinq cens tailleurs de bois, de hayes, de buissons, et fossoyeurs, pour remplir et unir les chemins. Assez bon chemin avoient les François tout parmi le royaume de France, jusques en Ardennes; mais, eux venus en Ardennes, le bon chemin leur défailloit, car hauts bois, diverses et étranges vallées, roches et montagnes leur retournoient [k]." The large mass of these men were, however, taken from the neighbouring villages, as the need for their services arose; their operations being

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[g] *Collec. des Ordonnances,* t. iv. p. 169.
[h] Chron., l. ii. ch. 229.
[i] Froissart, vol. i. p. 417.
[k] Ibid., vol. ii. p. 715.

directed, probably, by permanent servants of the king, such as those miners, engineers, &c. whom we have noticed (page 126) as forming part of Edward the Third's army before Calais, and as being levied from the Forest of Dean and other places in England.

The Brigans and Ribauds, who appear among the humbler ranks of the army in the thirteenth century, are found also in the hosts of the fourteenth. The brigans were armed with spear and shield:—"Si furent bien, quand ils furent tous ensemble, six cents lances, trois cents archers, et quinze cents autres gens à manière de brigands, atout lances et pavais, qui suivoient l'ost à pied[l]." These are English. "Et étoient deux mille lances, chevaliers et écuyers, et six mille brigands à pied, à lances et à pavais[m]." These are French, under Duguesclin. In lieu of the spear, the ribauds and pillards carried swords or *coutels*, and their office seems to have been to rush upon the knights and esquires when broken by the archers and men-at-arms of their own party, either slaying them if still resisting, or securing them as prisoners if willing to give up the contest:—"Et là, entre les Anglois, avoit pillards et ribaux, Gallois et Cornouaillois, qui poursuivoient gens d'armes et archers, qui portoient grands coutilles, et venoient entre leurs gens d'armes et leurs archers, qui leur faisoient voie, et occioient sans merci, &c[n]." At the battle of Rosebecque in 1382, "à peine étoient Flamands abattus (par la cavalerie française), quand pillards venoient, qui se boutoient entre les gens d'armes, et portoient grands couteaux dont ils les paroccioient; et nulle pitié ils n'en avoient, non plus que si ce fussent chiens[o]."

They, on their part, received little mercy from the men-at-arms when these were successful. A body of French near Anchenis having worsted a party of "Gascons and English," made the gentry prisoners, but the poor ribauds were at once put to death:—"Là fut pris le capitaine et

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[l] Froissart, *ad ann.* 1369, ch. 291. The name appears to be derived from *bricon*. We have it in Wace:—

"Quer tornez nos sereit à laide traïson;
Blasmez en seriez ê tenu por bricon."
Roman de Rou, i. 213.

In the *Fabliau de St. Pierre et du Jugleor*, the *bricon* and the *ribaut* appear in the same passage:—

"Vous i mentez, se Diex me saut;
Mès c'est coustume de ribaut,
Quant on ne fet sa volenté,
Si dist qu'on li change le dé.
Moult a en toi mauvés bricon."
Roquefort, in voce.

[m] Froissart, *ad ann.* 1370, ch. 306.

[n] Ibid., 1346. ch. 293.

[o] Ibid., vol. ii. p. 251.

tous ceux d'honneur, qui devers lui étoient, et le demeurant mort[p]." A party of Gascons and English having captured a castle near Rheims, "they took prisoners the two knights, who had gallantly defended themselves, and also some gentlemen who were esquires: the rest they put to the sword[q]."

The foot-soldier who was unprovided with defensive equipment was sometimes called *Pedus nudus*, and consequently obtained less pay than his companions. In the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward the Second in 1322, for wages of troops raised for the Scottish expedition of that year, we have,—"Jordano de Blakeney, ductori peditum de Kestevene in com. Lincoln., pro vadiis centum peditum nudorum, &c." And again: "Edmundo de Lokenote, &c. centenariis, pro vadiis suis et ccccxxxix. peditum nudorum de comitatu Northamp'." The epithet, according to St. Palaye, was occasionally extended to the knightly order; *nudus miles* being the name given to the esquire, to distinguish him from the fully-armed knight[r].

The troops raised by the cities (*Milice des Communes*) continued in use throughout this century. In the Flemish troubles, indeed, they carried on wars of their own, town against town, and trade against trade. The French armies contained a considerable number of the civic soldiery, who, now that the corporations had so far risen in credit as to include amongst their members men of rank and family, were led by captains of the knightly order. Froissart has a little history in point. "Whilst the king of England (Edward, in 1346) was leading on his army, Messire Godfrey Harcourt was marching in front with the advanced guard of the host, which reckoned about five hundred men-at-arms and twelve hundred archers; when, by chance, he fell in with a large body of the men of Amiens, horse and foot, in grand array, who were on their way to Paris, by order of king Philip. Godfrey and his party quickly attacked them, and they on their part valiantly defended themselves; for they were a strong body of sturdy fellows, well equipped and arrayed, and had for captains four knights of the neighbourhood of Amiens. The combat was long continued, and at the first charge several were laid

[p] Froissart, vol. i. p. 211.
[q] Ibid., p. 422.
[r] *Ancienne Chevalerie*, t. i. p. 329, ed. 1781.

low on both sides; but finally, the English won the field, and the aforesaid townsmen were discomfited, almost all of them being slain or captured. And the English obtained all their baggage and equipments, including a great provision of good things; for they were repairing to the king with an ample stock of all things, which their recent departure from their city had not allowed them time to diminish. There were fully twelve hundred left dead on the field[s]."

Froissart has left us a pleasant sketch of the communal muster of Ghent, as led forth to battle by their captain, Philip von Arteveld:—"Of the city of Ghent, Philip had in his company about nine thousand men fully armed, whom he kept near his person; for in them he put greater trust than in others. And the men of Ghent, and Philip, and their banners were in the front, with the men of the castlery of Alost and Grandmont: after them came the troops of the castlery of Courtray; and then those of Bruges, Dan, and l'Ecluse: and they of the *Franc de Bruges* were most of them armed with mallets and picks[t], having iron-hats, hacquetons and gauntlets of whalebone, and carrying each one a staff with an iron head and a streamer. Each town and castlery had its particular dress, that one company might be known from another. One body had coats fessy of yellow and blue; another wore a black bend on a red coat; some had a white chevron on blue; some dresses were *ondoyés* of green and blue; others had a fess chequy of white and black; others again were quarterly white and red; others blue with a quarter of red; and others coupy of red above and white below. Each company carried the banner of its trade, and all wore great swords (*couteaux*) at their sides. In this order they calmly awaited the approach of day[u]."

(*To be continued.*)

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[s] Chron., vol. i. p. 227.

[t] "Maillets et houettes" in the original.

[u] Chron., vol. ii. p. 247.

MONTAIGNE[a].

THE fortunes of Montaigne were quite as enviable as the fame has been which they enabled him to win. No pleasanter or more prosperous lot can well be imagined than that which fell to him, in the midst of the vice and discord which overspread France during the greater portion of the sixteenth century. From first to last, also, the circumstances in which he happened to be placed, or in which he undesignedly placed himself, were exactly such as would be deemed the most favourable for the development of those quaint and rich conceptions which have made his three books of Essays immortal. Diverse as those circumstances were, each of them made ample contribution to his mental growth, and left its influence engraven in his great work. The careful, systematic education which a thoughtful father gave him in his earliest years, and which was happily furthered afterwards by the unforbidden recreation of his college-life, his friendship with La Boëtie, his experience as a courtier at the profligate court of France, and as a counsellor of the Parliament of Bordeaux, and the light and pleasant studies of a later period in that memorable tower which every reader of the Essays is familiar with, were passages of an instructive and agreeable existence which may be severally traced, like separate lodes, in the delightful volumes which have now maintained their popularity for a period little short of three centuries. "*All the world*," says the Essayist, "*knows me in my book;*" and, assuredly, in the case of no other distinguished writer, even amongst those who have most unreservedly described themselves, would the saying be so strictly and minutely true.

Faithful and complete, however, as Montaigne's confessions and communications to the public are, isolated passages of them are not always to be taken in a literal sense. It has been observed by more than one of the innumerable writers on the subject, that much careful labour in selecting, and comparing, and combining would be an indispensable condition of success in the endeavour to construct a satisfactory biography of the Essayist from the materials he has left us in his work. It was a natural consequence of his habitual manner of writing, in which carelessness and frankness were conspicuous features, that evanescent views and feelings should be occasionally set down in a tone as positive as that which belonged by right to genuine convictions of his mind. It is, for instance, only in this way, or by the supposition of some important qualification having been omitted, that we can explain the well-known declaration of his own deficiency of memory, with which, by a strange association, he begins his Essay concerning liars. "There is not a man living," he says, "whom it would so little become to speak of memory as myself, for I have none at all; and do not think that the world has again another so treacherous as mine." And yet, in the very books in which this passage occurs, the reader marvels at the extraordinary multitude of good and apt quotations with which the author's dissertations are adorned, and seeks in vain for any faculty but *memory* to which they can be properly ascribed. But this source of error has been duly seen and guarded against by Mr. St. John in his biography of the Essayist. His familiarity with Montaigne's writings has enabled him to extract from them, by a procedure like that which would be em-

[a] "Montaigne the Essayist. A Biography. By Bayle St. John. With Illustrations. In Two Volumes." (London: Chapman and Hall.)

ployed to construct a true and coherent narrative from the evidence of a desultory witness, all the copious information they contain concerning the author's history as a philosopher, a scholar, and a man. Looking justly on the Essays as the great repository of materials for the Essayist's life, he has plied them with a diligent and dexterous questioning on all debatable points; has dared sometimes to reject their testimony in favour of more credible evidence; and has, as far as possible, pieced out their deficiencies in a biographical aspect by contributions levied from a large variety of sources, to which he has gained access by his comprehensive study of the times in which the Essayist lived. It is hardly necessary to add, that Mr. St. John's genial and painstaking labours have given birth to as good a biography of Montaigne as it would be reasonable to hope for, or, probably, possible to make.

To those who have ever enjoyed the Essays with the hearty relish they deserve, many of the main events of Montaigne's life are familiar as the memories of a bosom friend. The impressions which they received from them are garnered in their hearts as though they had been actually gathered from the living lips of the somewhat garrulous, yet wise, and kind, and witty gentleman of other days. They will remember how the whole household of Pierre Eyquem was subjected to a world of trouble, in order that the child, Michael, might learn Latin with no trouble at all—how parents and preceptors, and domestics and dependants were forbidden to use their native language in his presence—and how, by the strict enforcement of this rule, the boy reached his seventh year before he *understood French any more than Arabic.* They will remember, too, how—lest his brain should be disturbed or troubled—it was the custom to awake him in the morning by the sound of some musical instrument; and how at the college of Guyenne, which was "at that time the most flourishing in France," a judicious tutor connived at a neglect of appointed lessons which was occasioned by the young student's eagerness in gratifying his appetite for good books. And they will remember, above all, the romantic friendship with La Boëtie, which was "so perfect, inviolate, and entire, that certainly the like is hardly to be found in story," and which, from the loftier genius which it led him to contemplate, could scarcely fail to exercise a salutary influence on the growth and tendencies of Montaigne's own mind. How fondly he preserved the memory of his friend is visible enough in numerous passages of the Essays, but especially in that Essay on Friendship, which seems to have caught from the inspiration of affection a more sustained and deeper tone of feeling than is at all usual in the Essayist's other writings.

Montaigne was thirty-five years old when he became, by his father's death, lord of the estate from which the name was taken. Three years afterwards he made, as it were, a solemn dedication of himself to letters. Mr. St. John tells us that there still exists, in the Chateau of Montaigne, this curious inscription:—

"In the year of our Lord 1571, aged thirty-eight, on the eve of the Kalends of March, (the last day of February,) the anniversary day of his birth, Michael de Montaigne, having long been weary of the slavery of courts and public employments, takes refuge in the bosom of the learned Virgins. He designs, in quiet and indifference to all things, to conclude there the remainder of his life, already more than half past, and he has dedicated to repose and liberty this agreeable and peaceful abode, which he has inherited from his ancestors."

But this intention to seclude himself in his ancestral home was not

carried out in a morose, unyielding spirit. Visitors came and went, and Montaigne himself went and came. Thenceforth, however, the composition of the Essays became the predominating business of his life. He looked, says Mr. St. John, "upon the world and upon himself almost exclusively as materials for Essay-writing." With great experience of society in all its ranks, with good store of learning hoarded in his memory and ranged upon his library-shelves, and with a rare compass and variety of powers of mind, he was unquestionably qualified in an uncommon degree for the task to which he set himself. His occupation became, indeed, a labour of love, in the prosecution of which it would seem to have been the author's good-fortune to experience a satisfaction and delight akin to those which it has been the privilege of the Essays to afford. The diverse elements and dispositions which made up the character of Montaigne at this period of his life, are well exhibited by Mr. St. John in a passage which seems to us to offer a favourable specimen of the biographer's best manner. He says:—

"For my part, I find two men in Montaigne, such as he appears to me at the prime of life—the man of wide capacity of mind, of vivid imagination, humorous, but solid character, nimble judgment, and natural faculty of expression, who would have made himself remarkable in any age or country, and who supplies that part of his Essays which makes him kin to the whole world; but also the man of his age and country; the somewhat ungrateful heir of Rabelais, the forerunner of Bayle and Voltaire; the experienced courtier, who despised kings because he knew their manners, but had no enthusiasm to object to the institution of monarchy; the lawyer, who cared too little for law to espouse its prejudices, and sat half apart, like a quiet man in society, observing absurdities which others hotly and unconsciously acted; the half-convinced Catholic, who looked upon reform as a disturbance, but who, when like an honest man he turned round to examine his own convictions, saw them vanishing in the distance; the stern thinker in morals; the cheerful and somewhat lax actor; the incomplete *savant*, who despised pedantry; the eloquent writer, who felt that his idiom was not formed, and disdained to form it; idle and industrious by turns; of prodigious memory, yet fond of accusing himself of want of memory when he forgot anything; the easy-going Gascon gentleman, who from fear of shipwreck in the storm he saw gathering—for the Saint Bartholomew was then darkening the air as it approached—retired to his comfortable home in an out-of-the-way district, and, partly as an excuse for his timidity, set to work philosophising, under the protection of powerful friends and a long-established reputation for probity."

The composition of the Essays appears to have been carried on deliberately, and with ample care. There was no scruple in Montaigne's mind about availing himself of any good thing which memory provided, or his books, amongst which Seneca and Plutarch were the prime favourites, could help him to, in the way of suggestion or adornment, or support of his own views and fancies on the themes he was considering. It was his habit not to complete his manuscripts and put them aside, but to keep them, as the painter keeps the canvas on which he is endeavouring to realize some haunting dream of beauty, ever accessible for the improving touches of a new and genial inspiration. But in Montaigne's case, these additions were far oftener in substance than in form. An appropriate thought, whether wrought out by steadfast meditation, or caught in the careless fluttering of the leaves of a book, was the kind of prize which he was always eager to secure. For elaborate graces of expression he had, if we may give credit to his own assurance, little heed. In his Essay "of the Education of Children," he tells us, "he would have things to exceed and wholly possess the imagination of him that hears, that he shall have something else to do than to think of words;" and this, which was the

rule of his own writing, is essentially the very definition of a good style which was given by one of the greatest of our modern masters in the art. "The way of speaking that I love," he goes on to tell us, "is natural and plain, as well in writing as speaking, and a sinewy and significant way of expressing a man's self, short and pithy, and not so elegant and artificial as prompt and vehement." In this manner of composition the Essays grew in length and number, until, in the ninth year from his *taking refuge in the bosom of the learned Virgins*, the first two books, to which the first edition was confined, were published at Bordeaux. Mr. St. John finds reason to conclude that, even from the first, the book "sold, and was read." Eight years afterwards, an improved edition of these earlier Essays, with the quotations and the more elaborate and longer Essays of the third book added, was published at Paris, during a visit which Montaigne had made there for the special purpose of the publication.

But during those intervening eight years, the Essayist had been somewhat unfaithful to his act of solemn dedication. In order to conciliate the Roman Catholics, who might be expected to find his Essays in many parts unpalatable, he had for a short time joined the army with which Marshal Matignon was besieging La Fère; and after this politic demonstration, he had proceeded through France, Germany, and Switzerland into Italy. According to the habit of the times, Montaigne travelled chiefly on horseback, and his journey is only remarkable on account of the journal in which the observations and proceedings of the Essayist were recorded. The creeds, cookery, and customs of the people he sojourned amongst, appear to have been the objects of Montaigne's particular attention; but it is also obvious from his notes that he was far from blind either to the grace and beauty of the women, or the picturesqueness of the landscapes he encountered on his way. Calm, keen-sighted, courteous, and untroubled, probably, by any urgent prejudice on either side in the religious discord of the age, one is not surprised to learn that his easy, equable philosophy and growing reputation as a writer made his journey profitable and pleasant to him during its course, or to find that his subsequent writings were in a material degree enriched by observations and reflections for which he was indebted, as his journal shews, to this long absence from his home. His return, after an absence of something more than seventeen months, was followed by a public honour which involved new interruptions of his literary labours. He was elected to the mayoralty of Bordeaux, a "high dignity," which was repeated at the expiration of his term of office, and which gave, throughout four years, the zest of truant visits to the days which the Essayist spent amongst his beloved books in the great tower at Montaigne.

Montaigne lived seven years after the termination of his second mayorship of Bordeaux. During that time his relations with Henry of Navarre, the popular hero of the French, from whom he had previously received a visit at his chateau, had been gradually growing more intimate; and he had enjoyed the greater satisfaction of reverent discipleship which awakened in the souls of Charson and his daughter, by adoption, Mademoiselle de Gournay. The story of Marie de Gournay, as Mr. St. John tells it, is a very touching one. Young, learned, and of good family, from the first perusal of the Essays her filial reverence for the Essayist was unbounded. Her enthusiasm was the delight of Montaigne's declining age. To her judgment and her love he confided the elaborate copy of the Essays which he had prepared for publication when his final illness came. The trust

could hardly have been placed in worthier hands. "For more than half a century," says Mr. St. John, "she fought for the reputation of Montaigne, and did much to establish it." It was in his sixtieth year, in September, 1592, that the Essayist died, and left this duty to her.

One of the most valuable chapters in Mr. St. John's volumes, is that in which he exhibits the chief features of the work which has made the memory of Montaigne immortal. But for the Essays, the son of Pierre Eyquem might have lived and died, and been forgotten, with a hundred other Gascon gentlemen, and the world would have sustained no loss by its ignorance of him. Our interest in him is occasioned solely by the greatness of the inheritance he has left to us; it is on this account that readers will turn with eagerness to the biographer's pages, in which an abstract of the gift would seem to have an indefeasible right of place. We believe, indeed, that Mr. St. John's work might have been rendered more acceptable by an extension of this portion of it, and that many of those into whose hands it is likely to come, would gladly compound for an enlargement of the general view of the Essays, by giving up some of the digressions with which the first volume of the biography is encumbered. Brief, however, as it is, some of the choicest passages of the book are to be found in this chapter. The author knows the Essays thoroughly, and appreciates them heartily, and these circumstances give to his remarks upon them a strength and clearness of tone which is very much to be preferred to the elaborate quaintness of other portions of his composition.

Mr. Hallam, whose calm, judicial manner warms into eloquence when he is writing about Montaigne, asserts that "no prose writer of the sixteenth century has been so generally read, nor probably has given so much delight;" and this assertion would scarcely appear to be an exaggeration of the attractiveness of the Essays, even if we consider them exclusively in that aspect which shuts out their most important merits. The very texture of his works invests them with a singular charm. The effect which is produced upon us by his profusion of amusing anecdotes and apt historical allusions, his absolute prodigality of quotations both of poetry and prose, his seemingly unconscious personal confessions, his easy wit and good-humour, and the unfailing liveliness and vigour of his language, cannot, in fact, be more happily described than in the words of the great historian of literature whom we have just quoted, who says,—"We converse with Montaigne, or rather hear him talk; it is almost impossible to read his Essays without thinking that he speaks to us; we see his cheerful brow, his sparkling eye, his negligent but gentlemanly demeanour; we picture him in his arm-chair, with his few books round the room, and Plutarch on the table." It is exactly thus that he who reads the Essays for amusement feels; and, however it may have been in the age which immediately followed the first complete edition, we can hardly doubt that, in our own times, readers of this kind are by far the most numerous.

Two centuries and a half ago the case may have been widely different. The book which is now opened oftenest for the entertainment it affords, was, then, a very influential agent in awakening that spirit of enquiry into subjects of a moral nature which has never slumbered since, and which has enriched the philosophy of mind with some of its best and noblest treasures. The philosophers who came after Montaigne availed themselves without stint of the great storehouse of facts and hints which was open to them in the Essays, and often reproduced the gems they found there in their own costly and elaborate settings. Whilst Mr. Hallam refers to the Essays as

"the first *provocatio ad populum*, the first appeal from the porch and the academy to the haunts of busy and of idle men, the first book that taught the unlearned reader to observe and reflect for himself on questions of moral philosophy," Mr. Dugald Stewart declares that, whilst ample justice has been done to his merits as a lively and amusing Essayist, "his influence on the subsequent habits of thinking among his countrymen remains still to be illustrated."

Mr. St. John touches, we think, with too much carelessness on the indecency which is the cardinal blemish of Montaigne's Essays, and which renders them offensive to readers of one sex, and insufferable to those of the other. In spite of the license which is commonly excused in old writers, and the extreme licentiousness which prevailed amongst the higher orders of his countrymen at the period when the Essayist was familiar with the court and camp, it is evident enough that he has exceeded all allowable bounds of grossness in innumerable passages of his work. His predecessor, Rabelais, introduces more of this objectionable matter into his writings; but in Rabelais, the freedom of speech is so full of drollery and wit that it loses much of its offensiveness. The foulness is to a considerable extent unnoticed or forgotten in the fun. But in the Essays, the obscenities have no such redeeming quality united with them: bald, prominent, and sometimes beastly, they have very much the air of having been poured forth from a mind to which indecency was natural and pleasant. "It is not out of judgment," he says, "that I have chosen this scandalous way of speaking; nature has chosen it for me." Whether it was indeed nature, or whether it was the *habit* which he tells us *is a second nature*, that prompted him, it is unfortunately clear from a comparison of the earlier with the later Essays, that the propensity grew in strength as the Essayist advanced in years, and that he had the effrontery to attempt to justify it on that very ground of old age which most heavily aggravates the sin.

In his relations with religion, Montaigne, though less offensive, is scarcely less objectionable. In all outward formalities he was indeed a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church, who had the honour of kissing the slipper of his Holiness at Rome, and who hung his offering and heard mass at Loretto. But he was at heart a sceptic, and his Essays are infected with the scepticism. His "Apology for Raimond de Sebonde" is, in this respect, the most objectionable of all his writings; and it has, moreover, an unenviable reputation as the source of the sceptical philosophy which deluged and depraved the literature of France two centuries afterwards. It is also the most elaborate, most coherent, and longest of his Essays; and certainly, with the exception of the grossly indecent chapter *upon some verses of Virgil*, it is the Essay of which the influence has been most widely and most seriously hurtful. Mr. St. John appears to disbelieve this pernicious influence, and defends the subject of his biography from a charge which the most judicious historians of philosophy and literature have urged against him. He says,—"I have endeavoured already to shew how Montaigne's scepticism was enlisted in the service of toleration, and that what he chiefly objected to was the ferocious earnestness of people who 'set their opinions at so high a rate, that they were ready to burn those who differed from them.' Most of his anti-Christian arguments, therefore, were used for the Christian purpose of appeasing the rage of man against man. *I suspect he has never made a single unbeliever, and cannot imagine any one but a very serious bigot indeed being offended by his speculations.* They

come in, as it were, as part of the picture of man, always so liable to doubt and uncertainty." It has been asserted, on the other hand, that the very severity of tone of the censures of such writers as Pascal, Arnauld, and Malebranche, is proof enough of the Essayist's influence in this particular on the world.

In spite, however, of these drawbacks, literature has gained greatly from the Essays of Montaigne. Besides their own immediate and unfailing charm, they have exercised an influence on subsequent writers in good as well as evil. Their grace, and gaiety, and ease have been the inspiration and the model of innumerable essayists who have afforded entertainment and instruction to successive generations of readers downwards from Montaigne's days. In their peculiar line of dissertation addressed to the unlearned public, and adapting to their capacities the cream of previous literature, with the additions which the Essayist's own genius had created, they were the earliest, and continue still among the best, productions which have appeared in Europe since the revival of letters began its salutary ever-spreading influence in the intellectual development of modern society.

THE "Worcestershire Notes and Queries," recently published by Longman and Co., refers to the following entries in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Michael's parish, Worcester:—(1548.) "Paid Robert Browne for a jack, two s——, and a byll, ix*s*. Paid for another jack to the tayler at Knowle-end, vj*s*. iiij*d*." If the s—— means "salades," or, as it is sometimes written, "sallets," these entries refer to armour. The bill was a weapon used by the English infantry till the year 1587, as appears by the Marlborough muster-book. The sallet was an open helmet, worn in the reigns of Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth; and the jack was body-armour, which was quilted,—which accounts for a tailor being paid for one. The following are extracts from the third volume of Sir S. Meyrick's treatise on ancient armour:—

"The following passage in a curious and rare journal of the Protector's [Somerset's] expedition into Scotland, written by W. Patten, who was joined in commission with Cecil as Judge-Marshal of the army, and printed in 1548, gives a just idea of the military discipline of the Scots at that time:—'They came to the field well furnished, all with *jack* and scull, dagger and buckler, and swords all broad and thin, of exceeding good temper, and universally made to slice, that as I never saw none so good, so I think it hard to devise the better.'

"The statute of 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, respecting armour to be provided from the 1st of May, 1558, mentions 'sallets,' which were 'head-pieces which resembled in some measure the morian, and somewhat the pot or iron hat:' the morian being 'a conical skull-cap, with a rim round it, borrowed from the Spanish Moors.'

"Extract from the inventory of the goods of Dame Frances Talbot, of Pepper-hyll, Salop, dated 28th Nov., 1569:—'Item. Thryescore black bylles [called black because they were blacked instead of polished] for the warres, iij*li*.—Item. Thryttye and one jackes or habbergynnes, iij*li*.'"

In the inventory of the same lady's goods, at Salwarpe, there are "v. jackes, xj. sallettes, a poll axe, xj. billes, xj. sculles," &c.

The haubergeon was quilted armour for the body; and a billman, who carries a bill much resembling the long-handled bill of a hedger, and an archer wearing quilted body-armour, are represented in plate 68.

HAWARDEN CHURCH, FLINTSHIRE.

The calamitous and destructive fire which, early in the morning of October 29, laid waste the parish church of Hawarden, will probably still be fresh in the recollection of the readers of this Magazine. An occurrence so nearly unexampled as the burning of a church by the hand of a robber or an incendiary, will have drawn more attention to this sacred edifice than it has hitherto received, notwithstanding its ample dimensions and somewhat remarkable plan. We therefore think that a short account of it may not be without interest, and as happily the whole of the outer walls and the tower are still preserved, the church may be said still substantially to exist, its external outline unbroken, its chancel comparatively uninjured, and, as we hope, after a short time to appear in renewed beauty of a higher order than before.

Seated on a commanding eminence overlooking the estuary of the Dee and the adjacent plain, Hawarden Church may be observed as a conspicuous object by travellers on the Holyhead Railway, and even from the walls of Chester its tower is not indistinctly seen. The plan, if not exactly picturesque, is such as to produce a certain amount of dignity—the tower being central, though not very lofty; but the architectural character is generally plain and unpretending. The arrangement is as follows: a nave with north and south aisles, a tower in the centre, which the aisles pass without transepts, a large chancel, on the south side of which is an aisle or chapel coextensive with it. The remarkable feature is the want of the cruciform plan, though the tower is in the centre—a disposition not very often seen, but which occurs at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, St. Giles', Northampton, and elsewhere. The nave and aisles are nearly equal in height, without a clerestory, and present externally a hard, unbroken line of ordinary battlement; but to this some relief is given by the south aisle of the chancel being wider than that of the nave.

There are no indications about the church of any work anterior to Edward II., and many of the original features have been swept away by modern repairs, chiefly in 1764, when the interior of the nave underwent considerable alterations, the arches and pillars were coated with plaster, and new windows inserted of a very objectionable kind. There remain, however, two small windows at the west end of the aisles, which, though closed up, still preserve their Edwardian tracery. Of the same date are the lofty arches which divide the nave from the aisles, three in number on each side, of unusually large proportions, and springing from massive octagonal pillars with plain capitals. The south and west doorways are Perpendicular, of rather elegant character, and the south porch, though plainer, is of the same date. The roof of the nave, now completely destroyed, was of the age of James I., not bad of its kind, but of a flat pitch, and rather unsuitable to the lofty arcades beneath it. The tower stands on four pointed arches, of which three are equal in height to those of the nave, and much of the same character, except that above the capitals there is an ornamental chamfer of rather an unusual sort. The eastern arch opening to the chancel is lower and plainer, which somewhat injures the effect of the interior. In order to strengthen the north and south arches of the tower, some small flying buttresses have been added on each side, which may be seen just under the roofs of the aisles.

The whole of the nave, with its aisles, now presents a scene of ruin and desolation, laid open to the sky by the destruction of the roof; and all the fittings, including the fine oak open seats so lately erected, have perished in the flames. The outer walls are entire, and seem pretty sound, but the pillars are much shattered, and the north-west pier of the tower considerably weakened, so as to be in a dangerous state. The tower itself is uninjured, and the fire was happily, though with difficulty, kept away from the bells and clock.

The chancel has suffered little material damage from the flames, except in its roof, which was somewhat similar to that of the nave, but of still inferior quality. This part of the church retains little of its original character, except one small Edwardian window on the north side, and three very fair sedilia on the south of the altar, communicating with each other by openings in the piers. Some questionable alterations had been made about the chancel and south chapel in 1814, but these have in a great measure given place to recent more appropriate changes. New windows have been inserted and filled with stained glass, and oak stalls, of excellent design and execution, replace the former pews. It is a most happy circumstance, for which all those interested in the church must feel ever thankful, that all these valuable objects, lately introduced at considerable cost, should have been spared.

The south aisle is known by the name of the Whitley Chancel, having originally belonged to the Whitleys, of Aston-hall, whose vault and monuments it contains. It is divided from the chancel by three pointed arches, upon multangular piers, which seem to have been tampered with, and are still covered with plaster. The eastern part has been for some time used as a vestry, and is divided from the sacrarium by the wall in which are the sedilia. The organ, now destroyed, was placed so as to form a partition between the vestry and the Whitley Chancel. The east wall has at present no window.

There are monuments to the Ravenscrofts in the chancel, and some others, but not calling for particular observation.

The walls of the church are chiefly of sandstone, not of very fine or durable quality, nor is the masonry remarkably good. The tower is, however, of superior construction, and its stonework better preserved. It is of Perpendicular character, and very massive, having a battlement and large double belfry windows. The original roof both of the nave and chancel was of higher pitch than the more recent one, as may be seen from the form of the west gable, and from the mark against the east and west walls of the tower. It is not easy to say what was the exact appearance of the nave before the alterations of 1764, but there are indications of a double tier of windows in the aisles, an uncommon arrangement, but probably an introduction of debased character.

The chancel and south chapel remained unaltered until 1814, previous to which date both seem to have been in a neglected and unsound condition. In that year extensive repairs were made in this portion of the church, and the south wall nearly rebuilt. The Whitley Chancel, which till then had been private property, was made over to the use of the parish, and filled with pews. But these alterations, so well intended, were unfortunately made in a very bad style, and subsequent improvements have now left hardly a trace of them.

The work of restoration is now in the hands of the eminent architect, Mr. G. G. Scott, who will, we cannot doubt, maintain the original character

of the church, and at the same time avail himself of the opportunity afforded for carrying on such improvements as are consistent with it.

The church is dedicated to St. Deiniol, a Welsh saint, who was the first bishop of Bangor. Though there was a church at Hawarden before the Norman Conquest, the present one is evidently entirely the work of a much later period. It is also singular that there should not be in it any traces of the Montalts, the Montacutes, or the Stanleys, the ancient illustrious possessors of the neighbouring castle.

The parish was until lately a peculiar and exempt ecclesiastical jurisdiction, of which the Rector was Ordinary, but late Acts of Parliament have assigned it to the diocese of St. Asaph [a].

The dimensions of the church are as follows:—

	ft.	in.
Length of the nave, including the tower	71	0
,, chancel	48	10
Width of the nave	16	9
,, each aisle	11	6
,, the chancel	20	9

The Kidderminster Play-house denounced by a Baxterian.—In the "Letters of Henderson," the celebrated actor, occurs the following passage:—"The summer of 1734 he passed at Edinburgh, and it was observed that the *Reverendi* and *Reverendissimi* laid asi le their ancient prejudices, and appeared in a play-house, to behold Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Henderson. How different were the sentiments of this people in the days of that severe scourge of dissipation, John Knox, when the representation of a play would have excited horror, and the whole company had been devoted to destruction, as a regiment under the banner of the woman of Babylon."—(Vol. ii. pp. 254, 5.) To this passage there is the following note:—"These prejudices were not peculiar to Scotland: the same narrowness of sentiment pervaded a numerous class of people in this kingdom not very many years ago. On a set of itinerants being once tolerably well received at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, a Mr. Watson nailed a card, with the following lines, upon the door of the barn where they enacted, which was dignified with the name of 'The Summer Royal Theatre:'—

'How art thou fallen, oh! Kidderminster;
When every spulster, spinner, spinster,
Whose fathers liv'd in Baxter's prayers,
Are now run gadding after players.
Oh! Richard, couldst thou take a survey
Of this vile place, for sin so scurvy,
Thy pious shade, enrag'd, would scold them,
And make the barn too hot to hold them.'"

Who were the "spulsters?"

[Probably the winders of the yarn on bobbins were the "spulsters." The winders are still called something like that in Scotland. We have some recollection of having read of a "spool of yarn."]—*Worcestershire Notes and Queries.*

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[a] Within the parish are three daughter churches, all erected since 1821:—St. Matthew's, Buckley; St. Mary's, Broughton; and St. John Baptist, in the township of Pentrobin.

THE CHETHAM SOCIETY'S RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Acting conscientiously up to its original professions, and in accordance with what we may now almost call its traditions, the length of time that has elapsed since its first establishment was considered, the Chetham Society continues to pour forth its yearly quota of goodly volumes; few of which, confined though they are in most instances to purely local subjects, can fail to be at once both of value and of interest to all those who care aught for the memory of the men of former times or for the history and usages of the past. The opportunity having fallen in our way, we cannot perhaps do better than avail ourselves of it by occupying a few pages with an examination of the materials of which the Society's recent issues are composed, the first of which is,—

"The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe-hall, in the County of Lancaster, at Smithils and Gawthorpe, from September, 1582, to October, 1621. Edited by John Harland, Esq., F.S.A. Part II. 1856."

In a previous Magazine we gave our readers some general information as to the contents of what, for brevity's sake, we must call "The Shuttleworth Account-books;" on the present occasion, therefore, we must of necessity wholly confine our attention to the Second Part—the more valuable portion, probably, of Mr. Harland's work. Our justification for so pronouncing it will be found, we think, in the elaborate Appendices and Notes, which occupy by far the larger portion of the volume; and which, when completed, thanks to the laborious research of the learned Editor, however quaint and curious the "Accounts" themselves, cannot but greatly enhance the value of the work as an important accession to our antiquarian literature. Not to waste, however, the limited space at our command in encomiums as needless as they are deserved, we shall forthwith make it our business to call in aid our powers of condensation, and in the smallest possible compass place before our readers a fair sample of the sort of information which constitutes, so to say, the staple of the volume. First, then, as to Appendix No. I.

The Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe-hall, in the county of Lancaster, whose household account books, at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, are for the most part set forth in the preceding Part, had their rise, no doubt, in a place called Shuttleworth, in the same county. The name is evidently a local one, and there are two places in Lancashire which bear it; one near Gawthorpe, in the parish of Whalley, and the other in the parish of Bury, within six miles north of the town so called. The name, to use Mr. Harland's own words,—

"Looks like an anachronism, if supposed to relate to the weaver's shuttle; for the family bore it probably before that restless little employment, which has made so much of the material wealth of Lancashire, had ever been heard within its bounds. It has been suggested that the original form of the name was South Hill Worth, and certainly this *worth*, farm, or hamlet, lies South of one or more hills. But looking to the usual modes of word-conversion, 'south-Hill' could never become 'Shuttle.' The greatest changes from the old Saxon *Suth* are from Suthton to Sutton, Suthburie to Sudbury, Suthfolc to Suffolk, Suthseax to Sussex; and nowhere have we been able to trace a transposition of the *h* in Suth or South, so as to form *Shut*. A more probable hypothesis we now offer with diffidence. In the hamlet of Shuttleworth there is a large tract of upland, called still *Scout Moor*, its loftier eminences taking the names of Whittle [White Hull] Hill, Fecit Hill, and Higher Hill. These would be the hills on Scout, or the Scout-hills, and the worth or hamlet would be *Sceot-hulls-worth*, or the dwelling-

place by the Scout-hills. *Scouts* are long ridges of rock, so called from the Anglo-Saxon *Sceatan*, as being shot out, horizontally, or nearly so, to a great length. The conversion of Sceot or Scout-hull into Shuttle is natural and easy; for the Saxon *sc* generally becomes *sh* in later English, as *sceotan*, to shoot, &c. *Sceat* too, in the sense of tax or reckoning, was subsequently called both *scot* and *shot*. Whether the hill derived its name from *sceat, scout,* or *shoot,* matters little to our purpose; but in any case the *sc* would become *su*, and as *Penhull* in time became *Pendle,* so *Sceot-hull* would became *Shootle* or *Shotle.*"

The earliest notice of the name would appear to be one mentioned in Whitaker's "History of Whalley;" where at an early date in our Norman times a grant of a toft and croft in the village of Wordest was witnessed by Henry *de* Suttlew'rde. After this, the name is found under the successive forms of Schutilisworth, Shotilworth, and Shutelisword. Burke, in his "Commoners of England," states that the settlement of the family at Gawthorpe appears to have arisen from the marriage of Henry Shuttleworth with Agnes, daughter of William de Hacking—their son Ughtred being the first of Gawthorpe; a name of Saxon origin—*Uhte-red*, "early in counsel,"—in reference to which it is worth notice that there have since been in this family at least four persons so called; the last of whom is the present heir-apparent of the house of Gawthorpe, the eldest son of Sir James Phillips Kay Shuttleworth.

Omitting of necessity the pedigree of the family, which is traced down to Janet, the only child of the last Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe in the male line, and wife of the present Sir James Phillips Kay, (who in 1842 assumed the name and arms of Shuttleworth by royal license,) we next meet with some biographical details in reference to such members of the family as were connected with Gawthorpe at the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, the period during which these Account-books were in formation.

Our limits are imperious, and seeing that we have considerable ground to travel over, our extracts must of necessity be sparse; it is only, therefore, in connection with notices of these personages in the "Account-books" that we shall take a glance at their respective names.

The lord of Gawthorpe in 1582, the year with which the books commence, was Hugh Shuttleworth; from whom, at his death, in 1596, the estate passed to his eldest son Richard, a serjeant-at-law, and afterwards a knight, and justice of Chester, who died in 1599. By his marriage with Margery, widow of Robert Barton, Esq., this Sir Richard came into possession of an adjoining estate called Smithills; where, from about 1582 to her death in 1592, he appears to have resided. In reference to her, as mistress of Smithills,—

"We glean incidentally from the accounts, that Lady Shuttleworth was charitable to the poor; that, like most gentlewomen of her time, she plied the spinning-wheel: that in June, 1590, she suffered from a sore or disease in one leg, for which a surgeon named Thomas Garrete, or Gerrard, was called in, and received 50s. for his services. Not being successful, however, he seems to have been discarded, and *a beggar appears for a time to have received about* 1*s. a-week 'for his advice and counsel to my lady's leg.'* This continued to the close of 1590. In March, 1591, Mr. Cogan, an apothecary of Manchester, was called in; and in one case 4s. was paid him 'for his advice and stuff which he sent:' amongst the articles administered by his direction seem to have been 4 oz. of syrup of lemons; and afterwards nine lemons were bought. There was also 1½ lb. of 'loxaman' (?) and a pot to put it in, costing 2s. 4d."

Sir Richard was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Lawrence Shuttleworth, who had been acting for some years previously as steward of his estates. This Lawrence is distinguished in the history of the family as

the builder or founder of the present mansion of Gawthorpe-hall; where his portrait, copied as a frontispiece to the present volume, "*Ætatis suæ* 55, *Anno Domini* 1600," is still to be seen. The fourth volume of the Accounts is headed, "A Book of Accounts of the Disbursements paid by, &c., for the use of Mr. Lawrence Shuttleworth, touching his house at Gawthroppe, beginning in February 1599," [1600]; and one of the earliest entries in February 1599-1600, is for wages paid to a quarryman working in a stone delph at Gawthorpe,—getting stone, no doubt, for the new hall, the first stone of which was laid on the 26th of August, 1600. Lawrence was also rector of Whichford, in the county of Warwick, where he died, it is thought, in February, 1708.

A younger brother of Richard and Lawrence was Thomas, to whose land, during his stewardship to his brother Richard on the Smithills estate, we owe the house and farm accounts from September, 1582, to about September, 1593, shortly after which he died. The notices of him in these books are of course extremely numerous, but we must content ourselves with condensing a single passage (from p. 296), which bears reference to his last illness, death, and burial. During his illness,—

"There are sundry entries of Aspden's expenses in going more than once to Chester; the last time on the 4th December, to fetch 'Mr. Dr. Reynolds,' who came on horseback, with a servant also mounted. The doctor's charge 'for his last coming to the Smithells,' from Chester, is £3 13s. 4d., or five marks and a noble—a large fee, considering that all his own and his servant's travelling expenses, and horses' feed, were paid by the patient's family. Nor was he the only medical gentleman called in, for Aspden mentions 'also ould Browne,' who probably was then an apothecary in Bolton or Manchester. The charges on the occasion of his interment at Bolton exhibit the customs of the locality and the period. The poor had gratuities amounting to 47s. 8d. Sometimes as many shillings were given to the poor as the deceased numbered years at his death, and if so, this sum would indicate that at his decease he was forty-seven years and eight months old. It would seem as if a considerable number of tenantry and dependants had followed the remains to the grave, for there are charges for the dinners, at three houses, of 211 persons in Bolton that day—seventy at 6d., and 141 at 5d. each; and for the 'drinkings' at five houses, the total paid was £1 15s., when a huge pot of ale cost only 6d. The interment was within the parish church of St. Peter's, Bolton, and the following were the church fees and dues paid:—'To Mr. Astley for the funeral sermon, 5s.; given to the ringers [probably for tolling the passing-bell], 2s. 6d.; for making the grave, 6d.; for church duties, 1s. 6d."

Lawrence Shuttleworth was succeeded by Richard, the eldest son of his younger brother Thomas, who was born in 1587, and died in 1669. In the days of the Great Rebellion he seems to have been, as a military officer, representative for Preston, and sequestrator of the estates of "notorious delinquents," an active supporter of the Parliamentary cause. He was also a leading magistrate for the hundred of Blackburn, and his name as one of the "hymeneal priests" of that locality, according to the prevalent usage of that troublous period, is frequently to be found in the parish registers of the neighbouring churches. In his day—October, 1626—the accounts are suddenly brought to a close. The earliest mention of him probably, in them is in 1597, when, he then being ten years of age, a *Terence* is entered as being purchased for him. According to a family tradition, he, being sheriff of the county during the progress of James I. through Lancashire in August, 1617, "and being apprehensive of the honour, with its concomitant cost, of a royal visit at his residence of Barton," took an effectual method of preventing it, by setting fire to his house, which was consequently so far destroyed as to be scarcely habitable.

The wife of Colonel Richard Shuttleworth was Fleetwood Barton, a wealthy

heiress, it would appear. In the latter part of the Account-books, her name and needs are often introduced: in reference to her we can afford room for the following extract:—

"In the accounts are various gratuities to musicians and pipers 'by my mistris' appointment.' In 1608 she is mentioned as spending a few months in London, at Islington. Her dress, too, and its materials are fully enumerated in the accounts, even to pins, and needles, and tape; and, tooth-brushes not having been at that time invented, we have an entry 'for half a yard of cloth to rub my mistress' teeth.' Her favourite waters seem to have been *rosa solis* and *aqua vitæ* [a], (not brandy neat, but a beverage containing brandy, cinnamon, &c.) Among her gifts at confinements are, 'Mrs. Sherburne, 11s. in gold,' 'James Pollard's wife, in childbed, 6s. 8d.,' and a loan 'to Mrs. Starkie when she lay in childbed, 11s.'"

Ellenor, (who afterwards became the wife of Sir Ralph Assheton,) the eldest daughter of Thomas Shuttleworth, is frequently alluded to in items of expenditure in the account as one of the "wenches" or "girls." It was on the occasion probably of her marriage, in 1610, that we find an entry "given to the musicians at the marriage, 6s. 8d.:"—

"The next entry to which savours of a marriage feast,—'a fat calf, 18s. 11d.' In the Accounts, too, at this period, we have all the usual preparations for a marriage. In March the players entertain the family and visitors at Gawthorpe; and in April, among the purchases, are almonds, a turkey-cock, calf's-head and ox-feet for jelly; butter and wheat-cakes are bought; sack, claret, and white wine are laid in; chickens and eggs, a whole veal, three pigs, six dozen purres or stints [b], seven rabbits, fish in variety, and 'a glass for the cook's use.' Then there are sugar, wafers, or thin sweet cakes, Halifax cakes [c], Malaga wine, &c."

As to the arms of the Shuttleworths, the framers of them, it would seem, (at some period, probably, before 1567,) could not resist the temptation, despite the heraldic anachronism, of importing three weaver's shuttles into the coat. We say *anachronism*, because Mr. Harland, we think, has satisfactorily proved that the foundation had been laid for the name of Shuttleworth long before the weaver's shuttle had been heard, or heard of, in the North of England.

Gawthorpe-hall, as already stated, was built at the beginning of the seventeenth century; near the site of a more ancient building, it is supposed, in which the family had resided, for centuries probably, before the present mansion was built. The name "Gawthorpe," Dr. Whitaker has suggested, is a corruption of *Gowk-thorpe*, meaning the "cuckoo-village;" of which village however, no traces remain.

For a description of this curious and interesting old mansion, which has been recently restored, under the directions of its present owner, by Sir Charles Barry, we are unable to afford room, and must content ourselves with the following singular tale of treasure-trove, which we are obliged to give in a condensed form:—

"During the restoration, a small panelled bedchamber, situate behind the music-gallery of the dining-hall, was removed. This room had a peculiarly quaint and antique character. Two panels opened through the wall separating it from the music-gallery, and enabled any occupant of the room to observe what was passing in the dining-hall. Through the polygonal window also on the south, and a small mullioned window on the east, two sides of the hall might be inspected on its exterior. The sill of this mullioned window was of oak, and it had been remarked, but without comment, that two large-headed iron rails had been driven through this sill into the wall

[a] A forestalment, in fact, by two centuries of the celebrated *Balm of Gilead*, which some years since raised Dr. Solomon, of Liverpool, to fortune and to fame.

[b] Sea-larks.

[c] *Parkin*, perhaps, is meant,—a Yorkshire gingerbread made of treacle and oatmeal.

below. This had been done roughly and in haste, and the dints of the instrument had been left in the woodwork about the heads of the nails. When the workmen came to remove the sill, they had to prize it up with some force, for the nails were long and large, and had been forced between the crevices of the stone-work. As soon as the sill was prized up, a *heap of gold coins* was discovered lying between the woodwork and the stone and mortar below. They were chiefly Portuguese coins of John V., from A.D. 1709 to 1745; but there were also coins of Peter II. of Portugal, and of all the English sovereigns, from Charles II. to George II. The chief clue to the circumstances attending their concealment is the fact that there was no coin of a later date than A.D. 1745. The place and circumstances of this concealment shew haste and fear, though they were obviously the property of a guest of the house. It is known that Colonel Francis Townley, in 1745, preceded the descent of the Pretender into Lancashire by a mission to the principal gentry in any way connected with his family, or whose religion inclined them to the house of Stuart. There had been intermarriage between the Townley and Shuttleworth families, and a strong friendship probably existed between them, notwithstanding differences of religion and politics. In his secret mission Colonel Townley was probably a guest at Gawthorpe, for the purpose of sounding the inclinations of the family. While there, a sudden departure might be necessitated; it being at the same time desirable that he should disencumber himself of any superfluous weight for a rapid ride across the moors to Manchester; equally, too, in the hope and expectation that in a few days he might return, under circumstances of less peril, or requiring less haste, and recover his treasure. His untimely fate will account for the gold remaining in its concealment for more than a century."

The second Appendix, on Prices, Wages, &c., which is especially valuable for the large amount it gives us of statistical information on those subjects, relative to the sixteenth century, we must of necessity pass over; and in reference to the notes, which are alphabetically arranged, and so far as the present part is concerned, extend only to the latter part of the letter B, we must content ourselves with expressing a hope that when the work is brought to a conclusion, we may find an opportunity of placing some of the result of Mr. Harland's investigations before our readers. To all appearance, they seem intended to embrace an archæological account of every subject mentioned in the accounts—an Herculean labour;—may the learned and industrious editor enjoy both health and leisure to surmount it. We notice, among other articles in his present instalment, ale, aniseed, apples, aqua vitæ, artichokes, bacon, baize, bakers, Banbury-cakes, bands, barley, beans, bedsteads, beer, bleeding, bows, brawn, bread, breakfast, and breeches; in reference to most of which even the laborious Fosbroke would in all probability have had to own himself outdone.

It now only remains for us to take a cursory glance at the last three years' Accounts, which form the earlier portion of the present volume; and in so doing we shall wholly confine our attention to items that either are singular in themselves or throw some light upon the manners, wants, and usages of the day. Among other things we have,—

"2 hundrethe setts of lycorise [d] for my mistris, 4s.;" "cariage of 2 pies to London, 6s. 8d.;" "for making of 3 coates and a petticote to the little gentlemen, 2s.;" paid for allom and ratten [e] bread, 14d.;" "Padiham, a 15th towards the provision of powder and mache for the beacons, 3s. 8d.;" "hookers and holdens [f], 3d.;" "to the crowe-boye, for wheat tentinge [g] about 10 wickes, 2s. 6d.;" "mending the larom [h], 3s. 4d.;" "William Asden, for dressing my Master's breeches, 6d.;" "halfe a pecke of cockles, 6d.;" "to the constable of Padiham, halfe a 15th towards the watching of the *supposed*

[d] Possibly licorice lozenges, like the Pontefract cakes of the present day.

[e] Bread with poison on it, for rats.

[f] Evidently hooks and eyes; as to which Mr. Harland queries.

[g] "Attending."

[h] An alarum. An early mention, as Mr. Harland remarks, of what was probably a primitive form of a clock.

wiches, 22½d.;" "to three women for weedinge one day in the garden, 6d.;" "eight custard potts, 8d.; "three velvet girdles and a dagger, 4s. 6d.;" "the constable of Habergham Eaves, a 15th towards the cooke-stole and whipp-stocke[i] to be made in Burneley, 6½d.;" "paid for an old caroache[k], the bedd, and old furniture for four horses, 3li. 15s.;" "tagging two dozen of poynts for my master, 6d.;" "to Pullen, tayler, and his man, for ether three daies worke at making of my Mistris' wastcote, 2s.;" "gifte paid to Sir Ralphe Ashton, the 20 nobles given to the Kinge[l] of Bohemia, 6li. 13s. 4d.;" "buttons, silke, and incle to the children[m] coates, 2s. 8d.;" "making yates and stieles, 12s.;" "paid for dogges and hauckes meate, 3s. 6d.;" "for ale to the geldinge, 2d.;" "reasons solis[n], 8li. (at 4d. ob[o].) 3s.;" "sinemonde[p], 2s.;" "two thousand of pinnes, 20d.;" "for making three paire of shoes to the little gentlemen, 8d.; "at Sturbridge[q] faire, for a hundreth and a quarter and 17li. of hoppes, 5li. 6s.;" "longe pepper graines and turmerocke, 6d."

"A History of the Ancient Chapels of Didsbury and Chorlton, in Manchester Parish; including Sketches of the Townships of Didsbury, Withington, Burnage, Heaton Norris, Reddish, Levenshulme, and Chorlton-cum-Hardy. By the Rev. John Booker, M.A., F.S.A. 1857."

The researches of Mr. Booker introduce us to the history and traditions of a somewhat more stirring district than Gawthorpe-hall and its neighbourhood: we have read every page of his volume with pleasure and interest, and in the large amount of curious information that he has managed, from a rather barren field, to scrape together, his pains, in our opinion, have been not inadequately rewarded.

The township of Didsbury, which lies about five miles south of Manchester, is situate on the banks of a small stream, anciently known by the kindred appellation of Didisford; a name in all probability derived from a Saxon warrior called Didda, the proprietor or chief of a *bury* or fortified town, from him known as *Didda's bury.* The name of the township, which seems in ancient times—when spelling was purely arbitrary, and *orthography*, in the strict sense of the word, had no existence—to have been written at least a dozen different ways, is mentioned in the *Cal. Rotulorum Chartarum* as early as the time of Henry III.; in the 33rd year of whose reign (1248) Matthew de Hathersage was seised of lands therein.

Omitting, of necessity, researches which extend over a space of no less than 400 years, we pass on to the days of Charles I., whose luckless cause Didsbury seems to have warmly espoused; in striking contrast, as the learned Editor remarks, to most of the other townships in Manchester parish. In so doing, it was influenced probably by the counsels and example of Sir Edward Mosley of the Hough, at whose house in Alport the royalist general, Lord Strange, was lodged and entertained during the siege of Manchester, in 1642. In the following year, on the retreat of the royalist party from Wigan, after their surrender of that town, a slight skirmish ensued at Didsbury, partaking perhaps more of the character of a personal encounter:—

"This skirmish," Mr. Booker says, "is thus spoken of in a contemporary narrative:—'A certain tall young gentleman was constrained to force his way at Didsbury, near Manchester, when accompanying the retreat, through the midst of forty clubmen, who

[i] Cucking or ducking-stool, and whipping-post.

[k] An early mention of a carriage or coach: fashioned like a litter, probably.

[l] The Palatine of the Rhine, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James I. From this unfortunate couple are descended the present royal family of Great Britain.

[m] A provincialism; peculiar, probably, to Lancashire and the adjoining parts of Yorkshire.

[n] Raisins of the sun. [o] *Obolus,* halfpenny. [p] Cinnamon.

[q] Sturbridge Fair, near Cambridge. It was one of our greatest marts of inland commerce in those days. The fair has now dwindled into insignificance.

laid at him with their clubs, and yet could not bring him to the dust.' This young man has never been satisfactorily identified; a rumour prevailed at the time that it was Charles II.[r], but this was speedily dissipated."

In 1745 again, in further evidence of a like sympathy, the adherents of the proscribed Stuarts met near Didsbury, and in the Register-book of the Chapel, under the date December 10th, 1745, the following entry occurs:—"A poor man buried at Didsbury, found dead in Heaton, when ye rebels past." William Broome, of Didsbury, gent., married Elizabeth, youngest sister of Captain James Dawson, the hero of Shenstone's pathetic ballad of "Jemmy Dawson," and who came to an untimely end on Kennington Common, for his support of the Stuart cause, in the year above mentioned.

Didsbury Chapel is the most ancient of all the chapels in the parish of Manchester, having been founded, it is supposed, about the year 1235. There is a local tradition that the materials used in the erection of the original building were the remains of an old church pulled down in St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, brought in the first instance to Withington Green, and afterwards removed to Didsbury; a claim, however, that is shared by it in common with the halls of Ordsall, Clayton, and Trafford, which were also said to have been in part built from the materials of the old church at Manchester. In 1620 Didsbury Chapel was entirely rebuilt of stone, a tower being then probably first added. The style of its architecture is that known as the "Debased," being thus denominated from the general inferiority of its design as compared with the style which it immediately succeeded. From the several Faculties, abstracts of which are largely quoted by Mr. Booker, we gather sufficient to inform us that this chapel did not escape unscathed from that barbarous taste in church architecture which so eminently characterized the latter half of the eighteenth century. Upon the details, however, of these alterations and disfigurements we have neither space nor inclination to enlarge. The church contains several monuments, but with the exception of that to the memory of Sir Nicholas Moseley, (date 1612,) a Lancashire tradesman, in the days of Elizabeth, who rose to be Lord Mayor of London, they do not call for any particular notice. St. James, it is generally supposed, though there is some doubt upon the subject, is the patron Saint: at all events, on the 5th of August, which answers to the 25th of July old style, or St. James's Day, the village *rush-bearing* is held.

From the Registers of the Chapel, which commence in 1561, are somewhat interesting, and are for the most part in good preservation, we glean the following items, curious or otherwise:—

"1610. Nov. 13. Buried two litle infantes borne long before theire full tyme.

1642. September. Att this tyme was civill and bloodie warrs betwixt Kinge Charles and his Parliament, and Manchester was besieged the 25 of this month, and this booke was plundered by T. W., which cause this blanke [from September 4, 1642 to February, 1643-4].

1661. Nov. 4. Buried James Hudson, of Heaton Norris, who was supposed to be above sixe score years ould.

1665. Jan. 25. Buried a poore woeman that was found drowned and cast up with a flood.

1717. Feb. 13. Baptized Hildebrand, son to Hildebrand Jacob[s], Esq., of Hulme Hall.

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[r] At this time Charles would be but thirteen years of age.

[s] A member of the same family, probably, as Sir Hildebrand Jacob of West Wratling, in the county of Cambridge, who is only remembered for some loose poetry occasionally found in the early editions of Prior's works. The baronet was married in 1717, and died in 1739.

1729. June 23. Buried Samuel Gilbody de Reddish, *qui de demersus erat.*
1730. March 12. Buried Valentinus filius *Dominæ* Chatbourn, *spurius.*
1738. Feb. 13. Married Mr. John Siddall of Slade Hall in this parish, and Anne Bresgirdle[t] of Handford, in Cheadle parish."

It is worth remark, too, that the office of parish-clerk of this locality has been transmitted in one family from father to son for the long space of upwards of 250 years. Among the extracts from the Chapel-wardens' Accounts we have—

"1645. Paide for one pewter bason to baptize children[u] in	00 03 05
—— Paide for the Directorie for Mr. Bradshaw	
—— Laide forth to give Mr. Smith entertainment	00 03 00
1660. Laide downe on the coronation daie	00 04 04
—— Paide to Jeferie of Gatley for fetlinge [mending] the bels . .	00 02 06
1671. Spent in goeinge to visit ye alehouses at sev'all tymes with the assistants	00 02 00
1673. Disbursed for a tippet for the minister	01 04 02
1679. Paide for the woollen acte [enjoining the interment of all bodies in woollen]	00 00 06
—— Spent in a treat of our parson on Christmas Day	00 00 04
1699. Paide towards the Black[x]	00 18 00
—— Paide for ye surplise when it was eaten	00 00 04
1709. Paid on the thanksgiving-day when we conducted about the parson	00 02 06
1712. Spent on Christmas Day with a strange parson	00 01 00
1736. Gave to Withington rush-cart	00 02 00
—— Paid for the serpless, 12 yards of Holland, £2 12s. 6d."	

The township of *Withington* is also situate within the Chapelry of Didsbury. Its name, Mr. Booker remarks, is derived most probably from one of its ancient characteristic features—the marshy nature of its soil—it being the town or hamlet of the *withe*, or willow, which from such peculiarity of soil flourished there in great abundance. Kemble, however, derives it from the Saxon patronymic *Widingas.*

The earliest mention of it, to all appearance, is in the reign of Edw. I.; at which period, according to the *Placita de Quo Warranto Rolls*, the Abbot of Cokersand was cited to appear before the king, to shew by what authority he claimed waifs, *ingfangthef* (the judging of a thief arraigned within the lord's fee), and the assize of bread and ale in Withington and Chorlton; and also to exhibit the grounds of certain exemptions which he claimed for himself and his monks.

Fallowfield is a hamlet in the township of Withington, thus designated prior to the year 1300. At an early period it gave its name to a family located there; and descendants of which, as the name is not extinct, are probably still in existence.

Burnage is another small township, which lies five miles south-east of Manchester. The etymology of this name, Mr. Booker remarks, is a disputable point,—*bran, brawn, brun, bourn*, signifying a rivulet or stream, and also a boundary or limit;—*brin, brind, brand, bur, burn*, from *brennen*

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[t] An earlier form, probably, of the name *Bracegirdle,* so well known to all lovers of our past dramatic literature.

[u] About this time the use of fonts in churches was discontinued, as superstitious. The "Directorie," next mentioned, was the Presbyterian "Directory for the publique worship of God," &c.

[x] For a public mourning, apparently, though none of our then royal family could be intended. Mourning dresses and drapery were known in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the name of "blacks."

(German), or *Bernan* (Saxon), signifies also to burn; hence the word *brand*, a piece of burning wood. The latter syllable in the word *Burnage* signifies in Anglo-Saxon a brink, margin, or extremity. In a survey taken 15 Edw. II. (1322), the township is mentioned as *Brownegge*.

The township of *Heaton Norris* lies six miles south-east of Manchester, and is mentioned in still-existing documents, as far back as 28 Henry II. (1181); at which date Albert Grelle, Baron of Manchester, gave to William Norreys or Norris two carucates of land in Heaton: from him, doubtless, the township derived its present name. The name *Heaton*, Mr. Booker says, is descriptive of one of the distinguishing peculiarities of its situation; *hay*, *hey*, or *hea* implying in Anglo-Saxon a separate enclosure within a forest or park, fenced with a rail or hedge; and thus the whole word indicates a town or hamlet fenced in from the surrounding forest.

The township of *Reddish*, which lies four miles and a-half south-east of Manchester, has varied considerably at different periods in the orthography of its name. The proper pronunciation is *Redditch*, and its name is said to have originated in an alleged discoloration of the waters of the Nicker Ditch, a local stream, from admixture with the blood of the Danes, after an engagement with the Saxon inhabitants of Manchester, about 869. One great singularity about this township is, that—primitive even in the vicinity of Manchester, and in the middle of the nineteenth century—it has neither post-office, schoolmaster, lawyer, doctor, nor pawn-shop.

Chorlton township—not to be confounded with Chorlton-upon-Medlock—lies four miles south-west of Manchester. Its name, according to Whitaker, is derived from *Cheorl*, a Saxon appellation, and *tun*, a town or township. To distinguish it from the other Chorlton, the township is not unfrequently associated with the adjacent small hamlet of Hardy, under the distinguishing name of Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

And here our limits warn us that we must fly from Manchester and its townships, to take a cursory glance at the other items of mental fare which the Chetham caterers, with their usual good taste and discernment, have on the present occasion set before their readers.

"Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories, from the Ecclesiastical Court, Chester. The First Portion. Edited by the Rev. G. J. Piccope, M.A. 1857."

Curious, and in some measure useful, as this volume is, we should have been much better pleased with it had it been rendered still more useful by being accompanied with a Glossary or Glossarial Notes, in explanation of its many difficulties and peculiarities. As it is, to all except its most learned readers, a considerable portion of its contents, we fear, will be little short of a sealed book; from the fact that the context is ever and anon perplexed by the occurrence of uncommon words, or by reference to usages and articles of dress, furniture, and husbandry, the remembrance of which has all but died out. The peculiar orthography, or spelling rather, of the English portion of the wills, might with advantage, we think, have also been noticed in the way of explanation here and there.

The citation of one or two passages will perhaps better explain what we mean:—"I wille that the 2 *jackes* or *cootes* shall goe the on to one howse, and the othur to the othur howse," (p. 9): what is meant by the words above noted, whether some kind of engine, or otherwise, most readers, we think, would have wished to learn; (p. 17), "I beqweth my *bowndon facer*," (?); (p. 72), "thre of the best *sidroppes*," (?); (p. 109), "one *guylinge keyre*," (?); (p. 113), "one paire of *galbyrnes*," (?); and many other similar passages, as to the meaning of which we are left wholly in the dark.

The most notable person, probably, whose will is here given, is George Wimisley, illegitimate son of George Savage, rector of Davenham, and half-brother of Bonner, Bishop of London. He was appointed Chancellor of Chester in the time of Henry VIII., and though a priest, he married. During the reign of Edward VI. he conformed to the changes then introduced. In 1555 he condemned to the flames George Marsh, the Protestant martyr; but in the reign of Elizabeth he complied with the altered state of things, retained his office and emoluments, and ended a disreputable life by avowing in his will his adherence to the Church of Rome. This will would almost seem to be a fitting emblem of his varied and versatile career, for the opening of it has all the appearance of a mocaronic or mosaic composition; it consisting of English, chequered every line or so with half a line of Latin; e.g., "but sumwhat ponished with his gentyl rodde of correction by sicknes *qui dat intellectum* that knowing the common fawlt of all mankind *quod constitutum est omnibus mori* the day, howre, time, and place unto us most uncerteyne."

The writer who next takes in hand a Dictionary of archaic and obsolete English, will find a perfect mine in this book of ancient words to all appearance hitherto uninvestigated and unexplained. Had it come under the notice of Mr. Harland, it would have made its appearance, we are inclined to think, in a form at once more useful and more interesting.

"The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom. Edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A., Principal of St. Bees' College, and Canon of Manchester. Vol. II. Part I. 1856."

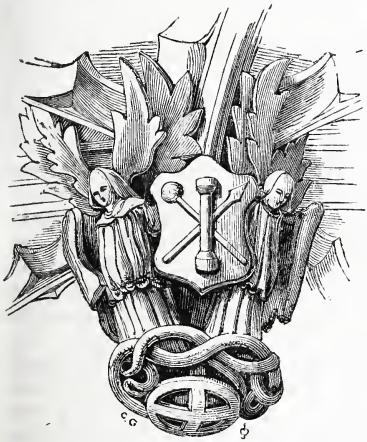
For a notice of this volume, our already exceeded limits will allow of but little space. This, however, is the less to be regretted as, from the close connection of almost every page with the preceding parts, it is next to impossible, without placing them side by side, either to attain an adequate knowledge of the writer's meaning, or to form an estimate of the literary value of the work. Extensively, however, as the worthy stenographer has imported his much-cherished mysticism into the pages of his diary, a perusal of the first eighty or hundred pages enables us to give it as our candid opinion, that it contains very much that is curious in reference to the men and usages of the earlier half of the last century; and that the biographer who requires minute information as to many of the minor literati of the time may do worse than apply himself to a close examination of the singular record of the doings and thinkings of the worthy but eccentric John Byrom.

The entire expense of this last-mentioned work is defrayed, we must not omit to state, by the kind munificence of Miss Atherton.

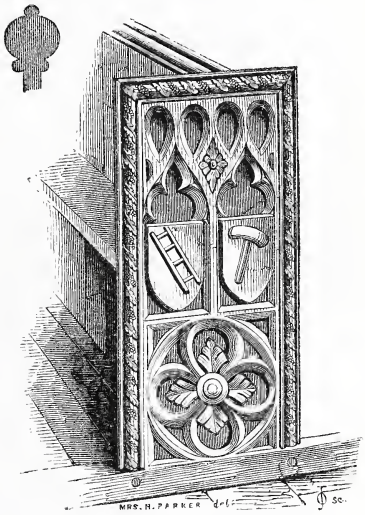
ON THE EMBLEMS OF THE CRUCIFIXION AND THE ARMS OF THE PASSION.

(*The substance of a Paper read before the Cambridge Architectural Society.*)

There were few subjects more extensively used in the decorative arts of the middle ages than the series known as the "Emblems of the Crucifixion," or, as they are termed when charged heraldically upon a shield, the "Arms of the Passion." In our churches, especially, there is no part of the sacred edifice, whatever may be the nature of the material to be ornamented, in which they may not sometimes be found. They may be met with in stonework upon the boss, the pendant, the high tomb, the Easter sepulchre, the cornice, both external and internal, the capital, and



Pendant, with Emblems, Collumpton, Devon.



Ladder and Hammer, Bench-end, Braunton, Devon.

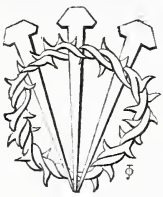
the font; in flint-work they may be found in the eastern counties beautifully wrought in the external panelling; in wood-work they are common on the bench-end, the poppy-head, the pulpit, and the rood-screen; and in the noble wooden roofs of Norfolk and Suffolk the hammer-beams frequently represent angels bearing these sacred emblems either in their hands or displayed on shields; in painted glass they are generally employed to fill the small openings formed by the intersection of the tracery in the upper part of the windows; in brasses they occur generally charged on shields; they have been frequently brought to light in fresco-paintings, after having been hidden for centuries in a "penitential sheet of whitewash;" even the peculiar material of the encaustic paving-tile offered no impediment to their employment; and they may be seen on some of the few specimens of mediæval needlework which have come down to us. They are also frequently and appropriately introduced into the illuminated borders of the Service-books of the middle ages, especially in the pages devoted to Holy Week, and in the illumination generally assigned to St. Gregory's Day, March 12.

Considering, then, that they occur so frequently and so variously in the decorative arts of the middle ages, it is singular that, with the exception of

a short list in Neale's *Hierologus*, and a rather more extended one in the "Calendar of the Anglican Church," no attempt has been made to give anything like a complete catalogue of these interesting symbols. Several of them are by no means obvious, for so much ingenuity of invention and fertility of fancy were employed to extend the list, that church tourists are frequently puzzled to make out what many of them are intended to represent. It is therefore hoped that the following brief account of such as have come under the writer's notice may not be unacceptable, and serve to direct further attention to the subject.

Of course *the Cross* is the principal and foremost of the emblems of the Crucifixion, and occurs, either alone or in a series, more frequently than any other, and there is scarcely a church in which it may not be found; and when there are other symbols, the cross is never omitted, but all the others group around it, as if subordinate to it. When the arms of the Passion are charged upon a shield, it invariably occupies the centre, and is frequently crossed diagonally by the sponge on the reed, and the spear or the ladder. An example of this remains on a shield in the cornice which runs just below the west window of the church of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge; other examples may be seen on the font at Handborough, and the paving-tiles at Malvern. It is never a Greek or floriated cross when represented thus, very rarely a *tau* cross, but, as a general rule, a plain Latin cross. It is well known that, except when intended as the symbol of the Passion, the mediæval architects very rarely represented the simple Latin cross, which was regarded as the cross of shame, but employed all their ingenuity and fancy in devising those combinations and varieties of crosses, jewelled and floriated, budding and feathered, of which so many examples remain in illuminated MSS., and on gables and sepulchral slabs. These were intended to symbolize that the cross of shame had budded and brought forth fruit, and so become the cross of glory, "whose sound has gone out into all lands, and its words unto the ends of the world."

The cross is most generally accompanied by *the Crown of Thorns*, not often, except in late examples, twined round the four arms of the cross, though occasionally found hanging over the upper portion. On shields, it generally occupies the angle formed by the transepts and the top of the cross, either on the dexter or sinister side, as at Handborough and Malvern, p. 166; in painted glass, it usually surrounds the three nails, the points of which meet in the base; but sometimes these pierce through the thorns, the points meeting in the centre. The circle which so frequently connects the four arms of gable and floor-crosses had its origin in, and is intended to symbolize, the crown of thorns.

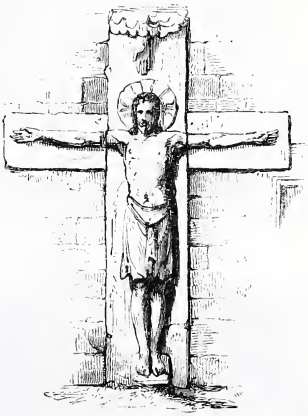


Crown of Thorns and Nails.

Though *the Nails* are thus frequently found in combination with the crown of thorns, they are as often found separate. Three is almost invariably the number represented; but in the priory church of Great Malvern[a] only two are used, and this not accidentally, for the same number

[a] In this church, judging by the portions that remain, the whole of the smaller openings formed by the tracery of the windows were filled with these emblems of the Passion, and the usual mediæval symbols of the Trinity, the Evangelists, the Blessed Virgin, &c. Fragmentary as it now is, it is probably the largest collection of such emblems in this kingdom: they are all represented on shields borne by demi-angels vested in amices; the date of the glass being *c.* 1460. It is much to be regretted that about thirty years ago the greater portion of them were removed from their original positions to make up a complete window in St. Ann's Chapel.

occurs in four separate and entirely different examples,—three on paving-tiles, and one in painted glass: this is not easily to be accounted for, for there is no tradition to the effect that only two nails were used at the Crucifixion, as this would, of course, leave the feet uninjured. In the very remarkable series of emblems from Ballinacarriga Castle, co. Cork, engraved in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, vol. xi. p. 80, there are also only two nails represented: one of these pierces one foot, and the other points towards the pierced hand. The Western Church as a general rule adopts the tradition of three nails, and in most representations the right foot is drawn overlapping the left, one nail piercing through both; but in a sculpture of the Holy Rood at the east end of Romsey Abbey Church the two feet are separately nailed, so that four nails must have been intended here. They are occasionally met with in heraldry, under the name of Passion-nails. Thus Henry VI., on the 30th of January, 1448, granted to Nicholas Cloos, clerk, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, for his services in building King's College, Cambridge, that he should be noble, and in sign thereof should bear for arms, Argent, on a chevron sable three Passion-nails of the first, on a chief sable three roses argent, (*Cooper's Annals*, vol. i. p. 203).



From Romsey Abbey Church, Hampshire.

The Reed, having at the top *the Sponge* which was soaked in vinegar and gall. This on shields is usually crossed diagonally by *the Spear* of Longinus, (the traditional name of the soldier who pierced the Redeemer's side, as at Collumpton and Cumnor); sometimes on painted glass, dashes of ruby and a sort of aquatint are represented dropping from the spear-head; rarely, the spear-head only occurs without the staff, as in the curious group at Ballinacarriga Castle, alluded to above.

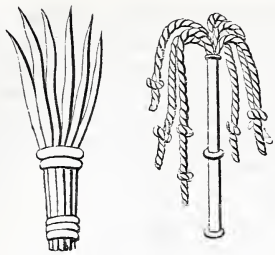
Cumnor, Berks.

The Ladder used in the descent from the cross is usually grouped with the last two emblems: on shields, it is sometimes in pale, crossed saltierwise by the spear and the reed; but when it occurs on one side of the cross, the spear and the reed generally correspond with it on the other side.

The Pillar to which our Saviour was bound, generally with *the Cord* by which He was tied twined round it. They are rarely, but sometimes, found separate, and one example has the cord without the pillar at all. This pillar is frequently useful, in connection with other characteristics, in determining the date of the series, as it usually has the details of the contemporary architectural style.

Pillar and Cord, St. Alban's.

The two Scourges, or *Flagelli*, generally either saltierwise on a shield, or one on each side of the cross. They are frequently of two different types,—the most common having usually knotted thongs, with sometimes stars of metal at the ends; the other form being very much like a rod: both of these varieties occur on Abbot Ramridge's tomb in St. Alban's



Scourges,
Abbot Ramridge's tomb, St. Alban's.

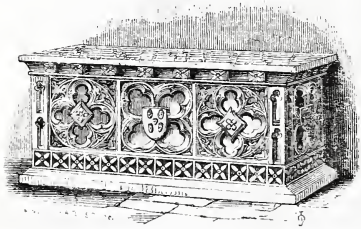
Abbey, as well as in the cut of St. Gregory's Mass, where the thongs are not knotted.

The Lantern carried by the band of men and officers accompanying Judas at the betrayal. Though the passage in St. John (chap. xviii. ver. 3) speaks of lanterns in the plural number, more than one is never represented.

Hammer, Pincers, and Dice, Cumnor.

The Hammer and the Pincers. When the series is drawn upon shields, these generally occur on the same shield, either separate, or crossed in the middle, with the nails at the top, as at Malvern, or the three dice, as at Cumnor.

The Five Wounds. This symbol is one of the most frequent in this country, and on the Continent is *the* emblem met with more than any other, and often occurs quite alone: it is especially adopted by the Franciscan Order, in remembrance of the stigmata said to have been miraculously impressed upon their great founder. In this country it is represented in several ways, the most common being that remarkable form which all must have noticed, consisting of a heart in the middle of a shield, the two hands at the top, and the two feet at the bottom, each pierced with a single wound. Another common form is the heart only, pierced with five wounds, one in the centre, and one at each corner [b]. A third variety, not quite so usual, represents a shield charged with five horizontal wounds, with the blood falling from them: these are also arranged in saltier,—i.e. one in the middle and one in each corner of the shield. Examples of this latter form occur in painted glass at Great Malvern, and on a shield on the brass of Provost Hacombleyne, lying in the interesting chantry which bears his name on the south side of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. In painted glass, the wound representing the pierced heart has sometimes drops both of blood and water falling from it: a curious and singular form of this symbol may be seen on the brass of Thomas Hylle, priest, in New College Chapel, Oxford, where he is represented holding in his hands, in the usual place of the chalice, a small *tau* cross marked with five wounds—one on each of the arms, and three, equidistant, down the centre-piece. Another unique example occurs on a boss in the groined roof of the porch of Great Malvern Priory Church—a heart pierced with one wound, and surrounded by the three nails, as the instruments of the other four wounds. A very remarkable way of representing the wounded heart appears in the curious series of these emblems, before alluded to, in Ballinacarriga Castle, in which the heart is transfixed with



From Porlock Church, Somersetshire.

From Cumnor Church, Berks.

[b] *Six* wounds are represented on a heart in the hands of Robert Beauner, on his monumental brass at St. Alban's, date *c.* 1470: this number has not yet been explained. *Seven* wounds symbolize the seven dolours of the Blessed Virgin.

three cross-hilted swords (not nails), piercing at the back—one on each side diagonally, and one at the top vertically, the three points coming out in front through the centre: it is difficult to say what phase in the Passion or legend connected with it this unique emblem refers to. It may here be noticed, that the arms of the ancient kingdom of Jerusalem, which were a large cross potent in the centre of the shield, between a smaller one in each corner, and the peculiar charge of the ancient see of Lichfield and Coventry, which is very similar, heraldically symbolize the five wounds.

St. Peter's Sword, with which he cut off the right ear of Malchus. This is generally drawn as a sort of falchion, with a broad blade, slightly curved, as in the margin, and in the cut of St. Gregory's Mass: it sometimes has the ear of Malchus adhering to it. Very liable to be confounded with this emblem is another, not quite so common,—

St. Peter's Sword, from a MS.

The two Swords, mentioned by St. Luke only, (chap. xxii. ver. 38,) which were shewn by the disciples to our Saviour when He said, "It is enough." These are always represented as straight pointed swords, and usually cross each other diagonally.

The Seamless Vest, of course represented "without seam, woven from the top throughout." It is usually represented with sleeves, and having an opening in front at the neck, like a shirt.

The Cock which crowed to warn St. Peter. At Ballinacarriga it is represented standing on a tripod-pot, one of the conventional ways of representing the vessel containing the vinegar mingled with gall; but Mr. Du Noyer observes that it is explained by a singularly strange local tradition, according to which it was supposed that the bird was one which had been killed, and was actually being boiled in the high-priest's kitchen, but in order to mark the crowing of a cock at that particular time as a miracle, it was restored to life, and, issuing from the caldron, crowed to fulfil the prophecy.—(*Archæological Journal,* vol. xi. p. 81.)

The Bag or *Purse of Judas.* Generally drawn with thongs or strings to close the opening, like the *gypcière* on the merchants' brasses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It occasionally has, as at Great Malvern, coins in it, protruding from or foaming over the top. When thus represented, it has been supposed the coins are meant for the thirty pieces of silver; but at Malvern, where the example is in painted glass, the coins are coloured, so as to represent gold or brass, and silver, and are therefore intended for the common fund of which Judas had charge.

Purse, Cock, and Vest, Cumnor.

The thirty Pieces of Silver. These are sometimes met with piled up in a heap, but usually in three rows, of ten in each, as in the cut of St. Gregory's Mass: each distinct coin may generally be counted,—the number thirty being very scrupulously observed.

The Ear of Malchus. Of course, always the right ear. It is sometimes, as before mentioned, represented adhering to the middle of the blade of St. Peter's falchion.

The Dice. Generally three, rarely two. They are frequently dotted, but it does not appear that any traditional number is observed on the uppermost squares. They vary, from being quite blank, up to the number six: this may occur from the liability of the dots to be effaced.

The Fire of Coals at which St. Peter stood with the servants of the

high-priest to warm himself. Represented as burning on a stone or hearth, never in anything like a grate.

The Vessel which contained the vinegar mingled with gall. Usually a sort of tripod-pot, or bowl, sometimes a bowl without legs, sometimes a vase. On one of the Malvern tiles, p. 166, it is a small vessel of a cruciform shape.

The Reed which they put into the Saviour's right hand as a mock sceptre, and with which they afterwards smote Him on the head. It is represented as a bulrush, with flag-leaves, and the black, spongy plumed top. This is not a common emblem. It sometimes crosses the reed and sponge, and sometimes the spear.

The three Spice-boxes for the embalming. Generally of a pyramidal shape, as in the cut of St. Gregory's Mass. They are frequently introduced in early paintings in the hands of the Myrrhiferes, or three Maries, at the sepulchre.

The Basin in which our blessed Lord washed the feet of His disciples, *the Pitcher* from which He poured the water, and *the Towel* wherewith He wiped the feet, represented as hanging from a ring. These three emblems are rare. When the basin is not accompanied by the pitcher and towel, it may possibly refer to that in which Pilate washed his hands before the multitude, to shew his innocence. Sometimes this is represented catching water gushing from a lion's mouth, with two hands washing themselves in the stream.

The Weapons mentioned in St. John xviii. 3. These are not often met with, and when they occur they usually represent contemporary weapons, rather than those likely to have been used at the time of the Crucifixion. Thus at Great Malvern Church one occurs amongst the arms of the Passion on a paving-tile, and is the peculiar weapon known as a glaive, or bill, fastened to a long handle, (see p. 166.) There are two others in painted glass in the same church,—one representing a mediæval maul, or mace, which was a heavy mass or lump of metal set with thick spikes, and fixed into a short handle; the other was the weapon termed a morning-star, and consisted of a metal ball studded with sharp-pointed projections, and attached sometimes by a short chain to the end of a wooden staff. Similar weapons may be seen in the hands of the well-known giants Gog and Magog, in the Guildhall of London. A wooden bat-shaped club is sometimes introduced as one of the weapons.

The Torches, also mentioned in St. John xviii. Usually two common torches crossed; sometimes a Roman-shaped lamp suspended at the end of a long handle.

Hands pulling the Saviour's Hair. Sometimes the entire head is represented, with hands rudely grasping the hair and beard; in other examples the head is omitted, and hands apparently tugging at locks of hair only occur. Occasionally, hands are met with alone, sometimes open, sometimes closed: these probably refer to the passage in St. Matthew, they "buffeted Him," and "smote Him with the palms of their hands."

The Saviour's Head blindfolded. A beautiful example of this occurs at Great Malvern, where it can hardly be termed blindfolded, as the calm, sorrowful eyes are open, and seen, as it were, through the transparent veil which binds them: evidently so drawn intentionally, as if to shew the impossibility of blinding the All-seeing Eye.

The Spitting upon Christ. Represented by one or two heads squirting saliva from their mouths.

The Kiss of Betrayal. Two heads: that of the Saviour, distinguished

by the usual cruciform nimbus; and that of Judas, rather repulsive in its aspect, and in the act of kissing the cheek of the Divine Master.

Judas hanging. Usually the head only, swollen and distorted, suspended by a cord.

The Sudarium, or sacred veil of St. Veronica, with the head of our Saviour crowned with thorns represented upon it. This is generally held open by St. Veronica, but sometimes occurs displayed by itself, without the aid of the saint. According to the legend, St. Veronica was the daughter of King Herod, and had become a believer in our Lord; though other versions make her the woman who touched the hem of our Saviour's garment, and who, following with the multitude which accompanied Him to His crucifixion, as He was toiling up Mount Calvary under the weight of His cross, wiped the perspiration from His brow with a napkin, or veil, which then miraculously received the impress of the sacred features. It is curious that the real name of the woman is entirely lost, and that of this legend of the *Vera Icon* appropriated to her. This emblem, though commonly found among the series of emblems of the Passion on the Continent, is not often met with in England: there is a good example in painted glass at Malvern.

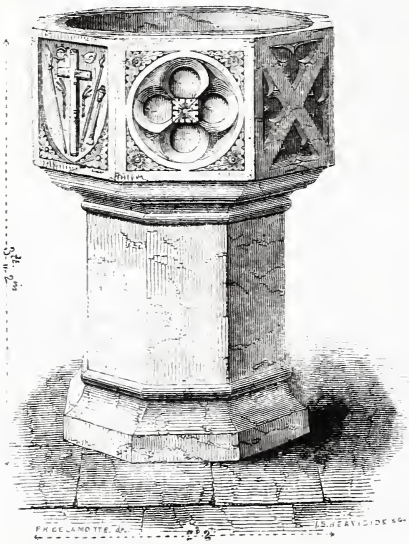
From a MS. in the Bodleian Library.

The Pelican, vulning herself in her nest, with her brood feeding upon, or being sprinkled with, her blood. This is more really symbolical than any of the symbols of the Crucifixion, which, with this exception, are entirely derived from the various incidents and instruments appertaining to the events connected with the Passion of our Lord, from the washing of the disciples' feet to the embalmment. It is not of frequent occurrence as an emblem of the Passion, but is met with in a series at Cirencester and at Malvern. The wild and beautiful legend is well known, how the pelican, after slaying her brood, mourns over them three days, and then, wounding her breast, restores them to life by sprinkling them with her blood, with which she is also supposed to feed them. It may thus be used as symbolical of the Holy Eucharist, and also of the restoration of the human race to life by means of the blood of Christ. As an heraldic symbol, the pelican appropriately forms part of the arms of the colleges of Corpus Christi both at Oxford and Cambridge. The nest is supposed to have reference to Job xxix. 15, "I shall die in my nest."

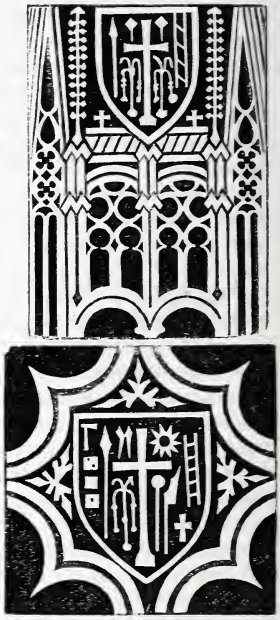
Pelican, Great Malvern.

There are a few other emblems, of which solitary examples have been noticed, and which seem to have been introduced amongst the symbols of the Passion rather as a fancy on the part of the artist than as belonging conventionally to the series; such as—a pair of manacles; a chalice; the heads of the three disciples, asleep; a hand holding a broken piece of bread; a dead lamb; two hands (Christ's?) joined in prayer.

Mention has been made of the frequent occurrence of several of these emblems charged heraldically upon a shield; this combination is termed, in mediæval documents, the "Arms of the Passion." Thus, "in the reign of Edward IV., Margaret Lady Hungerford bequeathed a pair of silver candlesticks, 'pounced with the arms that longeth to the Passion;' and an earlier instance of this singular imitation of heraldry in allusion to things sacred may be noticed in the curious inventory of the valuable effects of Henry V., printed in the Rolls of Parliament," (*Nichols's Encaustic Tiles*). It does not appear that any emblems peculiarly appertained to this coat-armour of the Passion, except that the cross was, of course, always one, and the most prominent of them: this was usually accompanied by the reed and sponge, the spear, the crown of thorns, one or both of the *flagelli*; and the ladder. The font at Handborough, Oxon, is a fair example of the ordinary method of displaying them. The shield, before alluded to, at the west end



Font, Handborough Church, Oxon.



Tiles, Great Malvern.

of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, shews another way: here the ladder and the spear surmount the cross saltierwise, and the crown of thorns is just over the top of the cross. In the two examples from encaustic paving-tiles at Great Malvern, two nails, as before mentioned, only occur; and one of the tiles contains no less than eleven different emblems, including the rare weapon called a glaive, and the vessel which contained the vinegar mingled with gall, of a cruciform shape. It is evident, from these and numerous other examples, that the arrangement of the shield and the selection of the emblems was quite arbitrary, and depended upon the taste and fancy of the artist.

Another form in which these emblems of the Passion frequently occur as a series, is in the curious subject, already alluded to, known as "St. Gregory's Mass," or "St. Gregory's Pity." It does not so often occur in

church decoration as the arms of the Passion, but examples of it are to be found on the brass of Roger Legh, in St. Michael's Church, Macclesfield, and in sculpture in a chantry chapel in Exeter Cathedral. Others probably exist, but as it was a subject which would be peculiarly obnoxious to the early Reformers and Puritans, many have no doubt been destroyed by their iconoclastic zeal.

This curious subject is founded on a legend in the life of St. Gregory the Great, though there are many others very similar among the miraculous tales of the middle ages, intended to bring forward divine authority in favour of the doctrine of Transubstantiation. According to the golden legend, a widow who provided the hosts for the mass was about to partake of the holy Sacrament, but as St. Gregory offered it to her, she smiled incredulously, and upon being asked why, replied that it was impossible what she had made with her own hands could become the body of our Lord; whereupon St. Gregory prayed that she might be confirmed in the true faith, and anon they saw upon the altar the holy Sacrament in figure of "a pyece of fleshe as grete as the lytull finger of an honde;" after which the woman and the people were more firm in the faith. This appears to have been the original legend, but as it presented a great difficulty to the artists in treating it literally, they treated it symbolically, so as to make it more impressive upon the uneducated minds to whom such representations were addressed: and in order to do this they substituted for the "pyece of fleshe" a figure of the Saviour standing upon the altar, displaying His five wounds, and surrounded by the symbols of His Passion; and in some instances inclosed in a sort of aureole, formed by the heads of the saints and popes, and kings and bishops, who had in various ages testified to the doctrine of the Real Presence.

The Mass of St. Gregory,
from a MS. in the Bodleian Library.

This treatment of the subject is very common in illuminated and early-printed Service-books of the middle ages, where an illustration of it is usually given under the date of St. Gregory's Day, March 12.

The above engraving is from a beautiful fourteenth century MS. in the Bodleian Library, and represents the cross, the ladder, the reed and sponge, the spear, the pillar and cord, the three dice, the two different kinds of *flagelli*, the pincers, the hammer, the thirty pieces of silver, the three nails, St. Peter's sword, the lantern, and the three spice-boxes for embalming.

There are probably other emblems of the Passion besides those noticed in this brief account, and as it is desirable to obtain as complete a list as possible, it is hoped that the readers of this article who have notes of other examples will kindly correspond with Sylvanus Urban on the subject.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

Died at Lucknow, on the 25th of November last, aged 62, Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., K.C.B., a Major-General in the British army, and gazetted, on the 18th of December last, to the Colonelcy of the 3rd Foot.

The death of this illustrious soldier, whose name had become a household word in England, whose countrymen regarded him as the saviour of their honour and the avenger of their wrongs, the hero of a series of exploits which form one of the most glorious episodes that even the history of British India contains, has been more deeply felt in every English home than any event since the death of Nelson. No record of battles, lost or won, ever eclipsed in popular interest the melancholy announcement that General Havelock was no more. The achievements of this great and good man had entered so deeply into the hearts of his countrymen, that his loss was felt like a blow at the pride and strength of the entire nation. In him, more than in any other single person, were represented the great qualities which have been evoked at the terrible call of the Indian Rebellion, and have overcome the danger, to the wonder and admiration of the world. The narrative of his brilliant deeds of arms,—unequalled in ancient or modern annals,—at the head of an army which never exceeded 2,500 men, and which at one period was reduced, by pestilence and the sword, to 700 combatants, without cavalry, and scarcely any artillery, saving what guns were captured from the enemy, his chivalrous daring in action, his fertility of resources, his achieving nine great victories in a few weeks, displayed every mark of consummate generalship. By him every obstacle was surmounted with the certainty, and apparent ease, which invariably characterises a leader endowed with the genius for command. Long marches, the burning sun, the presence of an enemy stronger in numbers by ten to one, and occupying positions of great natural strength, improved with no contemptible skill in fortification,—these, and other hindrances to success, were met and vanquished by the gallant Havelock. Like true soldiers under a true leader, his troops seemed to know neither danger nor difficulty. A veteran officer, renowned in arms, before the outbreak of the mutiny, able, loyal, devoted, this unconquered chief won for himself undying fame. In General Havelock, England soon discovered another of those splendid heroes who, like the Clives and Wellesleys of old, sometimes emerge in a day of darkness and peril, and transform a scene of heavy disaster or bodeful difficulty into brilliant victory :—

"Dark as the mantle of descending night,
O'er India's sunny plains a horror fell;
And dusky swarms, as from the mouth of hell,
Smoking with blood, spread like a deadly blight.
The warrior's brand flash'd through the horrid gloom,
And, like a God-sent messenger of doom,
Fell on the murderous crew with deadly might.

"Brave Havelock! thy name shall ever stand
While soft humanity can breathe a sigh,
The champion of the innocent and weak;
Each swelling bosom in thy native land
Shall bless thy noble deeds, while every eye
Weeps o'er the sorrows that we cannot speak."—*Spectator.*

Alas! this hero of India's fierce revolt,—he who first with dauntless breast stemmed the torrent that, in its headlong rush, threatened to overthrow our sovereignty in Hindostan,—he who, with the aid of British bay-

onets, hewed a way for the deliverance of our imprisoned countrymen and women, and, in his glorious and triumphant march from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and from Cawnpore to Lucknow, now taught the enemy, by a long and unbroken succession of victories, what British valour can do,—worn out by unceasing toil and constant exposure, has gone to his eternal rest ere England, which longed so eagerly to thank and to bless him, could tell the noble warrior how she appreciated his services. But to a man of Havelock's stamp, worldly reputation and worldly honours were as nothing, compared to the internal conviction that he had performed his mission as a soldier and a Christian.

Sir Henry Havelock was an accomplished scholar and linguist; and the vigour and picturesqueness of his despatches are as novel and refreshing as his deeds are unparalleled. Sir Henry, and his no less heroic brother, the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Havelock, K.H., who fell gloriously at the head of his regiment, the 14th Light Dragoons, in their desperate but successful charge,—"I never witnessed," says the veteran Gough, "so brilliant a charge,"—against the Sikh army, November 22, 1848, were born at Ford-hall, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, Durham, in which church the two brothers were baptized, on April 13, 1796, which is thus entered in the parish register:—

"William, son of William and Jane Havelock, of Ford, born Jannary 21, 1793.
"Henry, son of William and Jane Havelock, of Ford, born April 5, 1795.
"Baptized April 13, 1796. (Signed) G. Stephenson, Curate."

Their father, William Havelock, of Ford-hall, Esq., (son of William Havelock, of Sunderland, Esq., who died October 10, 1777,) purchased Ingress-park, Kent, in 1800, which in 1813 he sold to Government for upwards of £70,000. He married, on August 16, 1787, Jane, daughter of John Carter, of Yarm, in the county of York, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of William Ettrick of High Barnes, Esq. Mr. Havelock's sister married, December 20, 1792, Robert Allan, Esq., father of Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of Blackwell-hall, High Sheriff of the county of Durham in 1851.

Henry Havelock was educated at the Charterhouse, where he had as his contemporaries—Lord Panmure, Dr. Thirlwall, the Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Waddington, Dean of Durham, the late Archdeacon Hare, G. Grote, the historian of Greece, Sir W. Macnaughten, the unfortunate envoy to Cabul, Sir W. Norris, late Recorder of Penang, Sir C. Eastlake, and Mr. Yates the actor. In 1813, Havelock was entered of the Middle Temple, and attended the lectures of Chitty, the eminent special pleader, where his most intimate associate was the late Sir Thomas Talfourd, the author of "Ion." His elder brother, William, had distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo; and Henry, yielding to the military propensities of his family, was, a month after the battle of Waterloo, appointed, by purchase, second lieutenant to the Rifle Brigade (95th), where his military training was assisted by Captain, afterwards Sir H. Smith, the victor of Aliwal. Havelock served for eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and, having at length exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, embarked for India in 1823.

In 1824 the first Burmese war broke out, and Havelock was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions at Napadee, Patangoh, and Peghan. On the termination of the war, he was associated with Captain Lumsden and Dr. Knox, on a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of the "Golden Foot," when the treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827 he published the "History of the Ava

Campaigns,"—remarkable for the freedom of its comments on the transactions of the war. In that year he was appointed Adjutant of the military depot formed at Chinsurah, by Lord Combermere. The Chinsurah establishment was soon after broken up, and Havelock returned to his regiment. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and having passed in the languages at the College, was appointed Adjutant to his corps, by Lord W. Bentinck. The corps were then under the command of Colonel, afterwards Sir R. Sale. In 1843 Havelock was promoted to a company, after having served twenty-three years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Affghanistan, and Havelock accompanied it on the staff of Sir Willoughby Cotton. He went through the first Affghan campaign, was present at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir Willoughby Cotton. Having obtained leave to visit the Presidency, he prepared a masterly "Narrative of the Affghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjaub in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone as Persian interpreter.

The Eastern Ghilzies having risen and blockaded Cabul, Havelock was sent to join Sir R. Sale, then marching back to India, and was present at the forcing of Khoord Cabul pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force, till it reached Jellalabad. In conjunction with his friends, Major Macgregor and Captain Broadfoot, he had the chief direction, under Sale, of the memorable defence of that place, of which he wrote all the despatches, which were afterwards so highly commended by Sir G. Murray. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a Brevet Majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General Pollock, and was present at the action of Mamoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir John M'Caskill's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff. The next year he was promoted to a Regimental Majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry, afterwards Viscount, Gough.

At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army at Gwalior, and was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. At Moodkee he had two horses shot under him; at Sobraon a third horse was smitten down by a cannon-shot, which passed through his saddle-cloth. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay. The second Sikh war now broke out, and his own regiment, the 53rd, having been ordered into the field, he quitted his staff employment at Bombay, in order to join it, and proceeded as far as Indore, when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post. Twenty-five years of incessant and laborious service now began to tell on his constitution, and his medical advisers, in 1849, sent him to Europe for two years, for the restoration of his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made Brevet-Colonel, and appointed, through the kindness of Lord Hardinge—by whose side he had fought in the three battles of the Sutlej—Quarter-Master-General, and the Adjutant-General of Queen's troops in India. On the despatch of the expedition to

Persia, he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah—the glory of which action was, however, reserved for the naval force. On the conclusion of the peace he returned to Bombay, and embarked in the "Erin" for Calcutta, in which vessel he was wrecked on the 5th of June last, off the coast of Ceylon. Five days after he obtained a passage in the "Fire-Queen," and on reaching Calcutta, was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier-General, to command the moveable column, with which, in nine pitched battles, he defeated the Mahratta fiend, Nana Sahib, taking about 100 pieces of ordnance, recapturing Cawnpore, and, after a desperate struggle against an immensely superior force, saving Lucknow and its women, children, and brave defenders from the maddening horrors enacted at Cawnpore. It is singular, that in all these engagements—in Burmah, in Affghanistan, at Gwalior, in the Sutlej campaign, and in Persia, though generally exposed to the hottest fire, and in the thickest of the fight, and though he had had *four* horses shot under him, he was never wounded. He married, February 9, 1829, Hannah Shepherd, daughter of the late Rev. Joshua Marshman, D.D., of Serampore, (father of John Marshman, Esq., who was a candidate for the representation of Ipswich in March, 1857,) and had issue, surviving him—1, Henry Marshman, (now Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart.), born, August 6, 1830, a major in the 18th Royal Irish, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General to his late father, with whom he shared the dangers and glory of his memorable campaign, and on whom the decoration of the "Victoria Cross" has been conferred. He had a horse shot under him in one of these engagements, and was severely wounded in the stern fight where fell the gallant Neill, and where sixty-three other officers were killed and wounded, before the blood-stained walls of Lucknow, on the 25th of September last; 2. Joshua, born December 11, 1831, Assistant-Commissioner, under Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., in the Punjaub; 3. George Broadfoot, born June 5, 1847, and two daughters, Honoria, and Hannah Jane.

Of the band of gallant brothers, Sir Henry's youngest brother, Charles Frederick Havelock, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army, and Major-General, or Leeva-Pacha, in the imperial Ottoman army, with the order of Medjidie, alone survives. This gallant officer, who has achieved much military fame, especially as a leader of cavalry, was born at Ingress-park, October 16, 1803, entered a Cornet in the 16th Lancers, in 1821, and went with his regiment the next year to India. His career there was long and glorious, literally engaged in every Indian battle, from the capture of Bhurtpore to the victory of Goojerat. He has medals or clasps for each engagement; he has them for Bhurtpore, Ghuznee, Tezeen, Cabul, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, and Goojerat. He was severely wounded at Ferozeshah[a].

[a] He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854, when he joined the Irregular Osmanli Cavalry, and served as its Brigadier-General till the peace with Russia, in 1856. General Charles Havelock married, May 14, 1833, Mary, second daughter of James Wemyss, Esq., of the Bengal Service, and has issue. As Sir Henry Havelock died on the 25th of November, 1857, and the baronetcy was conferred on the 26th, just *one day too late*, it was questionable whether the baronetcy did not formally fall to the ground. The Queen has, therefore, been pleased ["Gazette," January 19, 1858] to grant the dignity of a baronet to Henry Marshman Havelock, eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., with remainder, in default of issue, to the heirs male of his father, the said Major-General Havelock. The Queen has also been pleased to ordain that Hannah Shepherd Havelock, the widow of the said Major-General Havelock, enjoy the same style and precedence to which she would have been entitled had her said husband survived.

ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA[a].

Mr. Atkinson is an artist, and the journey of which this volume is the record was undertaken for the purposes of art. It formed no part of Mr. Atkinson's original intention to publish an account of his travels, and the journals from which his present work is compiled were kept merely for his own convenience. This may, in some degree, account for certain peculiarities in his chronicle, which very much interfere with its interest and value. The kind of notes which serve very well to refresh a traveller's own memory from day to day, afford very insufficient guidance to the untravelled reader. No doubt, if Mr. Atkinson had written his diaries with a view to the enlightenment of the public, he would have paid more attention to their chronological arrangement and general precision. He appears to have quarrelled with old Father Time, and well-nigh cuts his acquaintance, only just acknowledging him when he is absolutely obliged, and never stopping to speak. The innocent reader very much suffers from this coolness. Not once in the whole book has the author given the date of the year. The title of the work informs us, to be sure, that the journey occupied seven years,—a fact, by the way, we should not have suspected but for this advertisement,—but *when* these seven years occurred, whether in the last century or in the present, we are left to conjecture. Now and then Mr. Atkinson condescends to mention the month in which any incident happened, but this is very seldom. His usual custom is to leave this also to the reader's sagacity. This, however, is not of so much consequence, as the latter is able to discover it with tolerable accuracy by a process of deductive reasoning from the date furnished by Mr. Atkinson's copious descriptions of the phenomena of nature.

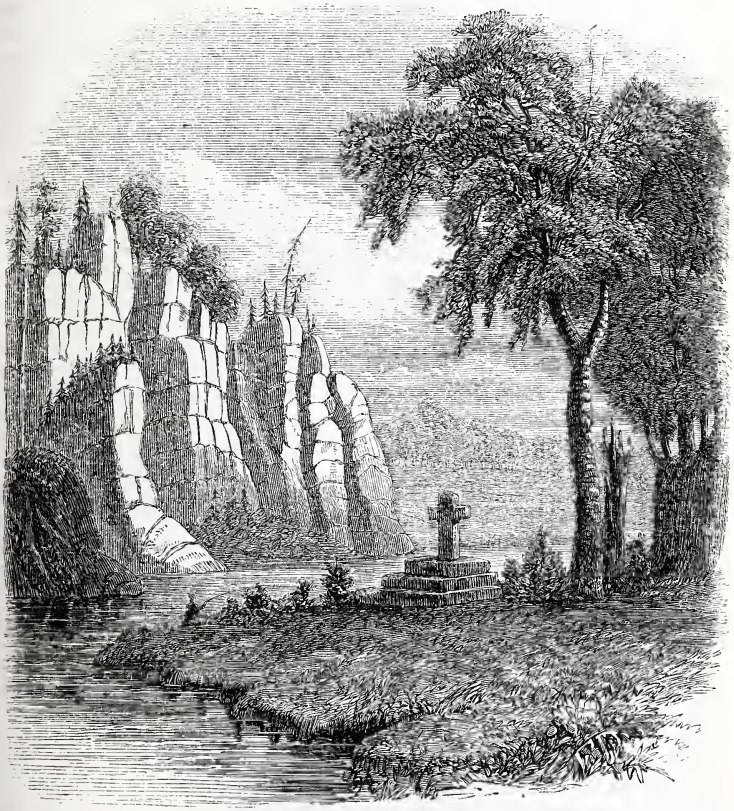
In describing the course of his travels Mr. Atkinson is much less obscure, but even in this respect he must stand convicted of considerable vagueness;—a fault which we the more regret, as much of the country through which he travelled must have been singularly interesting in itself, independently of the interest naturally excited about it in consequence of its being so thoroughly new to Europeans. Mr. Atkinson, however, has fortunately a good map appended to his volume; and with the help of this and his narrative together, we shall hope to give our readers some idea of his route.

Starting from Moscow upon a certain 6th of March, (year unknown,) our traveller proceeded to Ekaterineburg, at the foot of the eastern declivity of the Oural, and the centre of the mining operations of that district. After remaining in the town three weeks, and being well entertained by its hospitable inhabitants, he set off on his excursions on the Tchoussowaia. Outkinskoï-pristan, on this river, is the port where most of the boats are built to transport the produce of the Oural mines to its various destinations. Mr. Atkinson witnessed the launching of some of these vessels. They are flat-bottomed barges, about 125 feet long and 25 feet broad, and carry about 9,000 or 10,000 groods. They are entirely put together with wooden pins; and the deck is separate from the rest of the vessel,—a mode of construction adopted as a provision for the accidents which so frequently befall

[a] "Oriental and Western Siberia: a Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. By Thomas Witlam Atkinson." (London: Hurst and Blackett.)

them in this country of rocks and storms. In case of the craft being dashed to pieces, the loose deck floats, and forms a raft for the crew.

The scenery upon the banks of the Tchoussowaia is, as Mr. Atkinson describes it, and has depicted it in his illustrations, in many places very curious, the rocks exhibiting all kinds of fantastic shapes. In some parts the strata had been forced into a vertical position; and in others, turned up and curved: again, some of the cliffs had assumed the forms of ancient ruins; and in others, deep caverns were visible; whilst from all the fissures sprung small pines and larches. Perhaps the most interesting spot upon the river, however, is a little cross which marks the birthplace of Nikite Demidoff, the great-grandfather of the present Prince Demidoff, and the "great father" of the mining works of the Oural. The little monument stands upon a



DEMIDOFF'S BIRTHPLACE.

small space of level ground at the entrance of a narrow gorge. The above is Mr. Atkinson's sketch of the place, and is the last sketch he has given us from the Tchoussowaia. He now re-crossed the Oural, and began his wanderings upon their Asiatic side. His first expedition was to the summit of the Katchkanar. The ascent was not accomplished without

considerable difficulty and danger; in fact, grand as the prospect was from the summit, we should, for our own parts, deem a sight of it rather a dear-bought gratification. But Mr. Atkinson, being an artist, thought differently, and achieved the ascent of one of the very highest pinnacles, where he sat to write a letter. Having thus satisfied his ambition, he descended the mountain and turned his steps back to Nijne Toura, a Tavod belonging to the Crown, at which he had been staying. Here he was completely weather-bound for two days; but on the third was enabled to proceed to Kooskwinskoi, in the vicinity of which he remained for some days engaged in sketching; amongst other localities, taking sketches from the Seene Gora, or Blue Mountain. Then, again, he crossed the Oural to visit one of the Demidoff Tavods on the western side; and having performed his visit, crossed back once more into Asia, proceeding to inspect the works of Tagilsk Tavod—the principal Tavod of the Demidoffs—a large and handsome town, containing a population of some five-and-twenty thousand, and having a fine road stretching back from it quite over the Oural mountains to Outkinska—Demidoff-pristan, on the Tchoussowaia. From Tagilsk our traveller advanced to Tchernoistotchinsk, where he seems to have passed a few days very agreeably with pic-nics and sketching amongst the mountains. Leaving Tchernoistotchinsk, his next halting-place was Neviansk. Neviansk is one of the oldest Tavods in the Oural. It was built under the direction of Nikite Demidoff; and its castle was for a long time the family residence. This building is now devoted to the accommodation of travellers, who are boarded and lodged there free of all charge. It is still a handsome mansion, and the decorations and furniture of the interior bear evidence of its former splendour. Mr. Atkinson took up his abode within its walls, and declares that the entertainment provided was of a first-class character. Close beside this convenient hostel stands a curious leaning tower, of which Mr. Atkinson presents us with a graceful sketch. It is made of brick, and had at one time a subterraneous passage leading to it, which is now closed up. It was suspected that the Demidoffs were wont to conceal here fugitives who had made their escape from Tobolsk and other places, and to employ them in the mines.

Mr. Atkinson now directed his steps to the south Oural, extending his journey as far as Maïas, and visiting, during his progress, Mount Sugomac, the mineral mines of Zlataoust, the gold district of Zarevo-Alexandroffsky, and various other localities of more or less interest. This tour being completed, he returned to Ekaterineburg, to commence his more important travels. It was not without a sigh, he tells us, that he left the boundary of Europe behind him, and pushed onwards into Siberia.

The road was at first very uninteresting, and as Mr. Atkinson had consequently no temptation to linger, he got over the earlier stages of his journey very briskly. Near Iloutrovsky he encountered a company of ninety-seven convicts, wending their weary way into Eastern Siberia. Similar gangs leave Ekaterineburg every Monday morning. They travel two days and rest one; and at each post-station there are buildings for their accommodation. Apropos of these post-stations in Siberia, Mr. Atkinson comments upon their general superiority to those on the opposite side of the Oural. They are for the most part, he testifies, clean and neat; and the horses and drivers they furnish are quite unexceptionable.

On reaching Barabinsky Steppe, the hitherto monotonous aspect of the country changed. Gently sloping hills rose up, crowned with vigorous trees, and encircling plains gay with bright varieties of geranium, carnation,

LEANING TOWER, NEVIANSK.

peony, and crocus; whilst the surfaces of the numerous lakes by the roadside were strewn with white and yellow lilies;—the scenery altogether being such as was "mightily" grateful to the sight of our artist-traveller. Farther on, however, the country again became flat and swampy; and it was after having had more than one narrow escape of being sunk, carriage and horses and all, in the morasses, that Mr. Atkinson at last reached Barnaoul, the chief town of the mining district of the Altai. Here he was politely received by the mining authorities, from whom he obtained letters to some of the officers in the Altai, and also—what was perhaps of more advantage—a Cossack guide to accompany him into this intricate mountain region. As he would stop at Barnaoul again on his way back from the mountains, he did not care at present to spend more time there than was

positively necessary; and so, having secured this assistance, he hastened forward with what speed he might. His course was now to the south; and on the second day after his departure from Barnaoul, he caught a glimpse of the Altai range, dimly visible through a veil of mist. This was a prospect to whet his impatience; but unfortunately his progress was retarded just at this moment by a fit of illness, which detained him for eight days at Zmeinogorsk, the richest silver mine in the Emperor's dominions. As soon as he was recovered he resumed his journey; proceeding from Zmeinogorsk to Oubinskoï, and thence to Riddersk, where he reinforced his escort,—his party in its augmented state consisting of fifteen men and twenty horses. The next resting-place beyond Riddersk was a pretty primitive little village in the mountains, called Popperetchnia. Here he remained a day or two, to take some views. After passing Popperetchnia, the ascent became steep; but the scenery was beautiful and imposing. Cedars, in comparison with which those of the Oural were insignificant, grew in dense forests, whilst above their heads towered the picturesque crags of the mountains, with plants and flowers hanging from their crevices. In a rocky gorge overlooking a tremendous chasm, high up in the mountains, Mr. Atkinson performed a somewhat frightful feat. Taking his watch out of his pocket, it slipped from his hand and fell over the precipice, catching, however, on a bush some yards below the brink. The place where it caught was not within arm's length, and both Mr. Atkinson and his attendants were puzzled to know what to do. At length the former hit upon the following alarming expedient:—He took the reins of his companions' horses and joined them firmly together, then he fastened one end of the thong round his own waist, and giving the other into the hands of the men, ordered them to let him down to the place where the watch hung. The sides of the precipice were almost perpendicular; and his sole chance was in the strength of the thong and the steadiness of the hands which held it. Happily both proved equal to the emergency, and the watch was rescued without any accident. But this was not Mr. Atkinson's last hairbreadth risk amongst the precipices of this dangerous region. He had set off, on one occasion during his journey, with the intention of sketching from the summit of the Cholsoun; but the fog enveloping the peaks of the mountain was so dense that he was compelled to pause in his ascent. He waited, watching very anxiously for the view to clear; and at length he fancied the fog shewed symptoms of a disposition to dissolve. He now rode on, but had not mounted much higher in the mountain before he found himself fairly wrapped about in the vapour, which instead of melting seemed to grow thicker and thicker. Still he went some distance further, riding on slowly for nearly an hour in complete obscurity. Finding this kind of progress, however, rather disagreeable, he at last got off his horse and sat down. Presently one of the men accompanying him exclaimed that he could hear the splashing of a waterfall. This sound induced Mr. Atkinson to suspect that they were not far from some chasm. He made no attempt to continue his route for the present; and when the fog ultimately rolled away, he discovered that his party had, indeed, in the darkness, been riding along the brink of a terrific precipice.

But fresh snow fallen upon the peaks of the Cholsoun, and the increased keenness of the morning frosts, gave notice to our traveller that the cold season was advancing; and he wisely resolved no longer to delay his descent into a lower region. He accordingly started at once for Zirianovsky-Zavod. In this village he remained several days. He then pushed on to the Cos-

sack fort of Great Narym, and after making some sketches, and examining the curious written rocks in its vicinity, he hastened to Werchnayan-pristan, whence, it had been arranged, he was to descend the Irtisch river to Oust-Kamenogorsk. At Werchnayan a boat had been prepared for his voyage, but so wretched a one that he very much hesitated to trust his person and property to it. However, he was over-persuaded to waive his objections and embark; but the craft was scarcely afloat before she became a wreck, exposing both her freight and passengers to imminent peril. This accident caused Mr. Atkinson great vexation; but he finally obtained a good strong boat, and resumed his course. For the first day or two the weather was frightfully tempestuous; but he arrived at Oust-Kamenogorsk in safety.

It was one of our traveller's objects in coming to Oust-Kamenogorsk to make an excursion thence to Nor-Zaisan, a lake on the Kirghis Steppe. He paid the visit, and was disappointed with it; but he had opportunities of interesting observation presented to him before his return to Oust-Kamenogorsk which much more than compensated him for this disappointment. It was now that he first made the acquaintance of the Kirghis. We shall extract some passages from his description of the *aoul* of a wealthy chief amongst these people. The habitation—*yourt*—of the chief himself

"was formed of willow trellis-work, put together with untanned strips of skin, made into compartments which fold up. It was a circle of thirty-four feet in diameter, five feet high to the springing of the dome, and twelve feet in the centre. This dome is formed of bent rods of willow, one and a quarter inch diameter, put into the mortice-holes of a ring about four feet across, which secures the top of the dome, admits light, and lets out the smoke. The lower ends of the willow-rods are tied with leathern thongs to the top of the trellis-work at the sides, which renders it quite strong and secure. The whole is then covered with large sheets of *voilock* made of wool and camel's hair, fitting close, making it water-tight and warm. A small aperture in the trellis-work forms a doorway, over which a piece of *voilock* hangs down and closes it; but in the daytime this is rolled up and secured on the top of the *yourt*. . . . . The furniture and fittings of these dwellings are exceedingly simple: the fire being made on the ground in the centre of the *yourt*, directly opposite the door *voilocks* are spread; on these stand sundry boxes which contain the different articles of clothing, pieces of Chinese silk, tea, dried fruits, *ambas* of silver [small squares about two-and-a-half inches long, one inch and a half wide, and about three-tenths of an inch thick]. Some of the Kirghis possess large quantities of these *ambas*, which are carefully hoarded up. Above these boxes are bales of Bokharian and Persian carpets, some of great beauty and value. In another part of the *yourt* is the large leathern *koumis* sack, completely covered up with *voilock*, to keep it warm and aid the fermentation."

The *koumis*, be it noted, is the favourite drink of the Kirghis, unless, perhaps, as Mr. Atkinson seems to insinuate is the case, they have a latent preference for rum. The following gives a vivid idea of the scene presented at the *aoul* in the early morning:—

"I had left the *yourt* and looked around in every direction, but beheld only a mass of living animals . . . The noise at first was almost intolerable,—there was the sharp cry of the camels, the neighing of the horses, the bellowing of the bulls, the bleating of the sheep and goats, the barking of the dogs, and the shouting of the men, —a very Babel. I counted one hundred and six camels, including their young; there were more than two thousand horses, one thousand oxen and cows, and six thousand sheep and goats."

These herds and flocks, however, were fated to sustain some diminution during Mr. Atkinson's sojourn in Mahomed's *aoul*. The second night of his stay a band of robbers made a descent upon the settlement, and, in spite of the valiant resistance offered by the patriarch's followers, carried off a hundred animals. These incursions are by no means rare.

Returning to Oust-Kamenogorsk, Mr. Atkinson remained there a short space, and then travelled back to Barnaoul, where he intended to take up his residence for a considerable time. Barnaoul, as we have mentioned, is the centre for the administration of the mines of the Altai. During the entire month of May in each year, a Board meet there daily to make arrangements respecting mining affairs. Every year, too, parties of young officers are dispatched thence upon exploring expeditions into the mountains, to examine what spots are likely to pay for working. Most of the gold of the Altai is smelted at Barnaoul and formed into bars, in which state it is transported to St. Petersburg. The town possesses a good laboratory and a good museum. The market is also excellent, and provisions much cheaper than in the more eastern districts of Siberia. Mr. Atkinson gives us a list of prices:—36 lbs. of white flour can be had for 3s. 4d.; the same weight of beef costs from 2s. to 3s. 2d.; grouse are only 6d. a-pair; and fresh eggs 1s. a-hundred. This certainly appears very cheap, until we consider that the average wages of first-class workmen in this country do not exceed 3s. 8d. *a-month* and their black bread.

Mr. Atkinson continued in Barnaoul, as we gather, about a year and a-half. It was on one 15th of June that he set off from this town to accompany the director on his tour of inspection to the mines of the Altai. This tour introduced him to many a new and beautiful scene,—amongst other places to the lovely Golden Lake, of which he has given us an exquisite sketch,—but our time will not permit us to delineate its course. His next expedition was to the Bielouka, to visit the source of the river Katounaia, and, if possible, to ascend to the summit of the mountain, the giant of the Altai. Between this expedition and the one to the mines of the Altai there appears, however, to have elapsed a considerable interval of which we are not favoured with any account. Neither are we told at what time our traveller started for the Katounaia, but we infer that the season was autumn.

One of the early stations in his journey was Kolyvan. Then his route lay over a hilly country to the Kabagan Steppe, where there are many Kalmuck *aouls*. At one of these *aouls*, Mr. Atkinson witnessed the ceremony of offering a sacrifice, which he thus describes:—

"A ram was led up by the owner, who wished for a large increase to his herds and flocks. It was handed to an assistant of the priest, who killed it in the usual manner. His superior stood near looking to the east, and began chanting a prayer, and beating on his large tambourine to rouse up his god, and then made his request for multitudes of sheep and cattle. The ram was being flayed, and when the operation was completed, the skin was put on a pole, ... raised above the framework, and placed with its head to the east. The tambourine thundered forth its sound, and the performer continued his wild chant. The flesh was cooked in the large caldron, and the tribe held a great festival."

All the steppes about this neighbourhood are inhabited by Kalmucks. Mr. Atkinson says of these tribes, "Some of the men are fine fellows, and perfect Nimrods; they live by the chase, spending months in the mountains quite alone;" and he adds, "I ever found these hunters faithful, honest, and brave."

At Ouemonia Lake, the last village in the Altai, Mr. Atkinson made the last preparations for completing his somewhat hazardous expedition to the Bielouka. He remained at Ouemonia two days, and then, with two Russians and six Kalmucks furnished from that village, departed on his way.

It was no easy way; we can assure our readers of this, although we cannot give the catalogue of its adventures. Many a difficulty had to be overcome, many a hardship to be endured, and many a danger to be faced, before our traveller at last reached the spot where, from beneath a glacier of the Bielouka, the Katounaia gushes forth. "So far," ejaculates Mr. Atkinson complacently at this juncture, "one object of my journey was gained." But to gain the summit of the Bielouka was another thing. Hundreds of feet above him, as he paused to watch the little torrent of the Katounaia, did the monarch mountain raise its rugged crags, as if to defy his efforts. However, he was not easily to be balked of a purpose; and moreover, he seems to have had a love of climbing for itself. He determined to make the trial. Up a fearful-looking ravine he started, scrambling over huge fragments of rock and ice, and at last reached a series of shelving rocks. These he scaled, and then arrived at the plateau of frozen snow, upon which are reared the two great peaks of the mountain. Having achieved this much, he wisely resolved to rest content: the attempt to ascend either of the two peaks would have been preposterous. In the position he had attained, he could overlook every summit of the Altai, and an immense extent of country:—

"To the west," he says, "the vast Steppes of the Kirghis stretched till lost in hazy distance. To the south were some high peaks, and many ridges descending towards the Steppes on the east of Nor-Zaisan, and to the desert of Gobi. Several lakes were visible in the mountains and on the distant Steppes. Innumerable rivers were winding their courses in the deep valleys, like a network of silver threads. It was a splendid vista," he concludes,—"so many snowy peaks starting up from the purple ridges and green valleys around them."

Mr. Atkinson was now to commence his travels in Mongolia and Chinese Tartary,—travels extending into regions where, it is probable, his is the first European foot that has ever trod. His route was a curiously winding one. It embraced points widely dislocated—as Zabata-Nor and the Tarbogatai, and Shan-ghin-dalai and the Alaton. He began his journey a little to the east of the river Narym, and then crossed the Kourt Choum mountains towards the Great Altai, or rather towards the numerous spurs of the Altai which run down to the desert of Oulankoum, for the great Altai chain, our traveller assures us, exists only in the imagination of map-makers. Crossing some of these spurs of the Altai, he ascended into the heights of the Tangnou to visit Zabata-Nor. The lake lies in a plateau, and is surrounded on all sides by granite peaks. From this spot, eleven days' travelling brought Mr. Atkinson and his party to the head of the Tess, and in eight more days they arrived at Shan-ghin-dalai, a beautiful lake upon the shores of which they encamped for two days. During the whole of the journey from Zabata-Nor, they had been in the daily expectation of meeting with Kalkas, but had seen none. It was not until the sixth day after they had left Shan-ghin-dalai, that they fell in with any of these people. They then came upon an *aoul*, pleasantly situated in the midst of pastures. The Kalkas received them well, and after tarrying a short time, and obtaining men and horses from the chief, they proceeded. The hospitalities of another *aoul* helped them on their journey from this point to the Oubsa Lake. This lake is more than a hundred versts in length, and more than thirty in width; but its situation is not very picturesque: Oulungour Lake, which Mr. Atkinson visited some distance farther on his way, presents many more attractions to the artist; and Mr. Atkinson did not neglect to bring away a memorial of its beauty.

On the Steppes of Chinese Tartary, Mr. Atkinson again encountered the

Kirghis; but some of the Kirghis of these neighbourhoods do not bear a very excellent character for honesty. In fact, one of the chiefs at whose *aoul* Mr. Atkinson had been entertained, afterwards waylaid him and would have plundered him, if his designs had not been discovered and rendered of none effect. We have no time to tell the clever subterfuge by which Mr. Atkinson eluded the robber; nor to describe any of the adventures which our traveller met with in these regions,—his dear-hunting and boar-hunting experiences and other fortunes, good or ill. For these things, which Mr. Atkinson relates with great zest and animation, we must refer our readers to his book itself.

All through his journey, our traveller had been dreaming of the Syan-shan,—the Thian-chan of our maps, and the most elevated mountain-range of Central Asia,—and the sight of the grand chain, when he at last obtained a sight of it, did not disappoint him. "The lower range of the Syan-shan" he says, "is exceedingly picturesque; jagged peaks stand out in bold relief against the snowy masses which tower up from eight to ten thousand feet above them." Highest of all these "snowy masses" rises the Bogda Oöla, in its sublime grandeur, hiding, as the native saying is, "both the sun and the moon."

After passing Tchin-si, Mr. Atkinson's course was for a long distance nearly parallel with these mountains, until he diverged in a north-westerly direction to Kessilback. Having sketched the lake and visited the Tchornie Irtisch river, he next turned his face towards the Tarbogatai. In a valley of these mountains he met with an interesting antiquity,—a large barrow, some hundred and fifty feet high, with a tomb of a Kirghis sultan upon its summit. The valley in which this tumulus is raised is in itself curious, the rocks around being of extraordinarily glowing shades of colour—some deep red jasper, and one a vivid crimson. Mr. Atkinson spent a night in this valley, and then set out for the Alakool lake, which he reached in three or four days. Into this lake eight rivers empty themselves. It is about sixty versts in length, and twenty-five in width, and has a small rocky island rising from its centre. Respecting this island, Mr. Atkinson takes occasion to controvert a statement made by Baron Humboldt. Our author says,—

"Baron Humboldt has stated that a volcano exists on an island in the Alakool,—so the Baron had been informed by Tartar merchants who cross the Steppe with caravans."—"But," he continues, "no volcano has ever been in action in this region: the one nearest to this place is that shewn on my map in the Gobi desert, and Peshan in the Syan-shan. In all my wanderings in the Karaton, Alaton, and Acton, I did not discover one crater."

Mr. Atkinson now approached the Alaton. His wanderings in these mountains and the adjacent ones occupied a hundred and twenty-three days. On one of the first ridges of the Alaton he discovered another tumulus, reported to be the resting-place of a just and mighty Kalmuck chief. To the south of this tomb stretches a table-land, from which rise the higher summits of the mountains. On gaining some of these higher summits, Mr. Atkinson found the colours of the rocks, like those of the Tarbogatai, singularly beautiful: some were of deep red porphyry shading into brown, and flecked and veined with white; and others were of slate and jasper. Mr. Atkinson has given us some exquisite coloured drawings from the rocks of the Alaton, as well as from those of the Acton, and other neighbouring mountains, to which he made pilgrimages; indeed, the part of his volume which is devoted to these mountain-travels is altogether

richer in illustrations than the other parts of the work; and these illustrations give a better idea than any descriptions of the peculiar character of the scenery of these regions. Anything more grand than this scenery is, it would be difficult to conceive. Well can we believe the assertion with which our artist closes his account of these mountains,—that in spite of the inconvenience, and hardship, and danger which he had experienced whilst amongst them, he could not take his farewell look at their purple summits and snowy peaks without poignant regret.

Our author's adventures in the Alaton concluded his travels in Chinese Tartary. From the eastern end of these mountains, he proceeded to Semipolatinsk. His next journey was entirely across Siberia to Irkoulsk. To this last journey we would gladly have given some time,—especially we should have liked to follow the traveller in his voyage upon the Baikal, but we have lingered so long over the earlier portions of his volume, that we must give up the idea. The beautiful illustrations of the volume will make it an invaluable acquisition for the drawing-room table; and although it is occasionally deficient as a connected narrative, separate portions of it are undoubtedly good. In many of his verbal pictures, as in all his pencil ones, Mr. Atkinson shews himself an artist; and his manner of relating his adventures, generally, is lively and pleasant.

PUBLICATION OF THE EARLY NATIONAL POETRY OF FRANCE.

Since M. Guizot gave its character to the Ministry of Public Instruction in France, after the Revolution of 1830, the French Government has been in advance of all the other governments of Europe in the zeal with which it has carried out the publication of the monuments of the national history and literature during the middle ages. It has just displayed this feeling in a manner which will be appreciated by all literary antiquaries. It is scarcely necessary for us to inform our readers that the earliest national literature of France which we know, and probably the most interesting portion of the literature of our neighbours during the middle ages, is that vast cycle of metrical romances, formed on the legends of the Carlovingian period, and composed during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which are known as the *Chansons de Geste.* We know that the proposal to publish the whole body of these romances, infinitely valuable for illustrating the manners, customs, and sentiments of the middle ages, besides their interest in other points of view, was brought under the consideration of the Minister of Public Instruction more than once during the reign of Louis Philippe, but the extent of it appears to have been a subject of dread. During the late republican era the historical publications of the Ministry of Public Instruction were neglected, but with the empire they have been resumed with new vigour, and a *décret impérial* of the 12th of February, 1856, decided that the publication of the *Chansons de Geste* should be carried into effect without delay. Since that date the plan of their publication has been under consideration, and the Minister has decided that these poems shall not be given to us in clumsy quarto volumes, like those which

had formerly issued from the French *Commission historique*, but in a form which should be more convenient to those who were most likely to use them. Meanwhile, a very enterprising and very intelligent publisher of Paris, M. P. Jannet, had gained the attention and favour of the public by a collection of editions of the monuments of the older French literature, under the title of the *Bibliothèque Elzevirienne*, as remarkable for the taste with which it is "got up," as by the careful accuracy of its texts, and by the value of its introductions and illustrative notes. The Minister of Public Instruction, by an *arrêté* of the 12th of December, 1857, has decided that the series of *Chansons de Geste* shall be published by M. Jannet, under the direction of the Minister, and that it shall form forty thick volumes, in a form uniform with the *Bibliothèque Elzevirienne*, (generally containing about 15,000 lines each,) to be sold to the public at the low price of 5 francs (4 shillings) each. A committee for the direction of this undertaking, under the Minister of Public Instruction, consists of the following gentlemen, known more or less for their attainments in this branch of literature:—

M. Gustave Rouland, Secretary of the Minister, *President of the Committee.*
M. Servaux, the *Chef du Bureau* of Historical Works, *Secretary.*
The Marquis de la Grange.
M. F. Guessard, Professor in the *Ecole des Chartes.*
M. Francis Wey, Inspector-general of the Provincial Archives of France.
M. Henri Michelant, of the Imperial Library.

To M. Guessard, as delegate of the committee, is entrusted the whole *surveillance* of the publication of this collection, each separate branch of which will be edited by a scholar of well-known learning and ability. Four volumes are already in the press, to contain respectively,—

The first, *Doon de Mayence*, edited by M. Alfred Schweighæuser.
The second, *Gaufrey*, edited by M. Chabaille.
The third, *Gui de Bourgogne*, edited by MM. Guessard and Michelant; and *Otinel*, by the same editor.
The fourth, *Aspremont*, edited by M. Guessard.

Among the volumes which will follow immediately, and are, in fact, already in course of preparation, are,—

La Bataille d'Aleschans, and two other branches of the romance of *Guillaume d'Orange*, to be edited by M. Anatole de Montaiglon.
Fierabras, to be edited by M. Kræber.
Doon de la Roche, edited by Dr. Ch. Sachs.
Renaud de Moutauban, known in its more debased form as the *Quatre fils Aymon*, edited by M. A. Pey.
La Prise de Pampelune, and the only fragment which remains of *Floovant*, edited by M. Michelant.
Macaire, edited by M. Guessard.
Gui de Nanteuil and *Vivien l'Amachour de Monbrant*, edited by M. Alfred Schweighæuser.

Two volumes out of the forty will be devoted to a complete bibliographical and descriptive catalogue of the medieval romances of chivalry, with a list of all the existing manuscripts of each; and it is proposed by the publisher to print separately a Glossary to the whole series, which will form a complete dictionary of the French language as it existed during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

December 17. Edward Hawkins, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo communicated, in a letter to the President, some further remarks on an ancient Font at Aller, near the Isle of Athelney, in Somersetshire. Historians agree that the Danish Viking, Guthrum, in receiving Christianity, was baptized at Aller, King Alfred himself standing sponsor. In this desecrated font, now exposed to injury in a neighbouring garden, Mr. Hugo thinks he has discovered the identical vessel which was used at the baptism of the royal convert. The font is clearly of the highest antiquity, and there is nothing to militate against the correctness of the view. It is very much to be hoped that these remarks will have the desired effect of drawing the attention of antiquaries to this most interesting and sacred relic, and of preserving it from the dangers to which its insecure position renders it constantly liable.

Mr. G. R. Corner communicated further observations on the Norman building supposed by the late Mr. Gage Rokewood (see *Archæologia*, vol. 23,) to have been the town-residence of the Abbots of Battle, but which he, Mr. C., shewed must have been the mansion of the Earls of Warren and Surrey.

January 14. Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

A notice, signed by the President, was read from the Chair, nominating Mr. Augustus Woollaston Franks Director of the Society,—the ballot for whose election will take place on the 28th January.

A resolution of the Council, appointing Mr. Akerman Editor of the Society's Transactions, was also read.

Mr. Edward Levien, Assistant in the department of MS. in the British Museum, and Mr. James Hunt were elected Fellows.

Mr. W. L. Banks exhibited a copper enamelled bowl, of the thirteenth century, preserved in the church of Brecon, where it is used as an alms-dish. A drawing and a photograph of it were exhibited at a recent meeting. On this relic Mr. A. W. Franks read some remarks, including an account of various other examples of these vessels, of which he exhibited drawings, engravings, and rubbings. These bowls, though, as it appears, often applied to ecclesiastical uses, were not orignally so designed. The later examples are characterized by inferior workmanship.

Mr. Macintyre exhibited a drawing of a carved arm-chair in the possession of a friend at Stratford-on-Avon, said to have been the one in which Shakespeare sat when he presided at the Club-meetings at Bedford.

Mr. Akerman then read his Report on the Ancient and more Recent Limits of the Forest of Wychwood. It appears from a perambulation made in the twenty-eighth year of Edward the First (A.D. 1300), that the bounds of this great hunting district extended east and west from the river Glyme, near Woodstock, to the borders of Gloucestershire, and north and south from Ditchley to the town of Witney as far as the river Windrush, which separates the lower from the upper town. The former, Mr. Akerman thinks, occupies the spot designated Wicham in a charter of Edward the Confessor. In that charter mention is made of the "new ditch," which is probably that popularly known as "Ems ditch," supposed to be a corruption

of Emma's Ditch, the making of it being by tradition ascribed to Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor; but a more probable derivation may be suggested in the Ham's Ditch, or drain of the Hams or Water-meadows which almost surround the town. "Church Green" and "Wood Green," at either end of Witney, Mr. Akerman considers further evidence of the upper and lower town having been once separate and distinct, each being in old times the Plege-stow, or *Locus Ludorum*, of the inhabitants. The Forest appears to have gradually shrunk in its extent, and in the reign of James the First occupied but a small portion of the district it once included. A perambulation of the reign of Charles the First recites that of the previous reign, and agrees with the limits stated in the recent act for its disafforestation.

This report also embraced notices of a personal survey of the earlier antiquities in the Forest district and its vicinity, including notices of tumuli, "the Devil's Quoits," at Stanton Harcourt, the remains of a large stone circle from which that village derived its name, (*Stan-tun*, the stone enclosure,) and the beautiful Roman pavements at Northleigh, now destroyed, but of which drawings, taken in the year 1780, have been preserved among the Society's collections.

January 21. Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Letters from Sir Henry Ellis were read from the chair acknowledging the receipt of the engrossed copy of the Society's Resolution of the 17th December.

Mr. Charles Faulkener, of Deddington, Oxon, and the Rev. Edward Moore, of Spalding, were balloted for and elected Fellows.

Mr. J. D. Thomas Niblett exhibited an Inspeximus charter of Henry the Sixth, and an inventory of goods and jewels belonging to St. Mary's Church, Hadleigh, contained in a manuscript book of Dr. Wilkins, the rector in 1731.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe exhibited drawings of Corbel-heads on the tower of the Church of Clyst St. George, near Topsham.

The Rev. William Monkhouse exhibited a rude Bridle-bit of iron, of very peculiar construction, found at Wilder, near Bedford.

Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited some remarkable antiquities which he considered to belong to the latest period of the Celtic population of Britain, and which he had been enabled to exhibit to the Society by the kindness of the various owners.

They consisted of the following objects:—

1. A bronze shield elaborately ornamented, found about 1827, in the river Witham. It has been engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. On the central boss appear to be small studs of coral; in which particular it illustrates a passage in Pliny, who mentions that in ancient times the Gauls ornamented their swords, helmets, and shields with this material. On the flat portion of the shield are various rivet-holes, through which have been passed pins, fastening, most probably, to the shield a thin metal bas-relief. The outline of this bas-relief is indicated by faint impressions on the oxide, which shew it to have been a quadruped—possibly a boar—a well-known Celtic symbol.

2. A sword found in the river Witham. Its blade is iron; on the upper part are remains of the scabbard in bronze, which is elaborately engraved with small patterns. It was found about the same time as the shield, and is engraved in the Proceedings of the Society, vol. ii. 199.

3. Dagger found also in the river Witham. It has an iron blade, and a bronze sheath and handle. The latter, which has been rarely preserved to us, is of a fair length in the grip, in which it differs from the bronze weapons. The top of the hilt curves out in two horns, on the centre of which is perched a small human figure with a very large head or mask. It is now the property of Mr. Henry Thorrold.

4. Centre of a bronze shield with elaborate embossed and engraved patterns. It was discovered in the Thames near Bermondsey.

5. Elongated boss which has formed the centre of another shield. It resembles in form the ornament on the Witham shield. It was found with No. 4 in the Thames, and is the property of the Archæological Institute.

6. Sword found in the Thames. The blade is of iron, the sheath of bronze; the lower portion of the hilt only has been preserved. It is the property of Lord Londesborough.

7. Cake of bronze of considerable thickness, engraved at one end with patterns. This may have been a trial-piece, or a matrix, on which to beat small plates of metal. It was found near Alnwick, and is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. Franks likewise exhibited a series of drawings of various weapons, horse-trappings, and other objects which he considered to be of the same date and origin as the antiquities exhibited.

The peculiar ornaments which appear on this class of antiquities do not occur, it is believed, on the ancient remains of Denmark or the North of Germany. They cannot therefore be Danish or Saxon. They are found scattered over all parts of Great Britain, and a very analogous style of work occurs in Ireland, a country which appears to have been little known to the Romans, and in which the remains of that people scarcely ever occur. The designs are, moreover, not classical, though in Britain and Gaul Roman antiquities, and especially such as are enamelled, often afford us a modification or trace of their peculiar forms. They are not, however, much anterior to the Roman period in Britain, as is shewn by their occurring in company with undoubted Roman remains.

For these reasons Mr. Franks was disposed to ascribe the origin of these and similar remains to the Celtic races, and most probably to the tribes inhabiting Britain.

The Rev. Richard Hooper read a communication entitled "The Birthplace and Early Haunts of Thomas Hearne." Mr. Hooper remarked that Hearne frequently introduced in his many works a gossipping note or two relating to the parishes (White Waltham and Shottesbrooke) in which he passed his earlier days. The paper gave a brief sketch of the numerous places of interest in these parishes mentioned by Hearne. It was remarked that none of Hearne's biographers seem to have noticed that both his father and grandfather were parish clerks of White Waltham. George Hearne, senior, parish clerk, was buried Feb. 3, 1670. This was the antiquary's grandfather. His father, George Hearne, also parish clerk, was buried October 21, 1723. His mother had died in 1699. Hearne had six brothers and sisters baptized at White Waltham. The inhabitants of the village still retain traditions of the family; amongst which, Mr. Hooper mentioned the celebrity of "old George Hearne" (Tom's father) as a bell-ringer. Doubtless, from his father and grandfather our antiquary derived that love of ringing which is so frequently displayed in his Diaries published by Dr. Bliss. None of the Hearne family are now residing at White Waltham; but some of the name, doubtless connections, are to be found in

the adjoining parish of Bray, but they do not seem to be of honour to the name. Hearne was born, as he tells us himself in a note to the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, "in tugurio, sive cotagio, quodam inopi (nunc planè diruto) in vireto illo, vulgò vocati Little Field Green, sito." Little Field Green has long since been enclosed, and the exact spot of Hearne's birth could not now be ascertained. The house, however, on the north side of White Waltham Church, in which his father lived and kept a village-school, is still existing. Mr. Hooper observed that Hearne never alludes to his family in his note-books. He was educated at Bray School and Edmund Hall, Oxford, at the expense of Francis Cherry, Esq., of Shottesbrooke-park. A sketch of White Waltham, otherwise Abbatts Waltham, or Waltham Abbatts, with a brief allusion to all Hearne's notices of the parish from Domesday Book to his own day, was given. The manors of Berry-in-Waltham, Heywood, Windsors, Smewins, and Wolley Feens, were all briefly touched upon. In describing the very interesting parish of Shottesbrooke, the most favourite of Tom Hearne's "early haunts," Mr. Hooper remarked that doubtless, from its owners and associations, it influenced the whole after-life of Hearne. No parish in England, *for its size*, is so full of interest to the antiquary as Shottesbrooke. It is extremely small, the population not exceeding 120. In Domesday it is mentioned as the possession of Alward, the goldsmith. Mr. Hooper traced its several possessors from Alward, through the great family of Shottesbrook or De Shotesbrooke, Sir William Trussell, the Powles, Cherrys and Vansittarts, to the present day. The manor was always held from the king, and several curious tenures, such as finding charcoal to make the crown and regalia for the coronation, the presentation of a pair of gold spurs, &c., were mentioned. Sir William Trussell founded a chantry here in 1337, for a warden and five priests, with the present beautiful church. Anecdotes of this foundation, &c. were given. The college was sold at the dissolution to Thomas and Edward Weldon. Everything of antiquarian interest relating to Shottesbrooke was given. Several amusing anecdotes relating to the Nonjurors, when Shottesbrooke was in the hands of the Cherrys, created much mirth. The curious ballad of "The King and Mr. Cherry," relative to an incident in which George Hearne, the antiquary's father, figures, was read. Shottesbrooke has been remarkable for the residence of antiquaries. Henry Powle, Master of the Rolls, whose valuable MSS. are now in the Lansdowne Collection in the British Museum; White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, who was Rector here from 1694 to 1708; the famous Henry Dodwell; and Francis Cherry. Mr. Hooper gave an account of the Parish Registers, which are most interesting, having been most carefully attended to by the Rev. William Dodwell, who was Vicar of White Waltham and Rector of Shottesbrooke in 1744, and has recorded several valuable memoranda in the fly-leaves. The list of the Vicars of White Waltham is complete from the year 1309. Both parishes are remarkable for the immense size and great age of the yew-trees in the churchyards.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 4. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Rev. John Austin described an ancient burial-place on Holm Heath, Dorset, where several tumuli had been lately examined by himself and Mr. Bond, on whose estate they are situated. Sepulchral urns were found in one of these, presenting no unusual features in regard to their forms, or the usages of interment at an early period. On careful examination, however, the ground adjacent to these barrows was found to contain numerous small deposits of burned vegetable matter, arranged in parallel rows, about three or four paces apart; their position being indicated by small mounds about a foot high. Of these Mr. Austin noticed more than a hundred within a very limited area, each of them containing burned furze, as shewn by the charred stems and thorny structure of the plant. These numerous fires had evidently been connected with the funeral rite, and it was supposed that they had been suddenly quenched, so that the carbonized furze had not entirely perished. A full account of the various remarkable remains which exist in the locality will be given by Mr. Austin, in the "Transactions of the Archæological Society of the Isle of Purbeck." He sent also on the present occasion a fragment of Samian ware, found with the so-called Kimmeridge Coal-money, near the Dorsetshire coast. It bears the potter's name *Genitor*, and appears to supply a fresh evidence worthy of record that the relics of Kimmeridge shale are connected with the Roman period. The Hon. R. C. Neville reported the discovery of several antiquities during the previous month, in the progress of his excavations at Great Chesterford. He placed before the meeting two objects of interest, an armlet formed of the Kimmeridge shale, a fresh example of the use of that material, in Roman times. It was found at the feet of a skeleton, with three armlets of bronze, and under the right arm was placed a diminutive urn. This deposit was brought to light outside the walls of the station. Mr. Neville also exhibited a recent acquisition, a stylus of silver, in perfect state, and he observed that no such object of the more precious metal had hitherto occurred in his researches.

A valuable memoir was read by Mr. V. Du Noyer, illustrated by numerous drawings, plans, and representations of unusual features of construction, occurring in the numerous early stone fortresses and dwellings on the coast of the county of Kerry, between Dunbeg Fort and Slea-Head. These vestiges of the earlier inhabitants of Ireland had come under the notice of Mr. Du Noyer in carrying out the work of the Geological Survey of that country. He had found on the promontory of Dingle an extensive assemblage of the curious circular dwellings and mounds, which are regarded as the traces of a very ancient race, and are known as Cahers and Cloghauns. The ancient remains in question had apparently escaped the notice of either antiquaries or tourists. About eighty dwellings were discovered, composing a town of considerable extent, protected by some remarkable entrenched works. The Cloghauns, or circular huts, are formed of large stones laid without any cement, and roofed over by stones in overlying courses, forming a dome. In some instances a very diminutive dormitory is parted off from the principal chamber, and occasionally a small kennel for the dog is also found. There are no window-openings now to be found: the door usually faced the east or south-east. Two or more chambers are sometimes constructed together, and these primitive abodes occur within the area of circular works, protected by double fosses and earthen mounds, forming strongholds of great strength. These remarkable vestiges had been brought under the consideration of the Ethnological Section, at the recent meeting of the British Association in Dublin, but no detailed statement of their highly curious character had hitherto been made known. Circular foundations of dry masonry, the remains of primitive dwellings which very probably were domed over like the Irish cloghauns, have been noticed on Dartmoor, as also on the mountains in Wales, in Shropshire, on the Cheviots, and elsewhere, but no examples have occurred which can be compared in interest or preservation with those discovered by Mr. Du Noyer in Kerry.

Dr. Collingwood Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, offered some remarks on a singular barbed weapon of iron found in the well in the station of Magna, or Carvoran, on the line of the Roman Barrier in Northumberland, at a depth of thirty-six feet. It is in perfect preservation, and possesses more than usual interest from its resemblance to the missile used by the Franks, according to the description of Agathias, who wrote in the sixth century, and describes the peculiar mode of its use by the Frankish warriors of that period. Dr. Bruce took occasion to advert to the progress of archæological researches in the north of England, where the generous en-

couragement afforded to such inquiries by the Duke of Northumberland was productive of most advantageous results. The survey of the Roman wall, executed through his Grace's liberality by Mr. Maclauchlan, had been engraved at the Duke's expense, and would bring within the reach of the student of Roman remains an invaluable amount of evidence. Mr. Maclauchlan, Dr. Bruce observed, is actually engaged on further surveys of ancient Northumbrian vestiges, by direction of his Grace, who has, moreover, most liberally encouraged the publication, by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, of a complete *Corpus Inscriptionum* of the Roman age in Northumberland, more especially in connexion with the Roman Wall and its stations The outlay requisite for the extensive illustrations of this important work, in which every Roman inscribed or sculptured monument of value will be carefully figured, will be defrayed by the Duke of Northumberland. These inscriptions, Dr. Bruce remarked, are scattered throughout the district, many of them being in private houses difficult of access. The services of Mr. Mossman, of Newcastle, an artist of great skill in delineating ancient subjects, had fortunately been secured, and the series of drawings is nearly complete.

Mr. Hewitt brought a photograph shewing most distinctly the curious varieties of armour, and especially the hauberks of chain-mail, sculptured on the base of Trajan's column at Rome. The use of mailed defences in the times of Imperial Rome had been questioned by some antiquaries. Dr. Bruce placed before the meeting a remarkable confirmation of the existence of mail at that period, noticed during the excavations at the Roman station of Bremenium, in Redesdale. A mass of oxidated iron, resembling metallic ore, was there found amidst numerous Roman remains, and it had proved on careful examination to be wholly composed of chain-mail. It is now in the Duke of Northumberland's museum at Alnwick Castle, and had been faithfully delineated by Mr. Mossman, whose drawing was produced. A similar example of the *Lorica catena*, converted into a mass of oxide, had been found last year at Chester-le-Street. Masses of chain-mail, wholly oxidated, had also been found, with the bronze ornaments, weapons, and tires, as it was supposed, of chariot wheels, at Stanwick, Yorkshire, on the property of the Duke of Northumberland, by whom the whole of these relics had generously been presented to the British Museum.

Mr. Purday exhibited a drawing of an inscribed fragment of a cross found lately at Carlisle Cathedral, and pronounced by Mr. Westwood to be of the seventh century, and a relique of unusual interest.

Mr. Bowyer, M.P., communicated some particulars relating to the interment of John, Earl of Arundel, who was wounded by a shot from a culverin, at the assault of the Castle of Gerberoy, May, 1434. His leg was severely shattered, but he was removed to Beauvais, and died there in the following year. He was buried, according to Monstrelet, in the church of the Cordeliers in that town. It appears, however, by the recently discovered will of Fulk Eyton, dated 1454, that he had brought the bones of the Earl to England, to be deposited at Arundel, where he had by will appointed the place of his interment, and William, Earl of Arundel, his brother, had made agreement for the transport of the bones from France for the large sum of 1,400 marks. The tomb at Arundel, bearing a fine effigy of Earl John, having lately been opened by the Duke of Norfolk, the remains were found, some of the leg-bones only being deficient. Amongst objects exhibited were, a cup of white oriental porcelain, sent by Mr. Fenwick of Newcastle, and stated to have been a gift sent to Essex by Queen Elizabeth in the Tower; and that from this cup he had received the Holy Sacrament on the morning of his execution. It was subsequently in possession of the Countess of Tyrconnel. A curious quarry of painted glass, bearing the pomegranate, and a motto considered to be allusive to Catherine of Arragon, and the popular feeling in regard to her divorce, was sent by Mr. Whincopp. It had been formerly, it is believed, in the window of a church in Suffolk. The Rev. J. Lee Warner exhibited a Saxon urn and ornaments of bronze, found in Norfolk. Mr. W. Burges brought some fine examples of oriental metal-work, several elegantly ornamented objects from Constantinople, and the shell of a *murex*, recently found in excavations in the Odeum of Herodes Atticus, where it is recorded that extensive works for dyeing purple were established. Mr. Greatheed exhibited two windows of painted glass, of recent fabrication; Mr. Morgan brought a valuable Cingalese manuscript and a stylus, several Papal rings, a beautiful signet-ring, bearing a merchant's mark, and the name Henry Smale; also a Cingalese MS. and stylus: and Mr. Franks exhibited an extensive assemblage of Roman reliques from Kirkby Thore, Westmoreland, which have subsequently been presented to the British Museum by the liberality of Sir G. Musgrave, Bart.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

At the January meeting of the members, in the Society's Hall, George-street, Lord Neaves in the chair, the following communications were read:—

1. Notice of Two "Crannoges," or Pallisaded Islands, in Bute, with Plans. By John Mackinlay, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

It appeared that one of these fortified islands was situated in the Dhu Loch, and the other in Loch Quien. The paper gave a full and interesting description of the first, which was constructed of double rows of oak piles, having the intermediate space filled with beams of wood. It had been reached by a bridge or stage leading from the land, and several parts of it yet remain.

2. Notice of a Tomb on the Hill called "The Tappock" of Roseisle, Morayshire, recently opened; also of the Chambered Cairns and Stone Circles at Clava, on Nairnside. By Cosmo Innes, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The cist at Roseisle was recently discovered by Mr. James Jeans. It was 34 inches in length, 18 inches in depth, and 18 or 20 inches broad. It contained bones and a skull tolerably entire—together with a string of beads and an ornament of jet. Of the latter a drawing was made by Lady Dunbar of Duffus, and presented to the Society. Mr. Innes next described the "Standing Stones," circles of stones and cairns, at Clava, which are very curious and important. The Haugh of Clava is covered with cairns, some of them surrounded by erect pillars. Two of these cairns, which have been opened, disclosed chambers of a bee-hive shape, in one of which, slightly under the surface, were found fragments of sepulchral urns. Mr. Innes described the construction of these chambers, and mentioned that there now only remained one cairn, which, from its size, might be supposed to contain a chamber similar to those already discovered.

Some discussion took place on this interesting paper, in which Mr. Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. Joseph Robertson, Mr. John Stuart, and the Rev. Mr. M'Lachlan, took part.

3. Note of a recent discovery of Stone Coffins on the Farm of Windymains, Haddingtonshire, by Mr. Robert Forman, tenant of that farm. Communicated by the Rev. James Dod, Free Church Minister, Dunbar.

In recently digging for sand in a slightly elevated piece of ground near Keith-house, in the parish of Humbie, were found two cists of different size and construction. In the larger and more perfect one were found the remains of a skeleton, with a clay urn beside the head on the right. In the smaller one few traces of bones appeared, but it contained a very perfect urn. On another rising-ground, about a mile west from this spot, hundreds of cists have been turned up within the last twenty or thirty years; and on Dodridge Law, in the same neighbourhood, are traces of fortification.

Dr. Smith, with reference to this subject, stated that the skull found in this cist seemed of the same type as one found in the cist at Juniper Green, now in the Museum, and that both seemed of the same family as those found in the Wiltshire barrows.

Mr. Stuart remarked on Mr. Forman's paper, that it contained every particular required by the Society in preserving a record of such findings, and expressed a hope that the members would in every way let it be known that the Society places a great value on accurate descriptions of such discoveries. They were now the only records of the people by whom they were erected, and although in an isolated shape the descriptions might appear of little use, yet, by classification and comparison, we might, from them and the crania and other remains, be able to come to some conclusion as to the races interred in them.

Dr. Huie concurred, and said that it should also be known that the preservation of the lower jaw was a matter of great importance in determining the type of a cranium.

4. List of Roman Antiquities presented to the Society. By the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., of Penicuik.

These valuable antiquities were collected by Sir John Clerk, Bart., the erudite correspondent of Alexander Gordon, author of the *Iter Septentrionale*, and are mostly described in that work and in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*. They form a most important addition to the Society's collection, and the cordial thanks of the meeting were ordered to be conveyed to the generous donor, Sir George Clerk, Bart., of Penicuik.

5. On the present state of the question, "Where was John Knox born?" By John Richardson, Esq., Haddington.

In this paper the writer stated that it was on all hands admitted that Knox was born either in the village of Giffordgate, a suburb of the town of Haddington, or in the village of Gifford, four miles distant from that town. Dr. M'Crie, on the au-

thority of Beza and Spottiswoode, has fixed on the latter place. Mr. Richardson, for various reasons, is inclined to think that Giffordgate was the actual place of Knox's birth.

Mr. Laing, the editor of the Reformer's works, stated that he concurred in Mr. Richardson's conclusions, and that he thought that gentleman had come as near to certainty as the question would admit of. Mr. Waring Hay, of Newton, and Mr. Joseph Robertson also made some remarks on the subject.

The Rev. John Struthers, minister of Prestonpans, exhibited an ancient bronze-hilted sword, found in a morass near the battlefield of Prestonpans, and also presented some specimens of the silverised billon money of James VI., usually called Atchesons.

Among the donations were—1. Four large and twelve small Roman Altars and Inscribed Stones, mostly found at Middleby in Annandale, and in the Roman Wall called "Graham's Dyke," in the early part of last century—by the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., of Penicuik. 2. Diary of George Sinclair, Esq., of Ulbster (grandfather of the donor), written between January 1738 and September 1739, chiefly during a continental tour—by Sir George Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster. 3. An Urn and a Fragment of another, together with a Skull recently found at Cists in Windymains—by Mr. Robert Forman, tenant of Windymains.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Memoirs of the Right Reverend Richard Mant, D.D., M.R.I.A., Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore; with an Introductory Sketch of the History of those Dioceses from the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. By the Venerable Walter Bishop Mant, M.A., Archdeacon of Down. (Dublin: McGlashan and Gill.)—The volume before us is not altogether devoid of interest, yet will add but little to our stores of biographical or historical knowledge. As a biography, it is of a somewhat meagre description, scarcely worthy of a really pious, learned, and laborious divine, as was Bishop Mant, for independent of his numerous and unceasing literary labours, continued almost to the time of his death, he must of necessity have been a laborious prelate who could promote the building of forty-five churches in an Irish diocese during his episcopate; otherwise his diocesan labours, as herein recorded, differ little from the ordinary routine which falls to the lot of an active bishop, or rather fell to the lot of the majority of his contemporary brethren. It must, however, be admitted that the condition of the Irish Church, during the greater part of this period, was not of the most encouraging description, being mutilated by the suspension or abolition of ten out of twenty-two of its bishoprics, and its revenues confiscated by the Church Temporalities Act of 1835, followed by further attempts at confiscation by Lord John Russell's celebrated "appropriation clause."

A memoir of this learned prelate having already appeared in our Magazine for January, 1849, we can only lay before our readers an epitome of the few additional events of any interest which the present volume affords. Having passed through his academical and university career with success, he entered upon the several curacies of Buriton, Crawley, and All Saints, Southampton, of which his father was Rector, during which period he was also engaged in tuition, and in preparing his celebrated Bampton Lectures, which are freely quoted and commented upon in this volume. With reference to the various and successive steps by which he mounted the episcopal ladder, the bishop himself observes, in a letter dated March 23, 1823:—

> "I am just entered upon a new stage of my pilgrimage, which is probably not much more uniform than was that of the patriarchs of old, not to mention my different subordinate situations in the Church; it is now just thirteen years since I was preparing to take possession of my first preferment. After two or three preliminary changes I found myself settled in my vicarage-house. . . . To a certain extent—
>
> "'The world is all before me, where to choose
> My place of rest,'
>
> I would fain add, as I trust I may—
>
> "'and Providence my guide.'
>
> The brief is, that having been Vicar of Coggeshall, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rector of Bishopsgate, Rector of East Horsley, and Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, I am now Bishop of Down and Connor."—pp. 155, 156.

To his first episcopate he was consecrated in May, 1820; that it was not the most enviable position may be gathered from the following extract:—

> "The Bishop of Killaloe had already received cautions from more than one gentleman and

magistrate, who were aware of the unsafe state of the country, and had been advised to withdraw himself from the district for a short time; when, in the latter part of November, he received an anonymous letter, warning him against walking in those parts of the garden and demesne which he was used to frequent, as some persons were bound to destroy him, under an obligation they dared not disobey, including the writer, who professed himself a friend. Such a warning was not to be disregarded, and by the advice of a magistrate, whom he consulted privately, the bishop immediately set out with his family to Dublin, where he laid the matter before the Lord-Lieutenant, Earl Talbot, who advised him to make the representation to the Home-Office in London."—p. 135.

Leaving his family in Bath, and acting under the advice of his friends the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sutton), and the Bishop of London (Dr. Howley), he returned early in the following January (1821) to Dublin, nevertheless visiting his diocese. The Bishop of London writes, Jan. 4, 1821: "I am glad you are going to Ireland, because it will deprive any malicious person of the only topic that could by possibility be urged against you. . . . . The less apprehensive you appear of personal danger, the less I think there will be."

Such, however, was the state of insecurity both of life and property, that the houses of several of the resident gentry and clergy were broken into by bands of armed ruffians, their houses ransacked, and themselves cruelly beaten and maimed. In one instance "a shoe was dropped by one of these ruffians, and being mended in a peculiar manner, was traced to have been in the shop of a cobbler in Killaloe some days before; this man, a Protestant, evidently could have told, but dared not tell to whom it belonged." Another instance, that of a clergyman whom the bishop supplied with clothing and other necessaries, and as soon as he was fit to be removed sent for him to his own house, and entertained him there till he was quite recovered.

In the June following, two remarkable vacancies occurred on the Irish episcopal bench, the death of Dr. Stuart, the Primate, and Dr. Brodrick, Archbishop of Cashel, both of whom died in the same week. In the arrangements for filling the vacancies his friends urged upon the government his claims to be removed to a more peaceable see; but he was passed over. That the disappointment was bitterly felt by him is evident from his allusion to the "opportunity which has recently been suffered to pass for the improvement of my situation, and the faint prospect that exists for another opportunity to offer itself."

In the autumn following he was advised to lay his case before the Premier, Lord Liverpool, with what result will be seen by the following reply:—

"I always intended, after a proper interval, to recommend you to the Lord-Lieutenant for translation to a better bishopric, but I should not deal candidly by you if I did not avow that circumstances have occurred, which, even if no other difficulties had been in the way, must have led to some delay in carrying into effect such intentions; I allude, in the first instance, to the unfavourable impressions created in Ireland by the publication of your first Charge: of this, I believe, you were apprised at the time, and however exaggerated I may think some of those impressions, I could not but regret that you should have judged it necessary to expose yourself to them, so soon after your settlement in the country, and before you could have had sufficient local knowledge of the state of it to hazard anything of a doubtful nature. The second point to which I allude is your having quitted the diocese of Killaloe in the autumn[a] of last year, under a state of things which might certainly account for some degree of alarm, and perhaps for the temporary removal of your family, but which did not appear, in the judgment of those who were acquainted with the state of the country, to warrant the steps you then adopted. I should not deal justly by the Irish Government if I did not say that there appeared to be every favourable disposition towards you which could be grounded on a just estimate of your character and learning. But I must again repeat, even if no other obstacles had occurred, the circumstances to which I have alluded, whilst they were recent, did appear, to those who have to judge of them, to oppose a temporary impediment to your promotion."—p. 142.

In March, 1823, through the interest of his friend Archbishop Sutton, he was translated by the Lord-Lieutenant, Marquis Wellesley, to the see of Down and Connor; here he appears to have followed out the "even tenor of his way," the only thing by which it was disturbed being "the rubrical controversy," the bishop coinciding herein with the late bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield), and his patronage and presidency of a society called the "Down and Connor Church Architecture Society," of a similar character with the Cambridge Camden Society, of which it was represented to be an affiliated branch, the principles of which could not be made to amalgamate with the semi-presbyterian principles rampant in the north of Ireland.

As a specimen of the ignorance in spiritual matters, on the part of even the better class of society in the diocese of Killaloe at the time of Bishop Mant's accession thereto, we quote the following:—

"During the Bishop's progress in 1820, when he was spending the evening at the house of one of the clergy, at whose parish church a confirmation was to be held next day, his chaplain happened to ask a lady of the company if she had been confirmed, and if she was to be confirmed? Her reply was that she had not been, and would have liked it very well, but she did not wish to change her name! The chaplain, a man of some humour, in relating the conversation, expressed his appre-

[a] It was not till the 23rd of November, 1821.

hension that he had been misunderstood as putting a question as applicable to another ceremony which stands next in the Prayer-book; but he ventured to ask for an explanation, and found that it was really the impression of the lady, and of others, that at confirmation persons not only renewed their baptismal vows, but were expected to change their baptismal name for another."—p. 129.

The two introductory chapters give a slight sketch of the early history of the dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore, and of several of its prelates, including the names, "familiar as household words," of Bishops Percy and Jeremy Taylor.

Die vier Evangelien in Alt-Nordhumbrischer Sprache. Herausgegeben von K. W. Bouterwek. (*The Four Gospels in Old-Northumbrian.* Published by Bouterwek. With Two Facsimiles in Polychrome, and one Plate. 8vo., clxiv. and 397 pp. Gütersloh 1857.)—This is another most important contribution to the study of our olden dialects. The author is a well-known and most indefatigable scholar, whose edition of *Cædmon* has already been favourably mentioned; he has now devoted his talents to a still more pressing task—the editing of the well-ventilated, but as yet invisible, *Durham Book*, otherwise known as the Northumbrian Gospels. Of course, when he first set to work, Bouterwek was unacquainted with the fact that the Surtees Society had at last undertaken this noble labour, and that it was entrusted to the hands of Mr. Stevenson, the well-known editor of the Durham Ritual. Of this publication, only St. Matthew has yet appeared, but it reached Bouterwek just as he had finished his own undertaking.

As this is by no means an every-day book, we will endeavour to give an exact idea of what the author has attempted, and with what success.

On opening the volume, we meet the same beautiful and richly-coloured facsimile as was given by Mr. Stevenson, taken from that gentleman's volume of St. Matthew. It is nearly equal to the English copy. At the end of the book occurs the second facsimile, from folio 136 of the MS., shewing the uncials and the interlinear Latin and Old-English small writing. Appended is the third plate, of St. Cuthbert, bearing the head of St. Oswald, taken from the stone pillar in Durham Cathedral.

The work, after a dedication to K. B. Hundeshagen, begins with a Preface of five pages. Then comes the long, but not too long, Introduction. The first 100 pages are devoted to a rapid sketch of the ecclesiastical and political history of Northumberland, particularly as connected with Lindisfarn. Although we shall not enter into details respecting this part, we may remark that it is well executed; some mistakes in former writers have been corrected, many curious things have been brought together, and several facts appear in a new light. It is solidly, but not popularly, written.

The remainder of the Introduction is strictly connected with the book itself. It may be called a series of grammatical *excursus*. Observations are made on syntactical construction, grammatical peculiarities, the distinctive features of the Northumbrian as contrasted with the Southern dialects, the vowel and consonant systems being minutely gone into, and general remarks on the character of the text. The whole of this section is of great value to the student, and for the most part consists of new matter: the former sketch by Jacob Grimm (in his grammar), and by the late Mr. Kemble (in the Philological Society's Journal), were necessarily very brief, the text not having then been made public. We are not able to say that the author has made no mistakes, as we think he may, as well as others, be open to correction; but the result is a mass of laborious induction which does him the highest credit. He has rendered his conclusions much the more trustworthy, by combining them with investigations also in the *Early English*, which we have before shewn on several occasions to be absolutely necessary, if the study is to become really scientific. But we cannot go along with Bouterwek in giving this name to the Durham Gospels. He makes the English gloss to be as late as between 1110 and 1150. We, with Madden and Kemble, fix it a century or two earlier,—between 950 and 970. But North-England was always more antiquated in its forms than the South, and we cannot with propriety call Northumbrian of the tenth century—or, say, of the year 1000—*Early English!* That he has drawn attention to the Frisic element in the old North-English was to be expected. All scholars are now aware that a large emigration took place at a very early period from the coasts of West-Denmark to the eastern shores of Northumbria, (its western being rather the resort of the Norwegians,) and that a large part of this floating population must have spoken the Frisic dialect, which, at that early period—the third, to the sixth century,—differed very slightly from the kindred northern dialects of the Angles and the Jutes. This Frisic is so much the more interesting, as it is the connecting link between the Northern and the Saxon tribes. Like the Old-English, of which it is simply a sister-tongue, it is not

pure Scandinavian, still less Saxon, and least of all German. It is, as we should expect it to be, the sea-board or outermost language of the southern islands and marches of the great Scandinavian peninsula which divides and connects the High-Scandinavian and the Saxon. Apropos of this word *Saxon*,—we will not quarrel with Bouterwek for his use of the common misnomer Anglo-Saxon, for it comforts him in the idea that the Old-English was a *Saxon*, and therefore a *German* dialect. But we must protest against the indiscriminate use of the expression, *the Saxon Chronicle*. In truth, we have no such work. We possess an Old-English Chronicle, or, emphatically, *the English Chronicle*, written ON ENGLISC, and treating of the English, or the complex of clans and tribes commonly so called; but *the* Saxon Chronicle is quite a different work, composed in the Saxon or Low German dialect, and relating to Holstein and its neighbourhood. Historians have difficulties enough, without using one word for two quite different things.

But lest our readers should become impatient, we proceed to notice the text, which, in a work like this, is the principal thing. A perfect text will excuse a bad introduction, while an excellent body of scholia will not mend or excuse a bad text.

We must begin by noticing that it is not printed from Bouterwek's own transcript. We cannot even make out, clearly, from what he says, that he has ever seen the original MS. He states that some years ago he received from Mr. Thorpe the noble gift of a copy, made by himself, of the first three Gospels, (with only a slight lacuna,) and of the Rushworth Gloss. Since then he has procured a transcript of the fourth Gospel from the hand of Mr. Hamilton, the gentleman employed by Mr. Kemble to copy the deeds published in his *Codex Diplomaticus*. Any errors, if errors there be, must therefore be placed to the account of Mr. Thorpe. We suppose that the transcript here referred to must have been executed by that gentleman in connection with the intended edition by himself and Mr. Kemble, but of which only the first fourteen chapters of St. Matthew ever appeared,—no patriotic personage or club having a shilling to spare for the purpose.

But be this as it may, we are sorry to be obliged to state that the text as here printed is far from correct: in so far as a careful comparison with the previous edition of St. Matthew by Mr. Stevenson is any criterion, there are faults, great or small, in every page. For practical purposes, the edition is evidently very good' but the critical student must always refer to the Surtees edition. Wherever we have been able to follow and test him, we have found Mr. Thorpe's editions far from trustworthy. We say this without intending to impugn his great merits and distinguished reputation in other respects. There is no man for whom we have a higher regard. But—*Magis amicus Veritas.*

Next, Bouterwek has omitted the Latin interlinear text. This, in our eyes, especially for a first edition, is a fatal error. It is our firm opinion that no one can read or understand these old glosses without perpetual comparison with the Latin text. There are so many cases in which Latin genders and constructions are followed, or in which the word in the Latin has been misunderstood or mistranscribed, or in which the Latin has been used as a mere Hamiltonian text-book for the young monk,—the teacher having to explain to him the details,—that any attempt, by doctoring and transposition, to give a regular orthodox translation without the constant presence of the Latin, must be a failure. This is eminently the case here. We can trace numerous mistakes in Bouterwek's book which have arisen from this source, and which he never would have made if the MS. had been before him.

After the Four Gospels we have St. Jerome's general Prologue, and a second Prologue, with the Prefaces to St. Matthew and St. John, printed with the Latin interlinear text.

The remaining hundred pages are taken up by the Glossary, which, as far as we have examined it, is very good. It includes also many words from the Durham Ritual, so as to make a kind of *Corpus* of this glossarial dialect.

Bouterwek does not disguise his great obligations to Mr. Thorpe. But we cannot understand how he could address himself to so great a work without consulting the MS. itself. It surpasses our comprehension, and it has had unfortunate consequences. His book is a great boon, but the Gospels have yet to be published. We must still wait their completion by Mr. Stevenson. It is lamentable that his edition should progress so slowly. There should be a photographic publication of the whole codex. But pending this, we cannot but think that it is the duty of some kindred society, or of the Master of the Rolls, to help the Surtees Society in this matter. So remarkable a monument of our mother-tongue, so early a portion of Holy Writ in language "understanden of the people," would long since have been published, had it belonged to any other nation than our-

selves, who so shamefully neglect our own antiquities, and who are not ashamed to see so many of our best literary treasures published, or commented upon, or popularised by foreigners, who turn round with triumph when their labour is done, and taunt us with our supineness, and boast of their progress in this *German* dialect!

Mr. Stevenson's edition remains, then, invaluable, because—

1. He does not doctor his text by modern accents, or spellings, or transpositions, or otherwise.
2. Because it has no lacunæ.
3. Because it gives the Latin.
4. Because it is more conscientiously executed, and evidently far more exact.

Meantime we thank Bouterwek for his labours, and pardon his tone of sarcastic triumph and German usurpation of everything in heaven and on earth as *Deutsch.* We hope that England yet has men who can worthily uphold the honour of their country in this field. We still have Thorpe, Guest, Madden, Morton, Norman, Hardwick, Way, Wright, and many more, who may still do something to redeem past neglect. Kemble, alas, is gone! S.

Bulletin Monumental, ou Collection de Mémoires sur les Monuments Historiques de France, publiés sous les auspices de la Société Française pour la Conservation et la Description des Monuments Nationaux, et dirigé par M. De Caumont. Tome 23. (Caen: 1857.)—We are happy to find that M. De Caumont is restored to health and vigour, and has been able to complete another volume of his interesting, useful, and unpretending *Bulletin Monumental,* which has done so much for the cause of Archæology in France. To him certainly belongs the merit of having been one of the earliest, the most active, and the most able of those who have contributed to the revival of a taste for medieval architecture and art in France, and we may say in Europe. For twenty-three years has his indefatigable zeal pursued its unwearied and undaunted course through no inconsiderable difficulties, and even dangers, and he must be proud to look back upon the results of his labours. The present volume bears witness to the same activity as has always distinguished him. *Congrès archéologiques,* which we must translate by the less dignified name of "meetings," have been held as usual in various parts of France: their number seems to increase every year, and at each meeting we may be sure there was M. De Caumont to organize, and arrange, and direct, and stimulate others, while always keeping himself in the background as much as possible, like his English counterpart, Mr. Albert Way; but in strength of nerve and constitution the French antiquary far surpasses the English one. Besides these records of meetings, the *Bulletin* contains original papers, often of considerable value, and illustrated by numerous woodcuts, which, although somewhat rough and coarse, are generally well drawn, and answer their purpose of illustrating what the writer wishes to describe. The volume opens with an address from the Bishop of Rodez to the clergy of his diocese; and this is one remarkable feature of French Archæology—the bishops continually take part in it and encourage it, far more than the bench in England have generally done. Other papers are—by M. Des Moulins, on two curious Fortified Churches in Perigord; the Abbé Croisner, on the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin as delineated in the Iconography of the Middle Ages; the Abbé Auber, on the History of Christian Symbolism; M. De Caumont, on some Churches, &c., of Touraine, Poitou, and Calvades, in continuation of his *Statistique Monumentals;* a reply from Mr. Parker (of Oxford) to M. E. de Verneilh on the Church of S. Front at Perigneux; M. Barthélémy, on the Cloister of Elne in the Pyrenees; M. Jaquemet, on the discovery of certain Gallo-Roman establishments in Morbiham, (Brittany); M. Bouet, on Roman Antiquities discovered at Lisieux; Questions treated of at the Meeting of Delegates of various Learned Societies in Paris, by M. De Caumont; on the origin of Villages in the North of France, by M. Tailliar; on the Marks and Monograms on Roman Pottery found in the Bourbonnais, by M. E. Tudot; on some Ancient Signs of Houses and Shops at St. Quentin, by M. Gomart.

This partial list of the contents of the last volume of the *Bulletin* will give some idea of the valuable and varied nature of the labours of M. De Caumont and his friends.

The Land of Promise: Notes of a Spring Journey from Beersheba to Sidon. By Horatius Bonar, D.D. 12mo., 576 pp. (London: Nisbet and Co.)—In our Magazine for December we gave an account of Dr. Bonar's preceding volume, "The Desert of Sinai," to which this forms a sequel. Commencing the narrative with a description of Beersheba, the author carries us with him to Hebron, Jerusalem, Shiloh, Samaria, and on to Dan, from whence he proceeded to the port of embarkation, Sidon. The Holy Land has often been described by travellers, but every one produces something new, or throws new light

upon old scenes; consequently, we do not tire with the repetition. Amongst other new places in this old land which Dr. Bonar describes, we may mention the subterranean quarries whence the stones for the temple were dug, and squared, and fitted for their places in that magnificent building, where neither the sound of chisel nor of hammer was heard. These quarries are carried for a considerable distance under the city, and it is supposed that an opening was made on the spot where the temple stood, and that the stones were raised direct from the quarry beneath. Even those readers who are well acquainted with the works of Robinson and Stanley will find much that will interest them in this volume of Dr. Bonar's, besides the more directly religious lessons it is intended to convey.

We can do no more this month than draw attention to the new volume of Mr. Nichols' *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century,* by which that important work is now completed. It is no less interesting than its predecessors, being crammed full of anecdote and information respecting authors, booksellers, printers, and others connected with literature. The volume opens with a memoir of Mr. John Nichols, by Alexander Chalmers, following which, we have a continuation of the Percy correspondence, then two hundred and fifty pages of additions to, and corrections of, the previous volumes; also a general index to the whole work, which alone occupies no fewer than one hundred and forty pages. Next month we purpose bringing some of these treasures before our readers, but meantime recommend possessors of the earlier volumes to complete their sets, as we understand that the number printed is not a large one. We ought to mention that there are portraits of Mr. Nichols, Bp. Law, Mr. Polwhele, and Mr. Rodd.

Bibliography.

The Literature of the American Aboriginal Languages. By Hermann E. Ludewig; with Additions and Corrections by Professor Wm. W. Turner. 8vo. (London: Trübner & Co.)—Only those deeply versed in philological studies can appreciate this book at its full value. It shews that there are upwards of seven hundred and fifty aboriginal American languages! Future antiquarians may perhaps discover the remains of many others in the unexplored ruins of Central and Southern America, which it will be the task of the philologist to classify and compare with those already known. Exotic languages are no longer regarded as mere matters of curiosity, but are looked upon as interesting parts of the natural history of man; and ethnologists now understand how to appreciate the high importance of language, as one of the most interesting links of the great chain of national affinities.

Cyclopædia Bibliographica: a Library Manual of Theological and General Literature. By James Darling. Subjects: Parts III., IV.—These numbers of a very useful work continue the Bibliography of the Holy Scriptures.

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. By William Thomas Lowndes. New Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged. Vol. I. Sm. 8vo. (London: H. G. Bohn.)—A new Edition of this book has long been wanted: in its original form it was far from complete, and we regret to find that advantage has not been taken of the opportunity afforded by reprinting it, to make it a perfect catalogue of English literature. The materials exist, and only the labour and skill attendant upon putting them together was needed. No one is so well qualified for this task as Mr. H. G. Bohn, and we cannot but wish that he had found the requisite leisure. Our annotated copy of the original increases the bulk nearly one-fourth. However, Lowndes in any shape is very acceptable, and we gladly welcome this as the harbinger of another and a better.

We must not omit to notice that the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution have issued a *Catalogue* of books in their library, which, to some extent, combines the advantages of an alphabetical with a classified arrangement.

Mr. Bohn's Libraries.

The Philosophical Library.—Lectures on the Philosophy of History. By G. W. F. Hegel. Translated from the Third German Edition, by J. Sibree, M.A.—Those who are familiar with Schlegel's "Philosophy of History" will turn to this work with much interest and curiosity: they will find the subject treated in a widely different manner, and from a point of view greatly in advance of all Hegel's predecessors. We have heard much of late of the Hegelian Philosophy: these lectures are a popular exposition of this philosopher's system. Hegel takes quite a novel view of most of the leading facts of history, and his theory of the universe is deserving of attention. We hope this work may be followed by translations of the Philosophies of Herder and Vico: then the cycle of philosophy as applied to history will be complete.

The Standard Library. — Morning Communings with God; or, Devotional Meditations for every Day in the Year. By CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN STURM. Translated from the German, by W. JOHNSTONE, A.M. Seventh Edition.—Of a book so well known and so popular as this, little need be said. Sturm's "Reflections" are thoroughly naturalized in this country, and are to be found in most devotional libraries: the "Communings" will not fail to take their place beside them. The topics contained in these Meditations will be acceptable to men of every condition in life, as they are adapted to every exigence and circumstance of human nature, whether common or special, bodily or spiritual, prosperous or adverse; and to every season, whether gay or serious, festival or fast.

The Scientific Library. — An Index of Dates. Comprehending the Principal Facts in the Chronology and History of the World, from the Earliest to the Present Time. Alphabetically arranged. Being a Complete Index to Blair's Chronological Tables. — By J. WILLOUGHBY ROSSE, Vol. I.—At first sight this book might appear to be a rival to Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," but upon examination it will be found a valuable auxiliary to that work. Take, as an example, the subject *Battles.* Haydn, under that head, gives an account of all the most important battles that have been fought: in this Index of Dates, the date of every important battle, with its result, the parties engaged in it, and all other material circumstances, may be found by referring to the name of the place where it was fought, of the sovereign in whose reign it took place, or of the general who commanded.

Zoology; being a Systematic Account of the General Structure, Habits, Instincts, and Uses of the Principal Families of the Animal Kingdom, as well as of the Chief Forms of Fossil Remains. By WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., F.R.S. A new edition, thoroughly revised by W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S., in two vols.—This work is a most useful epitome of Natural History. Dr. Carpenter's labours in this department of knowledge have gained for him a world-wide reputation. No better work could be placed in the hands of youth as a clear, concise, and accurate introduction to the study of the animal kingdom. It is profusely illustrated with excellent woodcuts.

The Illustrated Library. — The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer: translated by Alexander Pope; with Observations on Homer and his Works, and Brief Notes. By the Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A.. Illustrated with the entire series of Flaxman's Designs. 2 vols.—Flaxman is regarded by many as the best commentator on Homer we have yet had. Certainly he is the most captivating; and for our own part, pictorially, we desire no other. Flaxman was deeply imbued with a pure classical feeling, and eschewed pedantry, which is more than we can allege of most of Homer's commentators. Of "Pope's Homer" there is nothing left for the critic to say.

Nineveh and its Palaces. The Discoveries of Botta and Layard applied to the Elucidation of Holy Writ. By JOSEPH BONOMI, F.R.S.L. Third edition, revised and augmented.—The popularity of this book is commensurate with its merits. For popular use, we consider this the best work on this most interesting subject, both on account of its style and the line of reasoning adopted. The work is most profusely illustrated, and forms a very attractive volume.

Many Thoughts on Many Things: being a Book of Reference, consisting of Extracts from the Writings of the Known Great and the Great Unknown. Compiled and analytically arranged by HENRY SOUTHGATE. 4to. (London: Routledge.)—Our first impression regarding this volume was by no means favourable, for on turning to various parts we were disappointed at not finding certain well-known passages and sayings; but in this lack, lies the real merit of Mr. Southgate's volume. It is not filled with extracts with which every reading man is acquainted, but with bits and scraps from most out-of-the-way quarters, where no one would ever dream of looking for them. Who, for instance, on reading the "Times" does not feel that some of those splendid essays, of which the leaders frequently consist, should be preserved in a more permanent form than the daily broad sheet? They are equal to anything we find in Addison or Swift, yet they pass away and are forgotten until something revives their memory, and even then they are but dimly remembered. Mr. Southgate has therefore done well in culling passages from our daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals, and we must give him credit for having fearlessly acknowledged the sources whence he collected his materials. So much for the "Great Unknown." Of the "Known Great" an equally judicious use has been made, and Mr. Southgate's reading will be found to extend over nearly the whole known field of literature, ancient and modern; the dramatist and divine, the moral-

ist and the novelist being alike made to contribute something to the store.

In so large a collection, and amid so much sterling metal, there will also be found much base alloy, much that would have been better avoided; and should the work reach a second edition, we would recommend the compiler to weed it well: and we are not quite sure that it would not be well to introduce some of the more hackneyed quotations which most persons would expect to find in any volume of "Elegant Extracts." The volume would then be rendered complete, and free from objection.

The Stars and the Angels; or, The Natural History of the Universe and its Inhabitants. (London: Hamilton and Co.) We must confess that we are unequal to the task of reviewing this volume; but in order that justice may be done to the author, we present our readers with a list of the contents, in order that they may be able to form some conception of its merits.

Part I.—The Stars. Astronomy and Christianity.—Infidel Astronomers' Objection. Celestial Chemistry—Universal Atmosphere of Oxygen—Universal Diffusion of Metallic Matter—How Stars are kindled—Nebulæ extending. The Sun—Its small Nucleus—Great Interior Atmosphere of Metallic gas—Exterior Oxygen—Flame and Earth Precipitate—Drummond Light. The Moon—Its Scenery—Geology—Five Enigmas—Perforated Crust—Interior Atmosphere—Fiery Nucleus—Lavatides—and Circular Basins. Geology of the Planets—Mercury, &c.—Immense Atmospheres of Jupiter and Saturn—Great Heat—Present Creation of Uranus and Neptune. Retrospective Apocalypse of Moses—Nebular Theory of Genesis.

Part II.—The Angels. Human Nature the Highest in Creation—Angels embodied Spirits. The Spiritual Body the Normal Development of the Natural Body. The Devils—Disembodied Spirits—Possession—Inspiration—The Flood. Unfallen Sons of God in other Worlds—Carnivora before the Fall. Cerebro-spinal Nerves and the Spirit—Sympathetic Nerve and the Soul. Mesmerism—Spirit-rapping—Spirit after Death—Hades—Gehennah. Natural History of the Resurrection—Resurrection of Christ—Millenium—Second Coming—Employment after the Resurrection.

The History of British India. By JAS. MILL, Esq. *Fifth Edition, with Notes, and a Continuation.* By HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, M.A., F.R.S. (London: James Madden, and Piper and Co.)—We purpose noticing this work at some length in an early number of the Magazine, and therefore only mention it in order to draw attention to the neat and convenient edition now in course of republication in ten monthly volumes. It is the only good history of the Company and the country that has appeared, and this edition is rendered doubly valuable by the addition of Professor Wilson's Notes and Continuation.

Things not Generally Known. Popular Errors explained and illustrated. By JOHN TIMBS, F. S. A. An entirely new Edition. (London: Kent and Co.)—One of the most readable books we are acquainted with is Sir Thomas Browne's "Inquiry into Vulgar Errors,"—or, as we should have written it in the past tense, *were*, for Mr. Timbs has entered the field with his "Things not Generally Known," and produced a work quite as amusing, and even more instructive, than his predecessor's. The volume contains such a variety of subjects that we cannot very well describe it, and therefore can only recommend it to such of our readers as are at present without a copy. Mr. Timbs himself is, we hope, not altogether free from vulgar errors, for he would lead one to believe that Indian Soy is compounded of salted cockroaches: we shall certainly investigate this subject for ourselves before touching that condiment again; and if we find him incorrect, will most assuredly have him indicted for a libel upon the "mild Hindoos."

English Hearts and English Hands; or, The Railway and the Trenches. By the Author of the "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars." Fcap. 8vo., 372 pp. (London: Nisbet and Co.)—Many scientific treatises have been written respecting the best mode of reaching the poor, and of awakening the consciences of those who are supposed to be beyond the reach of the parochial clergyman, but no work that we remember conveys such practical lessons in the business of Home Missionary work as the one before us. The fair authoress, daughter of the Vicar of Beckenham, Kent, has shewn us how the hearts of such unpromising subjects as railway *navvies* may be reached by kindness, and made to feel the blessed truths of the Gospel of peace. Early in 1853 a number of these rough specimens of humanity who were engaged upon the earthworks of the Crystal Palace, were quartered in the rural parish mentioned, and no doubt they soon attracted attention by their drunkenness and rioting. Miss Marsh determined to seize the opportunity thus afforded of reaching them, and set about her task with

true womanly tact. Making the excuse of calling one Sunday evening at a cottage where several of them lodged, she knocked at the door, and enquired for one of the family; and

"A tall, strong man in a fustian-jacket opened the door, scarcely wide enough to shew his face: 'Harry ain't here just now.'

"'But I suppose I shall see him if I wait, shall I not? I will walk in, if you will allow me.'

"'Well, you can if you like; but we're a lot of rough uns'

"'Oh, thank you, I do not mind that: you will be very civil to me, I am sure. Would you get me a chair?'

"An intelligent-looking youth darted forward, dusted a chair with the tail of another man's coat, and placed it for me near the table."

Having thus introduced herself to this lot of "rough uns," Miss Marsh began her approaches by asking if they had been to church; receiving the expected answer, she told them something about the sermon, which happened to have been preached on the occasion of the death of a medical man in the village. In speaking of this, she mentioned many of the deceased's acts of kindness to the poor, and thus made her conversation thoroughly interesting. One subject led to another, and the result was that they all knelt down together, and some of these strong men began to sob.

The work so well commenced was not allowed to rest. Cottage lectures were commenced, tea-meetings were held, and many of the men were led to the Holy Communion, and we trust are at this time consistent servants and soldiers of Christ. All, however, was not smooth; there were some sad declensions; but Miss Marsh was ever ready to assist and cheer the fallen.

We had marked several passages for extract, but our space will not permit of their being given: it is, however, of little consequence, for the work is one that will before long be in the hands of all who are interested in the welfare of their fellow-beings; and, although not yet published quite a month, it has, we are happy to see, already reached the eighth thousand.

The Year Nine. A Tale of the Tyrol. By the Author of MARY POWELL, (London: A. Hall and Co.)—The Author of "Mary Powell" sets a good example to all writers of fiction, by taking up some new ground in every work: at one time she lays the scene of her story in Russia, now in the Tyrol. Hence there is a freshness and vigour about her writings which make them always worth reading. In the volume now before us we are first presented with some scenes of pastoral life as it existed in the Tyrol in the year 1809, when Buonaparte ruled the Continent with his iron rod, and before the Joneses and Browns had scoured all the mountain-passes. Next we have the rising of the mountaineers, and the varied fortunes of Andrew Hofer, with some sly hits at aristocratic patronage; and, lastly, the iniquitous murder of that patriotic and pure-minded man.

The Collegian's Guide; or, Recollections of College Days. By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, (Longmans,) has reached a second edition. It is a useful work to put into the hands of young men going to the University.

All about It! or, The History and Mystery of Common Things. 12mo. (Norwich: Fletcher.)—A catechism of "useful knowledge," in which the information about common things, although tolerably accurate, is far too bookish for the class of youthful readers for whom it appears intended. For instance, one question asked is, "What is rice?" and the answer is, "Rice (*Oryza*) is a panicled grass, something like oats!" The writer can know very little of the habits of thought peculiar to children, if he thinks that extracts from cyclopædias, in the form of answers to their daily questions, can convey intelligence to their minds. In fact, no book can do this. Books of this sort are too often quite unfit for children at all: a child's enquiry should be answered impromptu, when the occasion requires it. A book like this might be learned by heart, parrot-wise, one week, and clean forgotten the next.

The Three Serjeants; or, Phases of Soldiers' Life. (E. Wilson.)—Contains the istory of Thomas Morris, a Waterloo man, William Morris, his brother, also a Waterloo man, and William Morris, jun., who gives his Crimean reminiscences. The volume is full of adventures and details of military life, and will make an excellent addition to the village or school library.

Old Nurse's Book of Rhymes, Jingles, and Ditties. Edited and Illustrated by CHARLES H. BENNETT. 4to. (Griffith and Farran.)—Want of space compelled us last month to defer our notice of this little quarto, one of Messrs. Griffith's most recent publications. It consists of a collection of nursery rhymes, many of them differing considerably from Mr. Halliwell's collection; but the real point of interest about

the volume is that it is illustrated in so pleasing and original a manner by Mr. Bennett, a rising artist of considerable talent. As a written description would fail to convey any idea of the humour displayed by the artist, we have procured one of the cuts, in order that our readers may judge for themselves whether our recommendation is not well founded.

For the benefit of the unlearned, we give the elegant poem also. Both poem and cut may be referred to by any young lady or young gentlemen addicted to the practice here reprobated, and if he or she do not immediately begin to see his or her error, and promise amendment, we can only add that he or she will richly deserve the threatened punishment.

"TELL tale tit:
Your tongue shall be slit,
And all the dogs in the town
Shall have a little bit."

We can only briefly acknowledge the receipt of the new edition of Archdeacon Pratt's *Scripture and Science not at Variance*, (Hatchard);—*The Church Calendar and General Almanack*, (Parkers,) containing a world of information on all matters concerning the Church;—*The Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar*, (Crewe: Newcastle);—*The Orthodox Doctrine of the Greek Church*, (Whittaker); which contains much information respecting that communion that will be new to most readers;—*A Charge of the Bishop of Oxford*, (Parkers,) containing an eloquent and satisfactory statement of proceedings in the diocese during his episcopate;—*On Eucharistical Adoration*, by the Rev. John Keble. (Parkers);—Miss Stodart's *Every-day Duties*, in a series of Letters to Young Ladies, (Nisbet);—and lastly, *A Handy Book on Property Law*, by Lord St. Leonard's, (Blackwoods,)—which we would have said more about, only that we suppose all our readers have procured the book and read it through, and, with ourselves, have felt thankful to the noble Lord for writing a law-book so that everybody can understand it.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

Dec. 21.

The Westminster Play.

The Westminster plays, as now performed, afford gatifying evidence that in one at least of our great public schools the acquisition of a graceful and impressive delivery is deemed to be a matter of sufficient importance to deserve and obtain the attention of the pupils. In former years, all that was required of the Queen's Scholars on these festive occasions was, that they should recite the poet's text with absolute verbal correctness, and with so nice a regard to the laws of prosody that a false quantity should on no account be heard from their lips; but with this literal and metrical accuracy are now combined appropriate demeanour and a due observance of the rules of elocution. This is as it should be, and it is to be hoped that our other great seminaries will profit by so salutary an example. Elegant and appropriate gesture, a judicious management of the voice, and all the other graces of declamation, are to be acquired by study; and it is much to be regretted that in the education of English youth matters of such significance should hold so subordinate a position. Tone and attitude are to the speaker what colour is to the painter; yet, for want of due regard to these things, oratory has lost much of its power amongst us, and good reading, as Charles Lamb very justly observes, has become "the rarest of all human accomplishments." The consequences of this neglect are everywhere painfully discernible. Our churches are deserted because our clergymen will not learn the art of giving attractive and emphatic expression to their thoughts; and on the stage it too often happens that Shakspere himself becomes tedious, because his text is either torn to tatters by some "robustious, periwig-pated fellow" who knows nothing about it, or else drawled out in a cold, monotonous voice by some automaton who never thinks of "suiting the action to the word, the word to the action." The same thing happens at the opera. On the lyrical as on the dramatic stage, there are no doubt many performers to whom the remark does not apply; but it cannot be denied that, as a general rule, our native singers are not sufficiently sensible of the value of gesture and expression. Therein, no less than in the higher cultivation of the voice, consists the great difference between them and the Italians. Your English singer is too often nothing better than a musical pump, and music with him is nothing more than sweet sounds; the Italian, on the contrary, is all fervour, animation, and impassionment; the sentiment of his song seems to thrill through his frame, and the "soul of music"—to use Moore's beautiful language—is shed from his lips. In the Senate also we have to deplore the evil of a cold and unimpressive method in speaking. There are in both Houses many men whose speeches indicate thought, fancy, and scholarship, and who would have been certain to have attained distinction as speakers, had they but studied the art of delivering themselves with propriety; but, wanting thisattraction, they are voted "bores," and they "creep about to find themselves dishonourable graves." And indeed it is surprising how little attention is sometimes bestowed upon the charms of external manner, even by those on whom nature has bestowed the gifts of oratory in the richest affluence. Mr. Gladstone is justly accounted one of the most eloquent orators in the Commons. His voice is delightfully musical, his fancy is rich in poetic imagery, he has vigour and originality, rapidity of perception, and a boundless command of "purple words;" yet his manner and action are often singularly deficient in expressiveness and grace. His arms have no oratorical office whatsoever; they either lie quite motionless by his side, or they have angular, inelegant, and inexpressive action. It is a common practice with him, though possibly he is quite unconscious of it, to stand on one leg; he not unfrequently keeps rolling a piece of red tape or twirling a pen at the moment when his language demands impassioned gesture and an imposing attitude; and, after dazzling his audience with a splendid peroration, he usually concludes by sitting down upon his hat. It was observed of John Kemble, that one of the charms of his acting was that he "knew what to do with his arms;" but the only members of the Lower House who are equally skilled in that respect,

and who, to speak generally, have an adequate appreciation of the effect of gesture and attitude in the enforcement and illustration of meaning, are Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli. Nevertheless, *Methodus sola artificem ostendit;* and, in Parliament as out of it, it is not so much what is said as the manner of saying it that awakens the interest of the audience.

The Westminster play gives evidence of a decided improvement in these respects; and the "Adelphi" of Terence was performed in a style exceedingly creditable to the establishment. The prologue, delivered by the Captain (Mr. H. L. Thompson) with perfect propriety of action and emphasis, elicited loud applause. It is as follows:

En! rursum ludos funebres! rursum duces
Bello peremptos luget Anglia,—cum viris
Pueros, puellas, cumque matre infantium
Discerpta atrociu embra deplorat manu!
Sed justa tandem perfidis venit hostibus
Vindicta: fusi, mœnibus exuti suis
Quoties Britanni norunt Martis fulmina!
Nos quoque seorsum proprius tangit dolor,
[1]Decemque morbo Delhiana ad mœnia,
[2]Juvenemque raptum flemus, hisce ex ædibus
Emissum prima nuper ad stipendia;
[3]Binosque quorum sanguine (heu nefas!) sui,
Imbutæ stillavere militis manus.
Quin et recentis decoris in partem quoque
Venisse gloriamur; noster est, et hos
Superare pugnis doctus ad Lares pius,
Omnes viarum vincens impiger moras,
[4]*Agram* repulsis qui tutavit hostibus.—
Sed hæc quidem hactenus;—ne vos expectatio
Detineat æquo longius quid hæc tegant
Aulæa;—Factum nempe quod promisimus;
Factum quid valeat, vestra est æstimatio.
Ars longa, vita brevis est; quemque de suo
Augere summam condecet pecu io:
[5]Illi sua laus est, quo jubente primulum
In hanc alumnis commigrantibus domum
Scena apparatu nitidior fulsit novo;
[6]Illisque rursus, arte quorum et sumptibus,
Quas tantum amabat, redditæ Terentio
Erant Athenæ; quique demum vestibus
[7]Contaminari prohibuit diutius
Nostratibus lepores Attici salis:
Ejusdem laudis aliquid nos ipsos quoque
Videtis affectare;—si non omnia,
Nonnulla certe hic absoluta credimus.
Idem si vobis arbitris videbitur,
[8]Palmam qui meruit artifex noster ferat;
Hic actæ quondam qui memor puertiæ,
Accepta reddit sic libens beneficia:
Cui,—non profecto pro meritis illas suis,—
Grates nos quantum possumus rependimus.
Aperite aliquis!—Quid istuc? An vobis placet?

The epilogue, of which we subjoin a copy, was also received with cordial acclamation:—

[Enter *Æschinus*, in costume of pre-Raphaelite character. He carries in his hand a volume of the works of the author of the "Stones of Venice," and looks around at the new scenes critically.]

Æ.—Hæc platea, audivi, est renovata—quousque vetustam
Nostra adeo admittent sæcula barbariem?
Græcum iterum exemplar! Quam plana ac putida fiunt
Omnia! ut est crassa et pigra superficies!
Nil gracile aut sublime sapit—væ! pectora cæca
Nostratum! exoritur Sol; nihil illa notant.
[Holding up his book.]
Tu tamen offusas, auctor divine, tenebras
Discutiet! [Enter *Ctesipho.*]
C.—Salve! Quid specularis? Ohe!
Suspicior hic pulchram Cynosuram habitare—caveto,
Æschine, rescierit ne nova nupta—(*Æ.*)—tace—
Non me vulgares accendunt pectoris æstus;
Sector ego in terris solum Ideale *κάλον*.
C.—Umbris contentus? (*Æ.*)—nimirum æstheticus artes
Nunc exquisitas ætheriasque colo.
Nosse quid in rebus consistat ubique venusti,
Quæ quibus aptentur, forma, figura, color,
Id vere sapere est; unum hoc mortalibus ægris
Lenimen curæ, subsidiumque venit.
Æsthesis divina! (*C.*)—ego mallem æsthesin aselli,
Cui fœni in pratis copia dulcis adest—
Cœnam haud tu curas? (*Æ.*)—O vita indigne beata,
Tu nunquam fies Doctor Esotericus;
Terrenam gestas animam—tu forte, tabellam
Zeuxidos inspiciens, nil nisi picta vides.
C.—Quid porro vidisse licet? (*Æ.*)—mysteria rerum
Sensibus excultis interiora patent—
Artem ibi *celatam* penitus sequor aëriosque
Effectus, spatium, vim, pathos, atque bathos.
Tempora dignosco cautus, queis rite fuisset
Præ-latus *Raphael*, *post*positusque sibi.
I, pete Mancuniam! thesauros curre per omnes!
Hi stimulus plebem mollibus erudiunt.
C.—Longe erras—"Cur me pictura pascis inani?"
"Da mihi mercedem," Mancuniensis ait.
Æ.—Gossypium mentes hebetat—sed mitte tabellas—
Artibus ars cunctis exstitit una parens;
Archi-est-*Tectonice*—(*C.*)—Collaudo. (*Æ.*)—Ego totus in hac sum—
C.—*Conjurati* unus num *Lapicida gregis?*
Æ.—Quippe Intellectum, ac Sensus, vitæque tenorem
Humanæ totum muta magistra regit.
Hoc modulo fas nos expendere—quale habita tum,
Talis homo est—(*C.*)—quid si vivitur absque domo?
Æ.—Felices hodie nosmet qui vivimus! usus
Quando ævi medii purior obtinuit!
Scis, antiquatæ sordent nunc prorsus Athenæ:
Mos is Ionicus et Doricus est odio.
[*Micio* and *Demea* enter here, remaining behind.]
C.—Græcia in hac *ὕλη* palmam fert semper.
(*Æ.*)—Ineptis
Est cumulus nudæ simplicitatis iners—
Ars contra mediæva, haud lege aut limite iniquo
Contenta, huc illuc pullulat ad libitum—
Tum, quicquid struimus, varios diffusus in artus
Symbolice exprimitur spiritus interior.
Pertinet ad mores istud, populique salutem—
C.—An Rectum atque Fidem saxa laterque docent?
Æ.—Graia ac Romana nil *immoralius* usquam
Archi-est-tectura:—Pagina sexta—tene!
[Turning to a page in the book.]
Sic ipsus dixit:—(*C.*)—Vix hæc comprendere possim.
Æ.—Scilicet *æsthesi* tu, miserande, cares.
C.—Saltem haud culpabis quas *Burlingtonius* ædes,
(Stirpe Comes pariter clarus et ingenio),
Has struxit tam dilectas! (*Æ.*)—Bona verba, precor te;
Interdum os sapiens claudit. (*C.*)—At ede palam.

[1] General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B.
[2] Lieut. G. Hallam.
[3] Major W. R. Prout, and Capt. W. T. Phillimore.
[4] Colonel E. H. Greathed.
[5] In 1722. See Prologue of 1809.
[6] Archbishop Markham and "Athenian" Stewart, in 1759.
[7] Rev. Dr. Williamson, Head-Master, 1839.
[8] C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A.

Æ. [hesitating and looking around the College Dormitory.]
Sordidior domus est, aliquantum et barbara.
C.—Falsum id
Omnino. (*Æ.*)—Quid si denique diruimus!
C.—Oh monstrum! (*Æ.*)—Et normam ad Gothicam [displaying a plan of the College façade Gothicised]. (*C.*)—An!
Æ.—*Mediæva* memento
Ludi fundatrix hujus Eliza fuit.
Barrius hoc velit, et magno mercentur. (*C.*)—At aures
Obdo jam—
[*Micio* and *Demea* come forward.]
Ah! nostros lætor adesse senes:
Salvetote ambo! opportuni maxime adestis;
Vobis judicibus lis resoluta cadet:
Questio enim.—(*M.*) Audivi totum ac scio—pace magistri,
Illustris, fateor, grandiloquique tui,
Sic statuo—neque tu culpaveris, Æschine, fratris
Judicium ex omni parte, nec ille tuum:
Nemo etenim existit nostrum tam incultus, Athenas
Dum veteres lepide scena novata refert,
Cui non Græcæ artis casta ac concinna venustas
Pertentet tacita pectora lætitia!
Num vetat id tamen ut, perculsis sensibus, idem
Vicinam adsolet molem inhiare Petri,
Quæ sanctos apices, spectantum et corda, sua vi
Sursum una tractus tollit in ætherios?
Invida certantum abfuerint discrimina; utrisque,
Graiis atque Gothis par tribuatur honos.
(*Æschinus* advancing.)
En! veræ Æsthesis nostri hoc oraculum Adelphi
Miserunt—plausu vos facitote ratum!

The dormitory was densely crowded, and among the audience we observed—The Dean of Westminster, the Belgian Minister, the Dutch Minister, the Provost of Eton, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College; Rev. Dr. Cotton, Head-Master of Marlborough College; Sir H. Holland, Bart.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Rev. W. Cureton, Canon of Westminster; Dr. W. E. Page, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. F. W. Slade, Q.C., Mr. T. Tomlinson, Q.C. &c. &c.

JAN. 1.

The Crown Jewels.—Considerable commotion has been caused by a report that the Crown jewels have been claimed by the King of Hanover, and that the judges to whom the claim had been referred had awarded them to his Majesty, but such is not the case. The claims of the Crown of Hanover to the jewels in question are of twofold origin, and embrace two classes of precious stones. The first consists of certain jewels which originally belonged to the Electors of Hanover, and were bequeathed to his successors in the electorate by George II. These jewels were brought over from Hanover to England by order of George III., on his accession. The other set of jewels was the private property of George III., who purchased them from his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, for £54,000, and gave them as a wedding present to Queen Charlotte. When she died, in 1818, a great deal of gossip took place about the enormous private fortune she had contrived to accumulate. Her jewels alone were said to amount to little short of a million sterling, (hence the rumour that the Hanoverian jewels were worth £100,000.) but these were nearly all divided among the princesses in equal proportions. The wedding present from the king she bequeathed to the House of Hanover, to be settled in the direct line of succession of that house. The jewels of both classes were claimed by the Crown of Hanover immediately after the death of William IV. (which caused the separation of the Hanoverian from the British crown); and they were delivered into the possession of her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, with notice that they were so claimed, in the month of July, 1837. The claim to Queen Charlotte's legacy-jewels was referred to the law-officers of the Crown; the claim to the Hanoverian jewels being reserved for diplomatic correspondence between the Hanoverian minister in this country and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The subject of the legacy-jewels occupied the Court of Chancery from 1839 to 1843, when a commission was formed, consisting of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Langdale, and Chief Justice Tindal. Up to 1846 no judgment had been given on the matter; and on the death of Sir N. Tindal, which happened in the summer of that year, the commission was annulled. With respect to the Hanoverian jewels, the correspondence up to 1846 achieved no satisfactory result; but in the same month in which Justice Tindal died, the Hanoverian minister made a proposal that, by the consent of the respective governments, the surviving commissioners should determine and report in like manner, and that their report should be as binding in all respects as if the Lord Chief Justice were still alive. To this proposal no answer was returned. But on the 18th of December, 1846, Lord Palmerston transmitted to Count Kielmansegge a statement which his lordship had obtained from Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Langdale, and which he treated as decisive against the claim of the Crown of Hanover to Queen Charlotte's legacy-jewels; and he proposed that the King of Hanover should withdraw his claim to any jewels as having passed under the will of Queen Charlotte, still leaving open his other claim to any portion of the jewels in dispute. In answer to Lord Palmerston's proposal, Count Kielmansegge, by letter dated January 7, 1847, referred his lordship to the offer made in July, 1846, and expressed the readiness of his government still to abide by it, and to acquiesce in any determination which the two surviving commissioners might deli-

berately come to upon the whole case referred to them; but he declined to be bound by an informal expression of opinion, which but partially touched even that part of the case which Lord Palmerston considered it to decide, and left the rest of the case altogether undecided and uncertain. From that date the case has stood over till now, when the news of a royal marriage, with the usual court-gossip about wedding-presents and family jewels, has revived the Hanoverian claim, and led to the recent decision.

JAN. 14.

France.—A most diabolical attempt was made upon the lives of the Emperor and Empress; as they were going to the opera, three shells filled with detonating mercury having been thrown at the carriage. "The first bomb thrown at the carriage of the Emperor was just after the vehicle entered the Rue Lepelletier; it did not touch the Emperor, nor even the vehicle, but it wounded about twenty persons. On this the coachman whipped up his horses, but almost immediately a second bomb burst, and one of the horses being struck by three projectiles, fell to the ground. A third bomb, thrown with more precision, fell beneath the carriage itself and burst with tremendous force, smashing part of it in pieces. The splinters of this bomb wounded the second horse, which expired some hours after. The coachman, named Ledoux, was wounded in the head. The only person in the carriage with the Emperor and Empress was General Roguet, and he, as already stated, received a slight injury. The escape of their Majesties was quite miraculous. The Emperor received a slight cut on the side of the nose by a piece of glass from the carriage-window. Another piece of glass struck the Empress at the corner of the left eye, but left no trace Superintendent Hébert, of the police, who opened the door of the Emperor's carriage at the moment of the third explosion, was dangerously wounded. The pieces of iron flew on every side to a vast distance, marking the front of the houses and the pillars of the theatre to a great height, and breaking a considerable number of windows. The stupor at the first moment was indescribable, as no one could tell what had really occurred, and the persons who saw their neighbours falling around them did not know but at the next moment it might be their own turn. The carriage itself was taken into the courtyard of the Tuileries, and visited by great numbers of persons. All the under part and front of the carriage had the appearance of being blown to pieces.

"At the moment of the explosions, a man was seen to rush to the carriage armed with a dagger and revolver; he was caught full in front by a sergent de ville; the murderer made a desperate attempt to escape, and, during the struggle, wounded his captor. He was searched, and another revolver was found on him. Another man was also arrested on the spot, carrying a carpet-bag, in which pistols and daggers were found, and a small box. He had in his pockets 270 francs in gold. A third, a well-dressed man, in white gloves, who was seen to raise his hat, and wave it, perhaps as a signal, was also arrested." Since which, a large number of arrests have been made, and in a speech addressed to the Chamber, his Majesty has expressed his determination to repress all seditions, attempts, or expressions, as far as possible, likening his own position to that of King William and the first Georges.

JAN. 26.

Marriage of the Princess Royal.—The "Times" of to-day is filled with an account of this interesting solemnity, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, from which we extract that portion relating more immediately to the act itself:—

As the Bride passed up to the altar she stopped and made a deep reverence to her mother, though with evident agitation, and her face flushed like crimson; then, again turning, she rendered the same homage to the Prince of Prussia. As she did so, the Bridegroom elect advanced, and, kneeling on one knee, pressed her hand with an expression of fervent admiration that moved the august audience. Taking their places then at the altar, and with their illustrious relatives standing round in a group of unequalled brilliancy, the service commenced with the chorale, which pealed through the little building with the most solemn effect. The words are particularly appropriate, full of feeling and piety, and the audience followed them in a whispered cadence as the choir sung—

"This day, with gladsome voice and heart,
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver!
For England's first-born Hope we pray!
Be near her now and ever!
King of kings, Lord of lords,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!"

The hymn over, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took his place in the centre of the altar, and assisted by the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain, and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, the mar-

riage-service was commenced at exactly ten minutes to one.

The Rubric was rigidly adhered to throughout. After going through the usual formulary, the most Reverend Primate, who was very indistinctly heard, asked the royal Bridegroom—

"Wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?"

To this the Prince replied loud and clear, "I will."

To the same question the faint answer of the Bride was barely audible, though the attention of all was strained to the utmost to catch the feebly-uttered words.

To the next,

"Who giveth this woman away?"

The Prince Consort replied loudly, "I do."

Then the Prince took his Bride's hand in his own, in earnest warmth, and repeated slowly and distinctly after the Primate—

"I, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, take thee, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth."

Again, in reply, the words of the Bride were almost lost, and she seemed faint and tremulous enough to excite uneasiness among her ladies.

The Prince then, taking the ring from his brother Albert, said with marked emphasis:—

"With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The usual prayer was then offered up, and the Primate, joining their hands together, said, "Whom God has joined let no man put asunder."

The Psalm was then sung.

The Royal couple then knelt, with all the bridesmaids, while the rest of the ceremony was proceeded with, the Bishop of London in a clear and distinct voice reading the exhortation.

At the concluding words the Hallelujah Chorus—

"Halleluia! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

"The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ever and ever.

"King of kings, and Lord of lords. Halleluia,"

rose clear and loud, with thrilling effect.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent-up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was both needless and in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the bridegroom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, with the tears now plainly stealing down her cheeks, she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her Royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that only a mother's love can shew. The most affecting recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his Royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hand.

The Queen then rose, and hurrying across the *haut pas* with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another after long parting, and turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which as he stooped to kiss she stopped him, and declined the condescension by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abandonment of affection and friendship, with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the bridegroom saluted her Majesty, the manly heartiness with which he wrung the Prince Consort's hand, for by the working of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to speak.

After a few minutes had been allowed for the illustrious personages to recover their composure, during which the bride again lost hers, while she received, with all the affecting warmth of a young and attached family, the congratulations of her brothers and sisters, the procession prepared to leave the church. There was some little hurry as the various personages fell into their places, but at last the bride and bridegroom left.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

Dec. 1. The Hon. William George Stafford Jerningham, Chargé d'Affairs to the republic of Peru.

Jan. 5. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Knt., to be Judge of the new Court of Probate.

Walter Harding, esq., to be Chief-Justice, Henry Connor, esq., to be First Puisne Judge, and H. S. Phillips, esq., to be Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Natal.

Wm. Hepburn Rennie, esq., to be Auditor-General, Hong Kong.

Thos. Manners, esq., to be Surgeon, British Guiana.

Geo. James Evelyn, esq., to be Sub-Treasurer, St. Christopher's.

Jan. 9. By Letters Patent to Chas. Compton Cavendish, esq., the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Baron Chesham, of Chesham, Bucks.

Jan. 11. Edward Arnout Grattan, esq., to be Consul at Antwerp.

Francis Lousada, esq., to be Consul at Boston.

Jan. 12. Charles Hamner Dickson, esq., to be Consul at Soukhoum Kalé.

Robert Cumberbatch, esq., to be Consul at Berdiansk.

Jan. 15. The Victoria Cross has been bestowed on Lieutenant Josh. P. H. Crowe, 78th Regiment, Lieutenant Henry Marshman Havelock, 10th Regiment, Thomas Hanscock and John Purcell, 9th Lancers.

Colonel John Eardley Wilmot, promoted to the rank of Major-General for his gallant defence of Lucknow.

Jan. 14. The Rev. Stephen Jordan Rigaud, D.D., to be Bishop of Antigua.

Jan. 18. Captain Henry Marshman Havelock, eldest son of Major-General Havelock, to be a Baronet.

Hannah Shepherd Havelock to the dignity of a Baronet's wife.

Jan. 20. Clinton Francis Berens Dawkins, esq., to be Receiver-General, Trinidad.

James Henry Brookes, esq., to be Medical Officer, Seychelles.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Buckingham, County.—William George Cavendish, esq.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. At Lucknow, the widow of Lieut. A. J. Dashwood, 48th B.N.I., a son.

Nov. 25. At Bombay, Lady Yardley, a son.

Dec. 12. At the Vicarage, High Easter, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Gepp, a son.

Dec. 16. At Frittenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, a dau.

Dec. 18. At Croxley-cottage, near Rickmansworth, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Kelly, 38th Regt., a dau.

Dec. 19. At Buriton Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. John Maunior Sumner, a dau.

Dec. 21. At Trafalgar, near Salisbury, the Countess Nelson, a son.

Dec. 22. At Grosvenor-sq., the Countess of Lichfield, a son.

At Modbury, the wife of William Murc, esq., Consul at New Orleans, a son.

Dec. 23. At Monasteraris-house, Edenderry, Ireland, the wife of Capt. J. T. Hamilton, a son.

At Champs Elysees, Paris, the wife of Philip Jennings, esq., formerly of Mecklenburgh-sq., London, and of Oswestry, Salop, a dau.

At Howick-grange, Northumberland, Lady Tancred, a son.

At Bedale-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Reginald Courtenay, a dau.

Dec. 24. At his residence, Calais-court, St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, the wife of R. H. Potter, esq a dau.

At Pensile-house, Gloucestershire, the wife of Marshall Hall, esq., a dau.

At the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, the wife of the Rev. Henry Beattie, M.A., a son.

Dec. 25. At Edingthorpe Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. James Camper Wright, a son.

In Berkeley-sq., Lady Wenlock, a son.

Dec. 26. At Walter's-hall, Monkton, Thanet, the wife of George Collett, esq., a son.

At Merchiston-park, Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Reid, a son.

Dec. 27. Mrs. Bartlett, of the Canons, Thetford, a son.

At St. Andrew's, the wife of Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, of Ochterlony, bart., a dau.

Dec. 28. At Kinnaird, Dunkeld, N. B., the residence of her father, Sir St. Vincent Hawkins Whitshed, bart., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, 7th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Mytton-hall, near Whalley, Lancashire, the wife of W. C. Yates, esq., a son.

At Stoneygate-house, near Leicester, the wife of Richard Toller, a son.

Dec. 29. At Christ's Hospital, London, the wife of the Rev. James Thomson, a son.

The wife of John Henry Lee, esq., of Trehill, a dau.

Dec. 30. At Finborough, Lady Frances Pettiward, a dau.

At Cadbury-house, North Cadbury, the wife of F. Urquhart, esq., a dau. still-born.

Mrs. S. J. Claye, of the Manor-house, Long Eaton, a son.

At Conon-bank, in Kirkhill, Inverness-shire, the wife of James Fraser, esq., Madras Civil Service, a son.

At Upper Grosvenor-st., Mrs. J. W. Morison, a dau.

Dec. 31. At Scott's-lodge, Knockholt, the wife of Louis P. Miles, esq., a dau.

At West-park, Rockborne, Hants, the wife of Eyre Coote, esq., a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. H. J. Chancellor, Bedwin-st., a son.

At the Priory, Leominster, Mrs. Edward Gunnell, a son.

At Heckfield, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Peache, a dau.

Jan. 1. At Millbay Barracks, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hocker, a dau.

At Woodbury-lodge, Cambridgesh., the wife of Harry H. Gore, esq., a son.

Jan. 2. At Park-crescent, the wife of Major-Gen. Sandys, a son.

At Lower Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, a son.

At Hollington-house, East Woodhay, the wife of the Rev. Nicholas J. Ridley, a son.

At Ranby-house, Notts, the wife of John Champion, esq., a dau.

At Harewood-sq., the wife of Horace Lloyd, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

Jan. 3. At Stobo-castle, the wife of Sir Graham Montgomery, bart., M.P., a son.

At Nettleworth-hall, near Mansfield, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fitzherbert, a son.

The wife of H. R. Ricardo, esq., of Henley-lodge, Weston, a son.

Jan. 4. At Wrockwardine, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a dau.

At Fair-lawn, Sydenham, the wife of Capt. T. Ingate Warren, a son and heir.

Jan. 5. At Waltham-house, Mrs. Jolliffe Tufnell, a son.

At Ayott St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a son.

The wife of Edw. Clough Taylor, esq., of Kirkham-abbey, a son.

Jan. 6. At Farnham-castle, the wife of the Rev. R. N. Milford, a dau.

Jan. 7. At Lymington, Hants, the wife of Geo. F. St. Barbe, esq., a son.

At Colwinstone, Glamorgansh., Mrs. William Somerset, a dau.

At Offley, the wife of Henry Grimston Hale, esq., a son.

Jan. 8. At Eaton-pl.-west, Lady Isabella Whitbread, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Elwyn, Royal Artillery, a son.

Jan. 9. At Brompton-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, a son.

At the Deanery, Peterborough, Mrs. Saunders, a son.

At Birkhill, the wife of F. L. S. Wedderburn, esq., of Wedderburn and Birkhill, a son.

Jan. 10. At the Palace, Maidstone, the wife of Capt. McMahon, 14th Dragoons, a dau.

At the Laurels, Swansea, the wife of James Richardson, esq., a son.

At Beymerside-house, Berwicksh., the wife of Geo. Rutherford Darling, esq., a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Augustus Byron, a dau.

Jan. 11. The wife of the Rev. A. Hill, Head Master of the Leicester Collegiate School, a son.

Jan. 12. In Upper Brook-st., London, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton Milnes, a son.

Jan. 14. At Glanyrafon-hall, near Oswestry, the wife of the High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire (Maurice Jones, esq., of Fronfraith), a dau.

At Netley-cliff, the wife of Major Ravenhill, Royal Engineers, a son.

At Landford-lodge, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Neat, a dau.

Jan. 15. At Duffryn, Aberdare, the wife of H. A. Bruce, esq., M.P., a son.

At Elswick-hall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of C. Allhusen, esq., a dau.

Jan. 16. At Keyford-house, Frome, the wife of J. Lewin Sheppard, esq., Bombay Rifle Corps, a dau.

Jan. 17. At Lowndes-sq., the Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, a son.

Jan. 18. At Inkpen Rectory, the wife of the Rev. John Butler, a dau.

At Denmark-hill, the wife of John Wotherspoon, esq., a dau.

Jan. 19. At Mount Radford, near Exeter, the wife of Assistant-Commissary-Gen. Chas. Palmer, a dau.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, the wife of Reginald Graham, esq., a son.

At Beeton-hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, a son.

At Old Park-house, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the wife of Alexander Hadden, esq., a dau.

In Conduit-st., Hanover-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Montagu Watts, a son.

At Fairlight-down, Hastings, the wife of J. D. Wells, esq., a dau.

Jan. 20. At 10, Savile-row, W., the wife of John Marshall, esq., F.R.S., a son.

At Percy-pl., Clapham-rd., the wife of J. G. Pilcher, esq., a son.

At Ash-grove, Sevenoaks, the wife of Sidney Glendining, esq., a son.

Jan. 21. At Brighton, the wife of John Muggeridge, esq., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 9. At Meerut, East Indies, Montagu Mitchel Proctor, Lieut. 38th B.N.I., to Anne, second dau. of Capt. G. Forrest, Ordnance Department.

Nov. 11. At Hastings, Major John Biggs, Madras Native Infantry, eldest son of the late Gen. Biggs, H.E.I.C.S., to Sarah Brett, eldest dau. of the late J. C. Williamson, esq.

Nov. 12. At Scarborough, the Rev. Frederick George Blomfield, M.A., eldest son of the late Lord Bishop of London, and Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, to Anne, youngest dau. of C. Brook, Esq., Healey-house, Huddersfield.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major Fitzgerald, second son of Lord William Fitzgerald, to Charlotte Georgina, only child of Henry, third son of the late John Trevanion Bettesworth, of Caerhays, in the county of Cornwall.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., John Power Glover, esq., of Lackroe Liscarral, in the county of Cork, to Sarah Ann, only dau. of William Wightman, esq. of Averham-house, Nottinghamshire.

At Chester, the Rev. Henry Parry, Incumbent of Bylchaw, Denbighshire, to Mary Emma, only dau. of William Williams, esq., Whitefriars, Chester.

At Benares, East Indies, Edward Samuel Jackson, Lieut. and Adjutant of the 12th Bengal N.I., to Antoinette, dau. of Dr. Hilliard, of the 50th Regt. B.N.I.

Nov. 14. At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-st., William Baring de Lotbiniere Bingham, esq., eldest son of the late William Bingham, esq., to Helen Emily, only dau. of Geo. Pemberton, esq.

At Bolarum, James Allardyce, esq., 2nd Madras European Light Infantry, to Georgiana, dau. of the late P. H. Abbot, esq.

Nov. 17. At Axminster, the Rev. John Temple, eldest son of the Rev. W. S. Temple, Rector of Dinsdale, Durham, to Elvira Mary, youngest dau. of the late Charles Bond, esq., of Axminster.

At Paddington, Walter Workman, esq., of Queen's College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Thomas Workman, esq., of Inverness-road, Bayswater, and of Bramblys, Basingstoke, to Maria Woodd, eldest dau. of Edmund Bates, esq., Park-pl.-villas, Maida-hill west.

At Aston, Thomas Aurelius Attwood, esq., of Wood-end-house, Erdington, to Mary, eldest dau. of Joseph Smallwood, esq., of Birmingham.

At St. John's, Peterborough, Thomas Macaulay, jun., of Kibworth, third son of Thos. Macaulay, esq., of Leicester, to Louisa, second dau. of Nelson Wilkinson, esq., of Peterborough.

At Leamington Priors, George F. Hewson, esq., M.D., of Cheltenham, son of Adm. George Hewson, to Martha, dau. of the late Rev. S. Jocelyn Otway, of Portland-pl.

Nov. 18. At Halberton, Devon, the Rev. Hen. Arthur Daniel, M.A., Vicar of Stockland, Somerset, to Laura Catherine, dau. of the late John Were Clark, esq., of Bridewell.

Nov. 21. At the Port of Spain, Trinidad, Lieut. Lionel M. Fraser, 41st Regt., to Louis Amenaicle, second dau. of Jose Guiseppi, esq., Consul to the Republic of Venezuela.

Nov. 26. At Toronto, Henry Edward, son of the Rev. H. Bennett, of Sparkford, Somerset, to Louisa Birchall, youngest dau. of the Hon. Chief-Justice Macaulay, of Toronto.

Dec 1. At Dovercourt, the Rev. F. E. Lloyd Jones, of Blackheath, to Agnes Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Vyvian Luke, M.A., Rector of Frinton, Essex.

Dec. 2. At St. Mary's, Gateshead, the Rev. Robert Kirwood, of Bamburgh, to Annie, dau. of William Wailes, esq., of Saltwell.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, Capt. Robert Caulfeild, 7th Madras Cavalry, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Caulfeild, of the Roscommon Militia, to Caroline Harriette, dau. of William Magill, esq., of Lyttleton, Westmeath.

Dec. 8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Frederick Paget Wilkinson, Rector of Great Orton, Cumberland, to Jane Ellen, dau. of Sir John Powlett Orde, bart., of Kilmory, N.B.

Dec. 9. The Rev. A. Middleton, Curate of Ponsonby, Cumberland, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Fox, Inns-court, St. Begh's, and Vicar of Haile.

Dec. 12. At St. Thomas's, London, Ernest Augustus, fourth son of the late T. C. S. Corry, esq., of Rock Corry-castle, Glenburnie-park, Monaghan, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. J. F. Cullen, formerly of Harwich.

Dec. 14. At St. Andrew's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William St. Laurence Gethin, bart., only brother of Sir Richard Gethin, bart., to Emily, eldest dau. of Wm. Fife, esq., Rothbury, Northumberland.

Dec. 15. At Westbury, near Bristol, William Henry Day, esq., M.D., Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, late of H. M's. 3rd Foot, and only son of Thomas Day, esq., Stratton, near Swindon, Wilts, to Emma Clementina, eldest dau. of William Ryall, esq., of Westbury-court, near Bristol.

At Sheffield, R. Hardey Wake, esq., of Hull, to Annie Isabella, elder dau. of the Rev. Samuel Earnshaw, of Sheffield.

At Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, Charles Hambro, esq., eldest son of the Baron Hambro, of Milton-abbey, Dorset, to Susan Amelia, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon of York.

At Hornsey, Middlesex, W. G. Mingay, esq., of Church Coppenhall, Cheshire, to Miss Lydia Parr, of York.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry F. Cooper, esq., Royal Marines, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Edward Shewell, esq., of Lewes-house, Sussex.

Dec. 16. At Berne, Alexander Count Teleki, of Szek, to the Hon. Jane Bickersteth, only child of the late Lord Langdale.

At York Minster, James William Warren, esq., B.A., son of Robert Warren, esq., Killiney-castle, Dublin, to Euphemia Geraldine, only dau. of Charles F. Vivian, esq., Fountainbleau, Yorkshire.

At Abinger, Surrey, the Rev. Sidney Lidderdale Smith, Rector of Brampton Ash, Northamptonshire, to the Hon. Frances Mary Scarlett, youngest dau. of Lord and Lady Abinger.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, Thomas Horatio Marshall, esq., of Hartford, Chester, to Laura Anne, third dau. of the Rev. Martin Stapylton, Rector of Barlboro'.

At Tickhill, the Rev. Edward Swinderson, Head Master of the Grammar School, Atherstone, to Margaret Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. Chas. Bury, Vicar of Tickhill.

Dec. 17. At Hordle, the Rev. Clement Hammond Gossett, M.A., of West Tisted, Hants, to Lucinde Elizabeth, dau. of Rear-Adm. Symonds, Yeatton, Lymington, Hants.

At Charlton, Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., to Jean Ann, dau. of the late Crowley Millington, esq., of Greenwich.

At Brighton, the Venerable William Derrington Ikin, Archdeacon of Apping, and Incumbent of Ballachulish, Argyll, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. W. Morton, esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

At Whittlesey, James Aynscomb, second son of J. A. Harris, esq., of Goddington-hall, Chelsfield, Kent, to Joanna, eldest dau. of the late Edward Loomes, esq., of Whittlesey.

Dec. 19. At Durham, the Rev. Henry Holden, D.D., Head Master of Durham School, to Georgiana, only child of the late Byron Aldham, esq., of North-hill, Plymouth.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. J. Penfold, solicitor, of Steyning and Worthing, to Maria, dau. of Silas Steadman, esq., of Guilford-st., Russell-square.

Dec. 21. At Isleworth, Algernon Sudlow, esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts, to Rebecca Elizabeth, elder dau. of the late E. Alderson, esq., of Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

At Stoke, Mahmoud Effendi, Major in the Turkish Army, to Lucy, dau. of Capt. Heaton, of the British Military Service.

Dec. 22. At Norton-in-the-Moors, J. E. P. Robertson, D.C.L., Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester, to Louisa, dau. of E. W. Oldaker, esq., of Norton-green.

At Devizes, F. W. Bayes, esq., son of the late Thos. Henry Bayes, esq., of Stiffkey, Norfolk, to Lydia, third dau. of Thos. Phillips, esq., of Bellevue-house, Devizes.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Frederick Chas. Frith, esq., late H.M.'s storekeeper (War Dept.), to Mary Ann, dau. of the late Major Brown, 11th Dragoons, of Cannonsleigh-abbey.

At Chiddingstone, the Rev. Newton William Streatfeild, to Flora Margaret Elizabeth Hoskins.

At Wichenford, Mr. Chas. Tabberer, to Sophia Ellen, youngest dau. of Capt. T. G. Lloyd, formerly of Sandhurst-grove, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 23. At St. Mary's, Newington, Pierce O'Brien Butler, esq., brother-in-law to the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, and son of the late P. O'Brien Butler, esq., of Dunboyne-castle, county Meath, to Aurelia Rebecca, second dau. of the late Tyson West, esq., surgeon, Alford, Lincolnshire.

At Chester-le-st., the Rev. Wm. Mayor, B.A., of Pelton, to Ellen, youngst. dau. of Geo. Murray, esq., Chester-le-street.

Dec. 24. At Monkstown, co. Dublin, Geo. Wm., son of the Rev. E. E. Maunsell, of Fort Eyre, Galway, to Alice, only dau. of Gen. Sir Michael Creagh, and grand-dau. of the Right Hon. Charles Osborne.

At Newhall, John M. Macintyre, esq., Madras Artillery, to Marianne Margaret, second dau. of A. N. Shaw, esq., Newhall, Ross-shire.

At St. Alphege, Greenwich, Lindsey, youngest son of the late Patrick Ogilvie, esq., of Mazehill, Greenwich, to Emily Craigie, widow of Edward Kennedy, esq., Bengal Artillery, and younger dau. of Major-Gen. H. J. Wood, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

Dec. 26. At Ballyhussar, Geo. Elliot Watson, of the Bengal Civil Service, second surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. Thos. Colclough Watson, to Marion, eldest dau. of W. Jas. Wallace, esq., of Ballycoursey, county Wexford.

Dec. 28. At Ardeer-house, James Weyman, third son of Samuel Jas. Wadeson, esq., of Romford, Essex, to Margaret Smith, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Smith Neill, of Barnweill, Ayrshire.

At Mallow, Capt. Jas. Harwood Rocke, late 2nd Queen's Royals, to Philippa Maria, youngest dau. of Sir Denham Jephson Norreys, bart., M.P., Mallow-castle, Cork.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Alfred J. Buss, B.A., Curate of St. Olave's, to Leonie, only surviving

child of the late Col. Caron, of Bartholomew-pl., Kentish-town.

At Eccles, John Marshall, esq., of Horsforth-hall, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Gilda-book.

Dec. 29. At Ashbourn, the Rev. Geo. Edw. Gepp, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar-school, to Emma Jane, youngest dau. of the late Major G. G. Maitland, E.I.C.S., and widow of the Rev. J. H. Moor, M.A., of Woodland-hall, Uttoxeter.

At Stourton, Wiltshire, the Rev. Charles Thos. Hoskins, second son of the Rev. Henry Hoskins, Rector of North Perrott, Somersetsh., to Lucy Isabella, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Drake, of Northchurch, Hertfordshire, and Rector of Stourton.

At Totnes, Jas. Dickinson, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, to Anne Maria, elder dau. of Gilbert Northey Tompson, esq., of that place.

At Clifton, Carolus Arthur, fourth son of the late Rev. Robert Strong, M.A., Vicar of Painswick, to Francis Grace Curling, eldest dau. of the late Daniel Curling, esq., of Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

At Marylebone, John Evan Hodgson, esq., Glocester-pl., Portman-sq., and late of St. Petersburg, to Helen Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Todd, esq., Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hastings Charles Huggins, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Catherine Emily, eldest dau. of the late James Hora, esq., of Notting-hill, and grand-dau. of the late Count De St. Jèves.

At Highbury, the Rev. Archibald Weir, M.A., of Trinity Coll. Oxford, to Cassandra Rebecca, eldest dau. of Alfred Jones, esq., of Highbury.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Geo. Deas, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, to Dame Sally Outram, dau. of the late Joseph Outram, esq., and relict of Sir Benjamin F. Outram, Knight, C.B.

At Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, the Rev. Robert Harvey Charsley, St. Mary-hall, Oxford, to Margaret Anne, younger dau. of the late Stephen Cannon, esq., of Woodbank, Gerrard's-cross.

At Kidlington, near Oxford, Capt. Edmund Henry Cox, Royal Marine Artillery, to Frances Emily Cadogan, eldest dau. of the Rev. Arthur Drummond, Rector of Charlton, Kent.

At Ottery St. Mary, the Rev. Henry Cook, B.A., of Exmouth, to Harriet Anna, second dau. of Wm. Sparkes Tinney, esq., of Ottery St. Mary.

Dec. 30. At Whitburn, Durham, Jas. Langton Clarke, esq., Fellow of University College, Durham, son of the late Rev. Anthony J. Clarke, Rector of Porlock, Somersetsh., to Frances Mary, only child of Thos. Elliot Harrison, esq., of Whitburn.

At Great Driffield, Richard Laybourne, esq., of Newport, Monmouthsh., second son of Jacob Laybourne, esq., of Nafferton, to Emily, second dau. of Jas. Harrison, esq., of Driffield.

At Streatham, Surrey, Wm. Thomson, esq., M.D., of Exeter, to Jemima Dear, of Sparrow-hall, Streatham; also, at the same time, Thos. Foster, esq., of Streatham, to Miss E. M. Dear.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Frederick Townsend Chamberlain, B.A., Curate of Holy Trin. Church, Chester, youngst. son of Commander W. B. Chamberlain, R.N., to Sarah Sophia, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Beatty, M.A., late Rector of Wark, Northumberland.

Dec. 31. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lewis D. Wigan, esq., of Rock-house, Maidstone, third son of J. Alfred Wigan, esq., Clare-house, East Malling, to Mary eldest dau. of John Gretton, esq., of Burton-on-Trent.

At Little Bentley, Robert Gilbert, esq., of Ashby-hall, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late David Ross, esq., Capt. R.N., of Walmer, Kent.

At Sydenham, Henry, eldest son of the late Henry Manley, esq., of Manley, Devon, to Alicia, third dau. of Samuel Cotton, esq., of Sydenham.

At Aspenden, Herts, Wm. Hugh Aldersey, esq., of Buntingford, Herts, to Alice Mary Paddon, dau. of the late Rev. S. Sanderson.

At Nottingham, the Rev. Arthur Scrivenor, M.A., Incumbent of Alvingham, Lincolnsh., to Mary Elliott Brooks, dau. of the Rev. J. W. Brooks, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

At Ickleton, Cambridgesh., the Rev. William Lempriere Lewis, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford, to Elizabeth Alicia Maria, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Algernon Herbert.

At Beaconsfield, Bucks, John Ellerby, esq., son of the late Captain Stephenson Ellerby, of the Trinity-house, to Marion, second dau. of the late Philip Kelly, esq.

Jan. 1. At St. George-the-Martyr, Bloomsbury, Wm. Cracroft Fooks, esq., of Bowman's-lodge, Dartford, Kent, to Julia Shears, widow of Edw. Christy, esq., of Farringdon.

At Wells, the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, Vicar of St. Peter's, Oxford, second son of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, to Mary Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. John Brodrick.

At Okehampton, John Grendon, esq., Hushlade-house, Okehampton, to Martha, second dau. of R. Philp, esq.

Jan. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William B. Elliot, esq., eldest son of the Hon. John E. Elliot, M.P., to Mary Geraldine, third dau. of Justin McCarty, esq., of Carrignavar, and widow of T. C. Morton, esq.

At Lower Hardres, Robert Crawford, esq., of Saint-hill, Sussex, to Georgina Lætitia, dau. of the late Rev. D. W. Garrow.

Jan. 4. At St. Breward, Cornwall, the Rev. Frederick Davis, Curate of St. Tudy, to Janetta, only surviving dau. of the late Lieut. John Cooke, R.N.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. Hen. Torrens D'Aguilar, late Grenadier Guards, and eldest son of the late Sir George D'Aguilar, K.C.B., to Frances Catherine, third dau. of the Lady Elizabeth Dawson, and of the late Hon. Lionel Dawson.

At Bath, Watter Lambeth Hickman, esq., of Fir-mount-house, Kildare, son of Sarah, Lady Clanmorris, to Matilda Frances, eldest dau. of Wm. Collins, esq., Waterloo-rd., Dublin.

Jan. 5. At St. Pancras, Wm. Pritzler Newland, esq., second son of Robert Newland, esq., of Kempston-house, Bedfordsh., to Charlotte Julia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Beaumont Beaumont, of Glocester-gate, Regent's-pk.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Buckley, eldest son of General Buckley, M.P., to Geraldine Mildmay, niece to Sir Henry Mildway, bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Herbert Crompton, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Herries, C.B., K.C.H., to Leonora Emma, only dau. of Henry L. Wickham, esq., of Chesterfield-street, Mayfair.

At Ammondell-house, Linlithgowshire, James Young, esq., third son of the late John Young, esq., of Westridge, Isle of Wight, to the Lady Alicia Diana Hay, third dau. of the late Right Hon. Henry David, Earl of Buchan, and relict of the Hon. and Rev. Somerville Hay.

At Derby, Geo. Milnes, esq., the Ash-house, Turnditch, to Anne, eldest dau. of John Adsetts, esq., Chester-house, Derby.

Jan. 6. At Wallasey, Edwin White, esq., of Forest-lodge, Hampshire, to Frances Elizabeth Bristow, youngest dau. of the late John Hughes, esq., of Edge-hill, near Liverpool.

At Salford, Edwyn Cheslyn, esq., of Monmouthshire, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Chas. Callow, esq., of the Crescent, Salford, late of Douglas, Isle of Man.

At Burley, in Wharfdale, the Rev. John Simeon Hiley, M.A., of Woodhouse, Loughborough, to Mary, second dau. of the late Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and widow of Aldred Twining, esq., of Gray's-inn, London.

At Hartlepool, Wakefield Robinson, second son of Gideon Smales, esq., of St. Hilda's-terrace, Whitby, to Jane, dau. of the late Robert Botcherley, esq., of Darlington.

At Frodingham, the Rev. Thos. Sutton, Vicar of Marton, Lincolnshire, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Van Hemert.

At Bromfield, Cumberland, John Todd, esq., of Oxford-house, Manchester, to Sarah, only dau. of the late John Dand, esq., J.P., of Wigton.

Jan. 7. At Exeter, G. N. Oxenham, esq., barrister-at-law, to Charlotte Ellis, youngest dau. of the late John Miligen Seppings, esq.

At Deal, the Rev. Horace G. Monro, Curate of Holy Trinity, Winchester, to Margaret Isabella, second dau. of the late Rev. Archibald Hamilton Deltree, Rector of Deal.

At Berrynarbor, Lieut. Chas. Williams, R.N., son of William Williams, esq., Tregullow-house, Cornwall, to Harriett Mary, eldest dau. of Arth. D. Bassett, esq., Watermout-castle, Ilfracombe.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Leut. Charles G. Nelson, R.N., to Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Grant, esq., of Portsmouth.

At St. Ives, the Rev. John Webster Hawksley, M.A., Rector of Redruth, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the late Henry Rugeley, esq., of Slepe-hall, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.

At Croydon, Surrey, Capt. William Rae Rolland, R.N., youngest son of the late Adam Rolland, esq., of Gask, to Adeliza Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Captain George Mowbray, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital.

At Lampeter, the Rev. Owen A. Nares, to Emily Margaret, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. Dr. Lewellin, Dean of St. David's.

At Armagh, Charles John Calvert, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Salonica, to Martha, eldest dau. of George Robinson, esq.

Jan. 12. At Skipton, J. Eustace Prescott, B.A., Fellow of C.C.C., Camb., to Rosalie, dau. of H. Alcock, esq., of Aireville, Skipton.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. William Henry Sidney North, only son of the Baroness North, to Frederica Cockerel, step-dau. of the Earl of Eglinton.

Jan. 13. At Winchelsea, the Rev. Edm. Carr, Rector of Bonchurch, to Emma Anne, youngest dau. of the late Richard Stileman, esq., of the Friars, Winchelsea.

At Newland, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Cornelius Witherby, B.A., Curate of St. John the Baptist, Nottingham, to Mary Anne, younger dau. of the Rev. Geo. Ridout, Vicar of Newland.

At the Catholic Chapel, Warwick-st., Major the Hon. Alexander Edw. Fraser, Scots Fusilier Guards, second son of Lord Lovat, to Georgina Mary, only dau. of George F. Heneage, esq., M.P., of Hainton-hall, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 14. At Taunton, Richard Unwin Capes, esq., of Croydon, eldest son of the late Richard Capes, esq., of Doctors' Commons, London, and Peckham, Surrey, to Margaret, eldest dau. of William Upham, esq., of Taunton.

At Great Budworth, Cheshire, the Rev. Francis Edward Belcombe, Incumbent of Whitley, only surviving son of the late Dr. Belcombe, of York, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Jas. H. Leigh, esq , of Belmont, and grand-dau. to Sir Oswald Mosley, bart.

Jan. 15. At St. John's, Upper Holloway, Thos. Edward, eldest son of Thomas Lott, esq., F.S.A., of Carlton-villas, Holloway, and Bow-lane, City, to Anne, second dau. of William Herbert, esq., of Picton-villas, Camden-road, Holloway.

Jan. 16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thos. Kemp Storey, esq., to the Hon. Helen Matilda, youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Dillon.

Jan. 21. At St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, Capt. W. A. Fraser, of Pictu, N.S., to Emma, third dau. of the late P. C. J. Brent, esq.

At Coding, near Rochester, William, second son of G. Wood, esq., of West-court, Cliffe, to Julia Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Murton, esq., of Coding-castle, Kent.

At St. Mary's, Wimbledon, C. Charles Horne, esq., of the Grove, Staines, to Sarah, eldest dau. of George T. Trickett, esq., of Wimbledon.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. Josh. Morrison Croker, M.A., Rector of Lavenham, Suffolk, to Phœbe Springall, youngest dau. of the late Frederick E. Thompson, esq., of Raymond-buildings.

At St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Lewin G. Maine, to Ellen Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. T. H. Bower, of Doughty-st.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, Reginald Dykes, eldest son of the late John Marshall, esq., M.P., of Headingley, Yorkshire, to Margaret Louisa, third dau. of Sir John F. W. Herschel, bart., of Collingwood, Hawkhurst.

Jan. 22. At Edinburgh, Henry Lees, esq., to Jemima, third dau. of Adam Black, esq., M.P.

OBITUARY.

The Duke of Devonshire.

Jan. 18. At his seat, Hardwick-hall, Derbyshire, aged 67, the Most Noble William Spencer Cavendish, Sixth Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, Baron Clifford of Lanesborough, and K.G., K.S.A., and K.A.N., Lord-Lieut. of the county of Derby.

His Grace was the only son of William, fifth duke, by his first marriage with Lady Georgiana Spencer, eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Spencer. He was born May 21, 1790, and was unmarried. Shortly after he attained his majority—namely, July 11, 1811—he succeeded to the dukedom and the princely estates of the family. The late Duke held the traditionary politics of his ancestors, but, like his father, assisted the Whig party by his influence and his silent vote in the House of Lords more than by other means, for he never spoke in that assembly on any of the great political questions advocated or opposed by the Whig party. His Grace was more calculated to charm the social circle than to engage in the turbulent arena of political strife. He was sent on a special embassy to Russia in May, 1826, as ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of the late Emperor Nicholas. His Grace's retinue was of the most superb character, and cost him a very considerable sum of money—it was said over £50,000 beyond the allowance made by government. The late Emperor, in acknowledgment of the

magnificence of his embassy, and out of personal regard to the Duke, conferred on him the Russian orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newski. The intimacy engendered on the Duke's visit to St. Petersburg was never relaxed, and on the Emperor of Russia's last visit to this country he was entertained by his Grace with princely hospitality. In the year following his mission to St. Petersburg he was made a Knight of the Order of the Garter, of which illustrious order of knighthood he was the senior knight. He was made a Privy Councillor the same year, 1827; and in May that year was appointed Lord Chamberlain of George IV.'s household, which he held up to February, 1828. The noble Duke was again appointed Lord Chamberlain of the late King William IV.'s household in November, 1830—an office he held up to December, 1834. The deceased Duke was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devonshire, and High Steward of Derby. His Grace was a D.C.L. and President of the Horticultural Society. His Grace leaves two surviving sisters, the Countess of Carlisle (mother of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), and the Countess Dowager Granville (mother of the Lord President of the Council). The deceased Duke is succeeded in his family honours and great landed estates in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and in Ireland, by his kinsman the Earl of Burlington, grandson of Lord George Cavendish (afterwards Earl of Burlington), son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire. The present Duke was born on the 27th of April, 1808, and succeeded to the earldom on the decease of his grandfather, above-mentioned, in May, 1834. He married, in August, 1829, Lady Blanche, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle, who died in April, 1840, leaving three sons and one daughter, the eldest one Lord Cavendish, M.P., now Marquis of Hartington. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which university he was second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1829. He represented that university in the House of Commons in 1829 and 1830. At the general election in 1831 he was rejected, but was returned for Malton in that parliament. At the ensuing general election, the following year, he was elected for North Derbyshire, which division of the county he represented in the House of Commons until his accession to the peerage in 1834. His Grace was Chancellor of the University of London for 20 years—from 1836 to 1856. The families of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Portland, Sir Augustus and Lady Elizabeth Clifford, General the Hon. Henry Cavendish, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord and Lady Bagot, the Hon. George and Lady Louisa Cavendish, Lord and Lady Rivers, Lord and Lady Charles Fitzroy, the Hon. Charles C. and Lady Catherine Cavendish, and many others are placed in mourning by the lamented demise of the noble Duke. The Dukes of Devonshire are descended from William, second son of Sir William Cavendish, gentleman-usher to Cardinal Wolsey, by Elizabeth, the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, who built the fine old Elizabethan hall at Hardwick, where the Duke expired. William Cavendish obtained a peerage through the influence of his niece, Lady Arabella Stuart, 1605, being made Baron Cavendish of Hardwick; and in 1618 was further raised by being created Earl of Devonshire. William, the great-grandson of that peer, was among the leading supporters of liberty and the Protestant religion. He was an intimate friend and zealous partisan of Lord William Russell, and one of the most active promoters of the revolution which placed William of Orange on the British throne. That distinguished noble was created in 1694 Duke of Devonshire and Marquis of Hartington, and died in 1707, aged 67. His grandson William, the third duke, died in 1775, and his son William, fourth duke, died in 1764, and was succeeded by his eldest son William, fifth duke, father of the deceased peer. He was a nobleman of retired habits, but took a decided part in opposition to the administration of William Pitt, and assisted his political party more with his fortune than by his personal exertions. His duchess was possessed of great personal beauty and accomplishments. She was "the adored" of the Whig party of the day, and entered enthusiastically into the electioneering contests of the period.

The Earl of Ilchester.

Jan. 3. At his seat, Melbury-house, Dorsetshire, aged 69, the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox Strangways, Earl of Ilchester, a Privy Councillor, and D.C.L.

The deceased was born on the 21st February, 1787, and in September, 1802, succeeded his father in the titles of the Earl of Ilchester and Lord Ilchester, county of Somerset; Baron Strangways, of Woodford Strangways, county of Dorset; and Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, and Baron of Redlynch, county of Somerset. In 1812 his Lordship married Caroline Leonora, second daughter of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, by whom he had four children—two sons, Henry Thomas Leopold,

who died shortly after attaining his majority, in 1837, and Stephen Lord Stavordale, whose lamented death, just as he had opened for himself a most promising career, must be still fresh in all our memories, though it occurred nearly nine years ago. The noble Earl's two daughters survive. The eldest, Lady Theresa Anna Maria, is married to Lord Digby, of Minterne; the youngest, Lady Catherine Margaret, to Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Eye, county of Suffolk. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and entailed estates by the Hon. Wm. Thos. Horner Fox Strangways, who was born in May, 1795, and has seen some political service, both as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and as Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Confederation.

The late Earl held very extensive possessions in the county of Dorset; and his country-seats at Melbury-house, near Sherborne; Redlynch, Somerset; and Abbotsbury-castle, are well known to most persons in the West of England. As a landlord, his Lordship filled a high and most honourable position. He was for a short period Lord-Lieutenant of Somerset, but voluntarily resigned that high office; and after the death of his last-born son, Lord Stavordale, he gradually withdrew himself from public life, and the quiet and peaceful tenor of his way was passed chiefly at his seat at Melbury. One of the last of the public appointments which his Lordship resigned was that of Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, which he relinquished, we believe, about two years ago, on the ground of declining health. He was the patron of seventeen livings. The personal character of the deceased peer is deservedly held in respect by all who knew him. In short, he was peculiarly unambitious, and of those habits of cheerfulness and kindness which diffuse a genuine pleasure over the surrounding circle. He was kind-hearted, condescending in his manners, and, although a Whig of the old school, he was loved and respected by all classes of politicians in this county. Although the deceased peer was a man of integrity in his public conduct, and was singularly free from political aspirations, yet he often refused to participate in that patronage which was considered to be fairly at his disposal.

The Earl of Winchilsea.

Jan. 8. At Haverholm Priory, near Sleaford, aged 66, the Rt. Hon. George William Finch-Hatton, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

The deceased peer, the tenth Earl of Winchilsea and fifth Earl of Nottingham, Viscount Maidstone, and Baron Finch of Daventry, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and a Baronet, was the elder of the two sons of the late Mr. George Finch-Hatton, of Eastwell-park, near Ashford, Kent, by the lady Elizabeth Mary Murray, eldest daughter of David, second Earl of Mansfield, and was born at Kirkby, Northamptonshire, May 22, 1791. He succeeded to the estates and the honours of the peerage on the death of his cousin, George, ninth earl, unmarried, August 2, 1826, and from that time to the present was most steady in his votes in support of the Conservative body in the House of Peers. He was more particularly noted as being nearly the only English nobleman who was willing to identify himself with the semi-religious position of the Orange party in the north of Ireland, and most of our readers will remember his invectives against O'Connell, and his incessant assaults on the College of Maynooth, and the system of education therein pursued, which he was in the habit of denouncing in terms little short of frantic, and for the entire overthrow of which he laboured, if not wisely, at least most strenuously and heartily. The duel which he fought with the late Duke of Wellington on the occasion of the change which came over the opinions of that statesman as to the necessity of some concession to the claims of the Roman Catholic body, and to the general clamour for their emancipation from political disabilities, operated to the disadvantage of Lord Winchilsea in the so-called religious world, and though he occasionally took the chair at some of the May-meetings, effectually prevented him from becoming a leader in that circle which has its centre in Exeter-hall.

The deceased Earl was three times married: first, in 1814, to the Lady Georgiana Charlotte, daughter of the third Duke of Montrose, K.G., who died in February, 1835; secondly, in 1837, to Miss Emily Georgiana Bagot, a daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., by whose death in 1848 he was left a widower a second time. He married, thirdly, in 1849, Fanny Margaretta, dau of Mr. Edward Royd Rice, sometime M P. for Dover, who survives his Lordship. By his first marriage he leaves an only daughter, who is married to Mr. C. Turner, of Panton-hall, Lincolnshire; and also an only son, George James, Viscount Maidstone, now eleventh Earl of Winchilsea, who was born in Manchester-square, London, May 31, 1815. His Lordship, who represented the Northern Division of Northamptonshire in the Conservative interest from 1837 till the dissolution of

1841, married, in 1846, the Lady Constance Henrietta Paget, daughter of the second Marquis of Anglesey, by whom he has a youthful family, consisting of four daughters and one son. By his second marriage the late Earl had no issue; but by his third and last wife he leaves one daughter and three sons, of whom the youngest was born so recently as the year 1856. In the late Earl of Winchilsea the extreme portion of the "Protestant and Protectionist" party have lost, if not a leader, at all events a champion whom they will not find it easy to replace.

In person, Lord Winchilsea was tall and stout; his face was round and animated, with a pleasant and dignified expression; his complexion was dark, his hair black, and his features small and regular.

The family of the Earl of Winchilsea claim descent from one Vincent Finch, who held a manor in the neighbourhood of the now decayed town from which the title is derived so far back as the reign of Henry IV. He was the lineal ancestor and progenitor of Sir Thomas Finch, who was made one of the Knights of the Carpet in Westminster-hall, on the day after the coronation of Queen Mary, by the hands of the Earl of Arundel, who was commissioned by her Majesty to perform that act. His son and successor, Sir Moyle Finch, married an heiress of the Berkeley family, and became the father of three sons, the youngest of whom, Sir Heneage Finch, was successively Recorder of London and Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I. His son also, Sir Heneage Finch, rose to the highest honours of the law, being constituted successively Attorney-General and Keeper of the Great Seal, and eventually Lord High Chancellor of England; being also elevated to the peerage as Lord Finch of Daventry, and Earl of Nottingham. His son Daniel, the second Earl of Nottingham, eventually succeeded also to the earldom of Winchilsea, which had been conferred in 1628 on the widow of the above-mentioned Sir Moyle Finch, together with the Viscounty of Maidstone, with remainder of both honours to the issue male of her body in succession. This earl, who served for many years after the accession of King William III. as Principal Secretary of State, and died in 1730, having enjoyed the highest confidence of Queen Anne and the first of the four Georges, was the great-grandfather of the nobleman whose death we now record.

It is not a little singular that there is also a third earldom still in possession of the family of Finch. We allude to the title enjoyed by the Earl of Aylesford, who derives his paternal descent from the Hon. Heneage Finch, a younger son of the first Earl of Nottingham.

John Colvin, Esq.

Sept. 9. At Agra, John Colvin, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

He was the second son of James Colvin, of the well-known mercantile house of Colvin and Co., of London and Calcutta, and was born at Calcutta in May, 1807. He was educated till near the age of fifteen at St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire, and after a short time passed with a private tutor, he went to the East India College at Haileybury. Here he obtained, from the first, the highest place among his contemporaries, and held it throughout. Although young men who wasted their time at Haileybury sometimes exhibited superior qualities in after life, those who were distinguished in the collegiate competition scarcely ever failed to prove themselves able public servants. The college itself has now ceased to exist, and there is reason to fear that some advantages have, for the moment, been lost with it which are essential to the success of our Indian administration. The students were taken at the critical period of life, after they had finished their school-education, and before they had struck root in this country, or tried their powers with the young men of their own age from other seminaries. There was, therefore, the usual proportion of men of superior ability among them; and from the earliest years of opening manhood their thoughts and feelings became identified with their Indian prospects. They then received the best instruction that could be provided for them in the principles of law and political economy, in the elements of the Indian languages, and in other subjects which had a special reference to their professional duties. Now the age of admission is put so high that a sifting has already taken place, and those who have proved their strength have paired off for an English career, which must always have the highest attraction for the first class of our English youth. Another consequence of raising the age to twenty-three is, that the professional instruction and probation which those who have had practical experience of India know to be necessary, have been given up, and the transplantation takes place under circumstances every way calculated to aggravate the growing evil which has been remarked of late years—that our Indian officers do not give themselves up to their work with all their heart, as they used to do—that their thoughts and aspirations are directed to

England, and that whatever concerns the natives is performed in a cold and perfunctory manner, which neither can command nor deserves success.

Colvin went to India in 1826, passed the College of Fort William with credit, and entered at once on the serious business of life as assistant to the Register of the Sudder Court, Mr. Macnaghten, afterwards so well known to fame as Sir William Macnaghten. The remembrance of much pleasant intercourse at this period enables me to say that, although John Colvin "lived laborious days," he did not scorn those delights which belonged to his age and character; and he then gained the affections of a lady (Harriet, daughter of Major Sneyd), who became a faithful and helpful companion to him for the rest of his life. His next appointment was assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. William Byam Martin, who still survives in the enjoyment of the cultivated literary tastes for which he was remarkable even during the most active period of his Indian career. In 1832 Lord William Bentinck created the office of Assistant-Secretary in each of the Government Departments at Calcutta, on the model of the English Under-Secretaryships, and Colvin was selected to be Assistant-Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Department, and was promoted in 1836 to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces. Lord Auckland took his seat as Governor-General on the 4th of March, 1836, and what he did to discover the best man to be his private secretary is worthy of the attention of all who require able assistance for the discharge of important duties. He asked those who were in a position to form a correct judgment, to furnish him with lists of the persons whom they considered fit in the order of qualification. Lord Auckland's honest anxiety received a rich reward. Of the few enjoyments of office, one of the highest is that of being well served; and how ably and zealously Lord Auckland was served by John Colvin will be apparent from the following grateful record:—

"Mr. Colvin has worked, I may say, rather with me than under me, during six years. He has had, and he has deserved, my entire confidence. He brought to his duties an extensive and accurate knowledge of the interests of India, in its history and in the details of its administration.

"This knowledge has been greatly increased, particularly in regard to our political relations; and if the merit of having brought forward, from time to time, subjects of difficulty with clearness and regularity before the Council should ever be ascribed to me, it could not be so in justice, unless acknowledgment were also made, as I am ready to make it, of the industry, the research, the correctness of judgment, the accuracy of information, and the readiness in composition, with which Mr. Colvin has often assisted me.

"I may add, that in the secondary but important duty of forming a judgment on the character of public officers, and in the distribution of patronage, I have with equal satisfaction to speak of the faithful and efficient aid which I have found; and though it could not be but that offence and dissent in this branch of duty should occasionally have been excited, yet I cannot but feel that it is due to the tact and discrimination with which Mr. Colvin has performed his part in this branch of the administration, that so little of discontent has been exhibited upon it, and that its fairness has been pretty generally admitted."

Mr. Colvin returned with Lord Auckland to England, and both mind and body were refreshed by a three years' furlough. After the recommencement of his Indian career, he held for a short time the appointment of Resident in Nepaul, and was then transferred to the Commissionership of the Tenasserim Provinces, where his administration gave much satisfaction both to the Government and the public. His measures regarding the timber-trade were held to be particularly useful, and he did much good by framing an uniform code of procedure for the native judges. He was next promoted to the Sudder Court, where he became *facile princeps;* so much so, that it was commonly said that the pleaders had sometimes to be reminded that they ought to address the Court, and not Mr. Colvin. As he had not had a regular judicial training, and his knowledge of law was chiefly derived from the vigour with which he applied to the study of it at the time, this was justly considered as a remarkable proof of his intellectual superiority. When, therefore, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on the death of Mr. Thomason, in 1853, there was certainly no man in the service whose name stood higher for activity, ability, and force of character: and he had been already marked out as a fit man for Council.

As Lieutenant-Governor, he exhibited an industry and mastery of detail which were quite astonishing. He had not the practical professional knowledge of Thomason, who had been a magistrate and collector, and had made settlements; or of John Lawrence, who had served in every department, from top to bottom; but for this

he made up by the most laborious inquiry. He could not do things off hand, like his predecessor, from his own knowledge; he had to ascertain before deciding: he was perpetually asking questions, gathering opinions, collating facts,—and he carried this to an extent that has been rarely equalled. The reports he called for were innumerable, and he digested his information with exemplary patience and impartiality. A general efficiency in all branches was fully maintained. There was no great attempt to introduce new measures, but rather thoroughly to work out old ones. Everything that had been previously commenced was taken up and carried on towards perfection. The earnest adoption of everything that was good in Thomason's plans shews how thoroughly Colvin had the public interest at heart, and furnishes an honourable contrast to the usual disposition of public men to depreciate their predecessors, and to connect their own names with new measures, of which they alone would have the credit. Mr. Colvin was also laudably desirous of testing the qualifications of his officers. He would sometimes invite conferences of officers, and make each state his opinion. He was sincerely anxious to prefer merit to seniority, and to get the right man in the right place. He made many bold appointments out of routine, the judiciousness of some of which was, of course, questioned. In all respects he was desirous to discover improved methods of doing things, and was most ready to listen to suggestions. He took an especial interest in the detection and suppression of crime, and by more than usual supervision kept the whole machinery of the police on the alert. Every great crime that became known, Mr. Colvin would order to be reported on for his information. A magistrate would receive a letter to say that the Lieutenant-Governor anxiously awaited the news of the capture of such and such a Dacoit or murderer. Anything like organized crime received constant attention from the Lieutenant-Governor himself. In the Department of Civil Justice much was expected of Mr. Colvin, as being himself an eminent judge; but nothing short of a decided legislative enactment will ever enable a Governor of a Regulation Province to reform the present cumbrous and unsuitable system. In the Revenue Department Mr. Colvin did much for the settlement of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, then recently attached to his government, introducing those improvements, the advantage of which had been established by the experience of the Punjab; and he was arranging for the renewal and revision of the settlement in the North-Western Provinces, which was about to expire. He was strongly impressed with the importance of moderate and fixed assessments of the land revenue, as the foundation of all improvement. In the Public Works Department, the new system resulting from the abolition of the Military Board at Calcutta, and the placing of all works, civil and military, under the local governments, came into operation under Mr. Colvin. He scrutinized that monster department with his usual energy and minuteness, and in no part of India did it work better than with him. The Ganges Canal, the offspring of Thomason and Cautley, was prosecuted to completion by Colvin, and the canal itself was opened by him. Road-making was advanced everywhere, and the questionable English expedient of toll-bars was introduced on the Grand Trunk Road. In education Colvin followed up vigorously the good beginning made by Thomason, and he afterwards inaugurated, with much ability, the more comprehensive and important system, applicable to the whole of India, which was ordered from home. The machinery for popular vernacular education, which had previously existed in eight experimental districts, was then extended to all. In all miscellaneous improvements Mr. Colvin was most zealous and public-spirited, as was to be expected from his turn of mind, which readily grappled with anything and everything that presented itself. In his conduct towards the press he was always liberal and successful. Lord Auckland had the cordial support of the Calcutta press during the period of alarm and depression caused by the disasters of the Affghan war, and the spirit of Mr. Colvin's proceedings on this subject, when he afterwards acted on his own responsibility, will be seen from the following extract from his general report on the administration of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1855-6:—

"It is the custom of this Government to print for official circulation, in addition to the published reports and orders on the administration of civil and criminal justice, and of the general revenue affairs of the year, as well as the published annual prison discipline and educational reports, the remarks and instructions which are recorded in detail on the separate divisional reports on police, revenue, road, and ferry funds, and local funds and improvements. A common sympathy and emulation are thus, it is believed, excited throughout the provinces, and the experience of success or defects in one district becomes known for the benefit of all."

As Judge of the Sudder Court at Calcutta, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Colvin laboured under the disadvantage of not having had a practical training in the revenue, police, and judicial departments, which form the basis of our Indian administration. To a great extent, he overcame this by extraordinary industry and sagacity, but this entailed a serious waste of effort. It was a common saying, that Mr. Colvin "over-governed." The business of the Government greatly increased, so that the Secretaries could hardly keep pace with it. The number of letters nearly doubled in two years. Our best Anglo-Indian statesmen have always struggled against the tendency to fill the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, with persons who have not had practical experience of the details of administration.

From these works of peace and improvement, and from the apparently certain prospect of finishing his course with honour and joy, Colvin was suddenly called to face the stern realities of the military insurrection. With a higher official position, he had less real command over events than his neighbour in the Punjab. John Lawrence ruled a people who had for generations cherished a religious and political feud with the people of Hindostan proper, and Delhi was, in Sikh estimation, the accursed city drunk with the blood of saints and martyrs. John Colvin's government was itself the focus of the insurrection. Lawrence may be said to have been his own commander-in-chief; and after an European force had been detached to Delhi immediately on the outbreak, he still had at his disposal seven European regiments, (including the one sent from Bombay to Mooltan,) besides European artillery, and a local Sikh force of about 20,000 first-rate Irregulars of all arms. Colvin was merely the civil governor of the North-Western Provinces; and, as the posts were stopped, he could not even communicate with the Commander-in-Chief, with whom the entire disposal of the military force rested. Lawrence had three days' exclusive knowledge by telegraph [a] of what had taken place at Meerut and Delhi, during which interval he made his arrangements for disarming the Sepoy regiments stationed in the Punjab. Colvin had no warning; and the military insurrection had actually broken out within his government, and the mutineers were in possession of Delhi, before he could begin to act. But he promptly and vigorously did what was in his power. On the 17th of May the Governor-General telegraphed to Mr. Colvin, "I thank you sincerely for all you have so admirably done, and for your stout heart." He held a parade of the troops at Agra, and spoke plainly and fully to the native regiments on the subject of the gross delusions which prevailed among them regarding the supposed intentions of the Government to interfere with their religion and caste; he made arrangements to strengthen the fort, and place in it a considerable amount of supplies; he raised a body of volunteer horse, who afterwards did good service on several occasions; and he called upon the neighbouring native States to send their "contingents," to assist in keeping open the roads and preserving the peace of the country districts. He also had the good sense and spirit to deprecate any premature abandonment of our position:—

"It is a vitally useful lesson to be learnt from the experience of present events, that not one step should be yielded in retreat, on an outbreak in India, which can be avoided with any safety. Plunder and general license immediately commence, and all useful tenure of the country is annihilated. It is not by shutting ourselves in forts in India that our power can be upheld, and I will decidedly oppose myself to any proposal for throwing the European force into the fort, except in the very last extremity." [Mr. Colvin to the Governor-General, May 22, 1857.]

As early as the 15th of May, Mr. Colvin urgently recommended the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General for the purpose of disabusing the Sepoys of the delusions which possessed them, and of inducing the well-disposed among them to separate themselves from the mutineers. On the 24th of May he reiterated this advice:—

"On the mode of dealing with the mutineers, I would strenuously oppose general severity towards all. Such a course would, as we are unanimously convinced by a knowledge of the feeling of the people, acquired among them from a variety of sources, estrange the remainder of the army. Hope, I am firmly convinced, should be held out to all those who were not ringleaders, or actively concerned in murder and violence. Many are in the rebels' ranks because they could not get away; many certainly thought we were tricking them out of their caste; and this opinion is held, however unwisely, by the mass of the population, and even by some of the more intelligent classes. Never was delusion more wide or deep. Many of the

[a] It has been truly said that the telegraph saved India, for by it John Lawrence was enabled to make those arrangements which preserved the Punjab and recovered Delhi.

best soldiers in the army—among others, of its most faithful section, the Irregular Cavalry—shew a marked reluctance to engage in a war against men whom they believe to have been misled on the point of religious honour. A tone of general menace would, I am persuaded, be wrong. The Commander-in-Chief should, in my view, be authorized to act upon the above line of policy; and when means of escape are thus open to those who can be admitted to mercy, the remnant will be considered obstinate traitors even by their own countrymen, who will have no hesitation in siding against them. I request the earliest answer to this message. The subject is of vital and pressing importance."

On the following day (25th of May), Mr. Colvin reported to the Governor-General that he had himself taken the decisive step:—

"Impressed by the knowledge of the feelings of the native population, as communicated in my message of yesterday, and supported by the unanimous opinion of all officers of experience here, that this mutiny is not one to be put down by high-handed authority, and thinking it essential at present to give a favourable turn to the feelings of the Sepoys who have not yet entered against us, I have taken the grave responsibility of issuing on my own authority the following proclamation. A weighty reason with me has been the total dissolution of order, and the loss of every means of control in many districts. My latest letter from Meerut is now seven days old, and not a single letter has reached me from the Commander-in-Chief.

"PROCLAMATION.

"Soldiers engaged in the late disturbances, who are desirous of going to their own homes, and who give up their arms at the nearest Government civil or military post, and retire quietly, shall be permitted to do so unmolested.

"Many faithful soldiers have been driven into resistance to Government only because they were in the ranks and could not escape from them, and because they really thought their feelings of religion and honour injured by the measures of Government. This feeling was wholly a mistake, but it acted on men's minds. A proclamation of the Governor-General now issued is perfectly explicit, and will remove all doubts on these points.

"Every evil-minded instigator in the disturbance, and those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, shall be punished. All those who appear in arms against the Government after this notification is known, shall be treated as open enemies."

The time has not yet arrived when this subject can be reviewed with judicial calmness; but Colvin is no longer among us to answer for himself, and it is impossible in a notice of his life to pass over a point to which public attention has been so strongly directed. My object is not to revive the discussion, or to maintain that the proclamation was free from objection, but to give, as nearly as it can be ascertained, the defence which Colvin would have made if he had been alive. He might have relieved himself from all responsibility by not issuing any proclamation without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, but his position as local Governor, acting with the Commander-in-Chief for the suppression of the insurrection in his government, and his strong sense of the necessity of the measure, made him take another view of his duty.

The course adopted by John Colvin is the usual one on such occasions. The mutiny at the Nore and the Irish rebellion are the last two cases in point in English history, and were treated in a similar manner.

There were two other proclamations in 1797, dated 22nd April, 27th May, and the 6th of June.

The preamble of the Irish Act of Parliament, 38th of George III. cap. 55, entitled "An Act for the king's most gracious, general, and free pardon," also offers terms to those who having taken up arms were willing to submit.

In an ordinary state of public feeling, unsparing military execution would not have been considered justifiable until the attempt had been made to distinguish between the leaders and followers, between those who struck the blow and added outrage to insubordination, and those who passively or unwillingly yielded to the movement of the body to which they belonged. To this it has been replied, that there ought to have been no parleying with rebels, and that the armed opposition should have been put down before the attempt was made to discriminate between different degrees of guilt. But if Mr. Colvin had waited till then it would have been too late. The object was to apply a solvent to reduce the compact mass of rebellion to its elements, and to give to the well-disposed an opportunity of returning to their allegiance, leaving the guilty remainder to their well-deserved fate.

The proclamation was universally approved at Agra. The vast extent of the danger which was opening on us, and the

sincere and thorough delusion which possessed the mass of the Sepoys about the intentions of Government, were understood there. Regiments were beginning to give way all round. To prevent the fatal mischief from spreading, it seemed the wisest thing that could be done to mark that we desired to be just; to offer the means of retreat to those, not already desperately committed, who had been betrayed into the rebel ranks by the insane apprehension about religion, or by the impossibility of separating themselves at the moment from their corps, and to appeal through them to the feelings of the regiments yet in obedience. It seemed to John Colvin and his advisers that this was the right thing to do at that time, and under those circumstances. They ought not to be judged by the event, but by the state of things as it reasonably appeared to them then and there. The new proclamation directed by the Governor-General remained without effect, just as much as Colvin's did. The crash of regiments advanced so fast, that a new idea—that of entire mastery and expulsion of all Europeans from India—seized all minds, and terms of accommodation were no longer listened to. If ever there was a chance of the kind, it was at first, before we were engaged in a war *à l'outrance* with our whole native army, the gravity of which no one will deny; and John Colvin tried to seize that chance.

Colvin earnestly protested against his proclamation being interpreted as offering pardon to those who had murdered or injured their officers. He urged that the last paragraph limited the first; that the words, "that those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons shall be punished," were meant expressly to include crimes against officers as well as other subjects of the Government, as was apparent from the sense of the Hindostani word in the original proclamation, which in the English version was translated "private persons;" and that, taken as a whole, the proclamation was identical in substance with a telegraphic message from the Governor-General [b], bearing the same date as the proclamation, but received subsequently to its being issued. To this the Governor-General replied, that as the proclamation promised liberty to every man who delivered up his arms, unless he was an instigator of disturbance or guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, it threw the burden of proof upon the authority to whom the arms were given up; and every man of the regiments believed to have murdered their officers might, with the proclamation in his hand, claim his discharge unmolested, unless proof was ready against him individually,—which was not possible. Colvin made no rejoinder to the Governor-General, but to his own family he wrote that, although "the proclamation remained a mere trifling incident in the great series of events," and he would give no further trouble to others on the subject, he wished his own relatives to understand the grounds of his conduct. "That those," he said, "who had taken a leading or a deliberately malignant part in the revolt would ever seek to take advantage of the notification, we knew to be quite out of the question. The chance that seemed open, through the proclamation, of escape to such persons was what called forth the heavy censure at many distant points; but we who were nearer the scene, and knew the real spirit of the revolt, could not entertain such a supposition." To this Colvin might have added, if he had lived to complete his defence, that the Governor-General afterwards himself issued a circular letter, in which the principle was fully admitted that a distinction ought to be made between the innocent and guilty, even in Sepoy regiments which had murdered their officers, and that punishment ought to be founded upon some proof of individual guilt; and the Governor-General's Circular was issued on the 31st of July, when all hope of securing an immediate political result, by inducing the comparatively innocent to separate themselves from their more guilty associates, had passed away—which was not the case in May, when the character of the insurrection had not been fully developed. The difficulty of obtaining evidence must have been encountered at some time or other, unless it had been determined to make no distinction between the Sepoys belonging to the offending regiments, whatever their individual conduct might have been.

Mr. Colvin's active and useful life was now rapidly drawing to a close. A hostile force, composed chiefly of the Neemuch Brigade, arrived within a short march of Agra. The main body of our much smaller

[b] The message was as follows:—"Those for whom no amount of severity can be too great are—

"Every man who resists with arms the Commander-in-Chief's force;

"Every man who has taken part in the murder of an European officer or other person;

"Every ringleader.

"Generally, a distinction should be drawn between the regiments which murdered their officers and those which did not. To men of the latter forbearance in the first instance, and hope of pardon, if they should shew a claim to it, may be extended.

"Menaces are quite unnecessary.

"I beg you to communicate this to the Commander-in-Chief."

force went out to meet them. The entire Christian population of the town and cantonments went into the quarters prepared for them in the old Royal Residence, which had the name, but very little of the character, of a fort. On the 25th of August, 1857, there were 4,289 inmates, of whom, including the European regiment and the Artillery, 1,065 were male adult Europeans, 443 Eurasians, and 267 native Christians, and the remaining 2,514 were women and non-adults of the same three classes. As everything had been foreseen and arranged, the bad effects which might have been expected from the compression of this mixed multitude into a narrow space at the worst season of the year have not been experienced. But Colvin had received his death-stroke. His government, the improvement of which was the cherished object of his life, had been reduced to the space commanded by the guns of the fort, and even this remnant was threatened by a war-cloud from the direction of Gwalior. He must be reckoned among the victims of the mutiny by a sharper and more protracted agony than if he had fallen by the sword of the mutineers. His first attack of illness immediately preceded the removal into the fort. His friends frequently and earnestly pressed upon him the necessity for a temporary cessation from work; and as soon as it was safe to do so, they transferred him to the freer air of cantonments, the benefit of which he gratefully acknowledged. His son Elliot was out in the district, but near enough to be recalled in time to see and be recognized by his father. On Wednesday afternoon, the 9th of September, he sank quietly, without pain, to his last blessed sleep. As rumours had reached Agra of great desecrations having been committed elsewhere on the remains of Europeans, it was considered right to bury him inside the fort, where the funeral took place next morning. The following notification was issued on the occasion by the Government of India:—

"Fort William,
Home Department, Sept. 19

"NOTIFICATION.

"It is the melancholy duty of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council to announce the death of the Hon. John Russell Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

"Worn by the unceasing anxieties and labours of his charge, which placed him in the very front of the dangers by which of late India has been threatened, health and strength gave way; and the Governor-General in Council has to deplore with sincere grief the loss of one of the most distinguished among the servants of the East India Company.

"The death of Mr. Colvin has occurred at a time when his ripe experience, his high ability, and his untiring energy would have been more than usually valuable to the State.

"But his career did not close before he had won for himself a high reputation in each of the various branches of administration to which he was at different times attached, nor until he had been worthily selected to fill the highest position in Northern India; and he leaves a name which not friends alone, but all who have been associated with him in the duties of Government, and all who may follow in his path, will delight to honour.

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs that the flag shall be lowered half-mast high, and that seventeen minute-guns shall be fired at the seats of government in India upon the receipt of the present notification.

"By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

C. BEADON,

"Secretary to the Government of India."

Colvin was one of the last of our Indian statesmen who derived their inspiration by immediate tradition from Malcolm, Munro, Metcalfe, and Bentinck. These wise master-builders completed the edifice of our Indian empire on the solid foundations of good faith, justice, and personal respect. Many of their disciples devoted themselves to the interests of the natives with a self-denying zeal which has been seldom equalled. It would be well to consider how far this tone is maintained by the rising generation of Indian functionaries. Previously to the present outbreak, painful symptoms were not wanting of the over-confidence arising from habitual success, of the pride which goes before a fall, and especially of a disposition to undervalue the natives, and to be indifferent to their feelings, which alone would disqualify us for the government of India. Incredible as it appears, a practice has arisen of late years of designating the natives—not the mutinous Sepoys merely, but the natives generally—by the opprobrious name of "niggers;" and it is evident from the surprise expressed by the natives of India at the personal courtesy with which they are treated on their visits to this country, that some great change has taken place in the demeanour assumed towards them by our countrymen in the East. This is passing strange to those who were nourished in the spirit of Sir

John Malcolm's instructions to his assistants; and it is stranger still to observe that such practices have been suffered to grow up without rebuke from the Indian Government.

Reschid Pacha.

Jan. 7.—By a telegraphic dispatch we learn that Reschid Pacha, the eminent Turkish minister, is dead. There were conflicting reports as to the manner of his death—one account representing it as sudden, another as having occurred after three days' illness. But of the fact itself there seems to be no doubt. Reschid Pasha was the especial *protégé* of our minister, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, we believe, regarded him as almost the only honest statesman in Turkey; and the news of his death, following so hard upon that distinguished diplomatist leaving him at Constantinople in the fulness of his power, must doubtless make a deep impression on his Lordship's mind. The Turkish statesman was born in 1802. After serving official patrons in various subordinate capacities, he progressed to the rank of Pacha in 1834, and was made special envoy to Paris and London. He subsequently obtained high office under Sultan Mahmoud, but the true beginning of his high career as a minister of progress commenced with the reign of Abdul Medjid. Receiving the title of Minister of Foreign Affairs, he became practically the first minister of the new Sultan, Abdul Medjid. The great day of Reschid Pacha's life was that of the proclamation of the Tanzimat, otherwise known as the Statute of Gulhane. Upon the 3d of November, 1839, the representatives of all the European powers, the ministers, governors of provinces, generals, corps of ulemas, patriarchs of Christian communities, together with an immense crowd drawn from all parts of the community, were assembled in an open space belonging to the pavilion of Gulhane, to hear read a charter which was to serve as a new basis of civil and religious law in Turkey. The Sultan appeared in great pomp, and near him was seated the Prince de Joinville. Reschid Pacha read the document aloud. Copies and translations were distributed to all present, and a universal shout arose for the Sultan. Since this important event Reschid Pacha has, with brief intervals, occupied most important posts in the service of the Sultan. He has held several times the appointments of Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1841 he became again for a time the Sultan's representative in England. His successive administrations have been a series of struggles to realise the Tanzimat; but it must be owned that in this he has only very imperfectly succeeded. His foreign policy has been directed, above all things, to the maintenance of peace. He was not in power when Prince Menschikoff visited Constantinople; but when the Russian envoy presented to the Sultan a disgraceful convention, the sovereign appears to have felt that the time was come to make an end of the intrigues which had excluded his ablset servant from power, and Reschid Pacha was again called to direct the affairs of the empire. In the spring of 1855 he again lost office, still, however, exercising an influence on the Government. He resumed office in the middle of last year, and has died in office. Reschid Pacha was European in his opinions, habits, and tastes. He knew several European languages; he kept no harem, and was "the husband of one wife."

Admiral Hugh Downman.

Jan. 4. At his residence, Hambledon, Hants, aged 93, Admiral Hugh Downman.

Hugh Downman was born at Plympton, Devonshire, in 1764. His uncle, Dr. Downman, of Exeter, was a physician of considerable practice, and had a local reputation as an author and play-writer. He obtained for Hugh Downman an offer from Capt. Mitchell Graham to go to sea with him in the "Thetis," 32, which he then commanded, and in this ship Mr. Downman remained from Oct. 10, 1776, until Aug. 1778.

Appointed as a midshipman to the "Arethusa," Capt. S. Marshall, he was wrecked in her, while chasing the enemy's frigate, off the island of Moulins, and was kept a prisoner of war in France from March, 1779, till Jan., 1780. In the "Edgar," Mr Downman was present at the relief of Gibraltar, and in Lord Howe's partial action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 20, 1782. On March 5, 1790, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and served on the East India station.

Returning to England in the beginning of 1793, Lieut. Downman joined the "Alcide," 74, Capt. Linzer. In this ship he was present at the occupation of Toulon, and the reduction of Corsica, and here he first personally distinguished himself by cutting out a French gunboat from under a battery at St Fiorenzo, and by heading a detachment of 100 seamen and marines, and planting the first gun on a mountain overlooking the defences of the enemy, and deemed by them to be inaccessible.

For this he received the thanks of Gen. Dundas, commander - in - chief. Lieut. Downman followed Capt. Linzer (promoted to be Commodore) into the "Windsor Castle," from which ship he was removed into the "Victory," the flag-ship successively of Lord Hood, Rear-Admiral Robert Mann, and Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl St. Vincent). In the "Victory" he was present in the actions of July 13, 1795, and the "glorious" Feb. 14, 1797, when the Spanish fleet was totally defeated off Cape St. Vincent.

On July 20 following, Lieut. Downman was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the "Speedy," brig of 14 guns (4-pounders), and 80 men. On Feb. 3, 1798, the "Speedy" fell in with the French privateer "Papillon," of 18 guns (12-pounders), and 160 men, off Vigo. The crew of the "Speedy" was reduced by the absence of the Master, Mr. Marshall, and 12 men, in a prize. The action lasted for two days: on the second day, Capt. Downman having expended all his shot, was obliged to substitute nails, pieces of iron hoop, &c. Mr. Marshall seeing the difficulty in which his captain was placed, secured the prisoners in the prize, left in a small boat with his men, and rejoined the "Speedy" in the night of the 3rd. The "Papillon" was eventually driven off, and the "Speedy's" prize retaken. The loss of the "Speedy" was 5 killed, and 4 wounded. During his command of the "Speedy" Capt. Downman captured 5 Spanish privateers, carrying altogether 17 guns, 28 swivels, and 162 men, and protected so effectually the Oporto trade, that he was presented by the British merchants of that city with a piece of plate, of the value of £50, accompanied by a letter of thanks. On Dec. 26, 1798, advanced to the rank of Post-Captain, Capt. Downman was confirmed in the command of the "Santa Dorothea," 36, of which ship he had previously been acting in command. In the spring of 1800, Capt. Downman, commanding a small squadron, blockaded Savona, and after forty-one days he compelled it to surrender, on May 15. He signed the capitulation, and the garrison of 800 men were sent to France. He then destroyed all the fortifications in the Gulf of Spezzia, landed the Duke of Savoy at Naples, and saved the famed gallery of Florence from the hands of the French, by removing it in safety to Sicily. For these services the Grand Duke of Tuscany presented him with a diamond ring. In July, 1800, he conveyed troops to Egypt, and recieved the gold medal of the Turkish Order of the Crescent; he was then employed in enforcing the neutrality of Tripoli. During his command of the "Santa Dorothea," Capt. Downman captured the "San Leon," a Spanish man-of-war brig, of 16 guns, and 88 men; three vessels from Egypt, having on board Gen. Dessaix, and the Staff of Bonaparte; and cut out from under the battery of Hospitallier, with the loss of 12 men, the "Bulldog," 16, formerly British. Capt. Downman next served as Flag-Captain to Sir James Saumarez, in the "Cæsar" and "Diomede," on the Guernsey and Lisbon stations. In Nov. 1805 he was appointed to the command of the "Diadem," 64, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Home Popham, and took an active part in the operations leading to the capture of the Cape colony, landing at the head of Table Bay with the marines of the squadron, and two howitzers, to co-operate with Sir David Baird. Capt. Downman brought home the despatches announcing the capture of the Cape, and was then immediately ordered out to Rio de la Plata, and there resumed the command of his old ship the "Diomede." He was present at the assault and capture of Monte Video, and then returned to England, bringing home Gen. (afterwards Lord) Beresford. His next appointment, on being paid off in the "Diomede" in Sept., 1807, was the superintendence of the prison-ships in Portsmouth harbour, which he held until Jan. 1811, when he was appointed to the command of the "Princess Charlotte," 74. In her, he assisted at the destruction of the French frigate "Amazone," 40, near Cape Barfleur,—convoyed a fleet of East Indiamen to Madeira, cruized in the North Sea, landed with his marines at Scheveling to support the Prince of Orange, and visited Spitzbergen. The "Princess Charlotte" was paid off in 1814. Capt. Downman remained unemployed till 1824, when he received the command of the "Windsor Castle," 74; in her he served until his flag-rank, May, 1825. Admiral Downman was made a Vice-Admiral 1837, and an Admiral 1847, and received the service-pension of £150 per annum in 1851.

In politics, Admiral Downman was a warm admirer of Fox, and an equally warm opponent of the Melvilles, so long all-powerful at the Admiralty. To this he always attributed his non - employment after having attained flag-rank. He was an officer of the Collingwood school; a strict disciplinarian, but an accomplished gentleman; well-read, when reading was not common in the service; temperate, when intemperance was not considered degrading. He was especially disliked, when serving in the Mediterranean, by Lady Hamilton, then at Naples. From

this fact some slight judgment of his character may be formed.

Admiral Downman married Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late T. Palmer, Esq., of Portsmouth, and by her has one son, the Rev. Hugh Downman, and two daughters—Dorothea Frances, unmarried, and Caroline, wife of Edward Hale, Esq., of Hambledon-house, Hants. Two of this lady's sons are in her Majesty's service: Henry George, Lieut. of H. M. S. "Tribune," and William Godfrey, 1st Lieut. R. M. L. Infantry—both now serving in China. Lieut. H. G. Hale distinguished himself in the Baltic campaign of 1855, being twice mentioned by Admiral Dundas in despatches, for his gallant conduct at the attacks on Wiborg and Frederickshaume, when in the command of the "Ruby" gun-boat. The late Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Downman, Commandant at Woolwich, was Admiral Downman's first cousin.

E. H.

Sir John Kerle Haberfield.

Jan. —. At Clifton, aged 72, Sir John Kerle Haberfield, Knight.

Sir John was born at Devonport in the year 1785, his father being Mr. Andrew Haberfield, of that place, and his mother the daughter of a gentleman named Cornish. He was educated at Plymouth Grammar-school, under Dr. Bidlake, and early chose the profession of the law, which he followed as an attorney and solicitor (for many years in large and lucrative practice) down to the period of his death. Sir John was also one of the registrars of the County Court of Gloucestershire. During six years, viz., 1838, 1839, 1846, 1849, 1850, and 1851, he served the office of chief magistrate, and for many years, and down to the hour of his death, he represented the Bristol Ward in the Municipal Council. On the 26th of March, 1851, he received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign, having been specially commended for that distinction by his zeal in promoting the local subscription in aid of the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park. In the June following a splendid silver dessert service was presented to Sir John by the citizens, in recognition of his public spirit. Sir John was married, in 1828, to Sarah, daughter of Major Dupont, of Dowry-parade, Clifton.

Every respect was paid by the Bristolians to the deceased Knight's memory: the Mayor and other civic authorities followed the body to the grave; on the day of the funeral the shutters of most shops were closed, and the flags of vessels in the harbour half-masted.

Iskender Pasha.

Intelligence has reached Vienna of the death of Iskender Pasha, who had distinguished himself in the war between Russia and Turkey, and who lately accompanied Omar Pasha to Bagdad. He was born in Bessarabia in 1812, his name being Count Hinski. Obliged to leave his country on account of complicity in political plots, he served on the constitutional side in the civil wars of Portugal and Spain, and obtained decorations. He afterwards went to Algeria, then to Herat, and afterwards to China, serving in all three places in a military capacity. He afterwards returned to Algeria, and accepting service from the French, distinguished himself in operations against Abd-el-Kader, and gained the cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1848 and 1849 he fought with distinction in Hungary. He then went to Turkey, and entered the service of the Porte. He took part with Omar Pasha in the expedition against Montenegro. He distinguished himself on the breaking out of the war with Russia, but was soon wounded, and was kept for some time inactive. Subsequently, he organised the Bashi-bazouks, and recently accompanied Omar Pasha as already stated.—*Daily News.*

James Hicks, Esq.

Dec. 18. At the residence of his sisters-in-law, Rye, aged 76, Charles Hicks, Esq., six times Mayor of that ancient borough, and for upwards of forty years one of its principal merchants.

Mr. Hicks was a native of Lymington, Hants. He was of ancient and respectable lineage, being descended from a family long seated at Etford, in that county, and in the female line from the Urrys, of Afton, in the Isle of Wight. His earlier years were spent in the metropolis, in mercantile pursuits. Ultimately he settled at Rye, as a partner in the well-known firm of Smith and Hicks, an establishment more recently known as that of Hicks and Son. As an energetic man of business, he soon assumed in that ancient town a highly respectable position, and the corporation, in token of their confidence in his talents and integrity, elected him no less than six times to the mayoralty. For many years he discharged the magisterial functions with great credit and impartiality. After the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1834, Mr. Hicks, on his elevation to the mayoralty, and acting in the spirit of the ancient charters of the town, opened the corporation by admitting as freemen

about one hundred qualified persons, who had hitherto been denied municipal privileges. In later times he was an active promoter of the return of Liberal members to the House of Commons, both for the borough of Rye and for the eastern division of the county of Sussex. In private life Mr. Hicks was greatly esteemed: warm-hearted, hospitable, abounding in general information, and full of anecdote, he gathered around him a large and attached circle of friends. With no inconsiderable amount of bodily suffering and infirmity in his later years, he retained till the last the vigour of intellect and energy of character which had marked his youth and middle age. Of him it may truly be said, he was "aye a boy in heart." In his principles he was ever true and unflinching, hating the very semblance of every thing uncandid or dishonourable, and denouncing in no measured terms every infraction of the laws of honour and justice. Mr. Hicks was greatly attached to the study of antiquities. His taste for old furniture was widely known. His house was a perfect museum of carved oak, ancient porcelain, and mediæval miscellanies. He was an active member and local Secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society from an early period of its formation. Of every good and benevolent cause in the town where he resided he was a liberal promoter, and he will be long remembered by many persons now occupying respectable positions, whom in their early lives he befriended and brought forward. Mr. Hicks leaves two children—a son and a daughter. By a special permission of the Secretary of State, granted during the present year, his mortal remains will be buried in the north aisle of Rye Church, near those of his wife, and not far from the sepulchre of an ancient predecessor in office, whose epitaph, bearing date two centuries and a-half ago (1607), might almost serve for that of Mr. Hicks himself:—

> "Loe, Thomas Hamon, here inter'd doth lye,
> Six times by freemen's choice made Mayor of Rye,
> Whose prudence, courage, justice, gravitie,
> Deserve a monument of memorye."

Edward Bullock, Esq.

Dec. 27. At his residence, Upfield, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Edward Bullock, Esq.

The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. Edward Bullock, late of the Island of Jamaica, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated second class in classics in 1822. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1824, and went the Home Circuit till he was appointed in 1840 Judge of the Sheriff's Court of London and Commissioner at the Old Bailey, which he held till he was raised to the office of Common Serjeant of the city of London in 1850, which last office he was compelled to resign by ill-health in December, 1855. Mr. Bullock married, in 1832, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Cripps, M.P., by whom he had five children.

James Coppock, Esq.

Dec. 19. At his house in Cleveland-row, St. James's, aged 58, Mr. James Coppock, one of the most celebrated political partizans of the day.

Mr. Coppock was born on the 2nd of September, 1798, and was a native of Stockport, in Cheshire. He was the eldest son of a respectable mercer in that borough, and after a good middle-class education he served his apprenticeship in his father's business. In 1820 he was placed as a clerk in the establishment of a large wholesale haberdasher in London. He early commenced business on his own account, employing a small capital in a silk firm in the city. In that connexion, partly in consequence of the commercial disasters which followed on the French Revolution of 1830, he was unsuccessful. He had married in 1829, but upon his failure as a mercer he boldly abandoned trade, and resolved to adopt the profession of the law; and in 1832 he articled himself to a respectable solicitor in Furnival's Inn. During his five years' clerkship he earned his livelihood, and industriously pursued his new avocation. Although not admitted on the roll of attorneys till 1836, he acted as an earnest voluntary partisan in the first Finsbury election contest following the Reform Act of 1832. At that period he first published the "Elector's Manual." After the second general election under the reformed representative system, the Liberal leaders in London, profiting by the late Sir Robert Peel's counsel to "Register! register!" founded a Counter-Registration Society, with branches throughout England and Wales. Mr. Coppock was by the late Mr. Sutton Sharpe recommended as the most fitting secretary to the new association, and especially as the author of the "Elector's Manual." Continuing his articles of clerkship he received, we believe, a salary of £300 a-year as such secretary, with a residence in the society's rooms in Cleveland-row. This new occupation naturally brought him into communication with all the principal Liberal agents and solicitors of the

provincial counties and boroughs, personally or by correspondence. Three or four years afterwards, on the close of the society's operations, he became lessee of its house in Cleveland-row, where he first established himself as a solicitor and Parliamentary agent. His original wide-spread connexion with the constituencies of the United Kingdom immediately constituted Mr. Coppock's office the centre of many election arrangements and contests, and led to his professional employment in the conduct of contested returns in the House of Commons. His zeal and daring in fighting political opponents with their own weapons are too well remembered to need detail. Fortunately, corrupt practices and illegal acts at elections have been of late years largely diminished, partly by legislation and punishment, and partly by the improved moral conduct of the borough constituencies, though "Othello's occupation" may not yet have entirely vanished. None can question the fidelity of Mr. Coppock's service to his political clients, and his word was invariably relied upon by opponents in all arrangements and "compromises." Mr. Coppock entered the electioneering arena as an avowed partizan of the Liberal party. His best friends could not approve all his acts, but he had a universal credit for ability and integrity in his representation of partizans. His self-reliance and indomitable courage constantly involved him in difficulties, and he often taxed too severely his physical and mental powers. Indeed, his professional over-exertion in the numerous election committees of the last session probably shortened his life. He acted as manager of sometimes four committees sitting on the same day; sometimes singly concerned for sitting members and petitioners, or acting as agent for country parties. It was also in the spring and summer of this year that, unfortunately involved as a shareholder and leading director in the Surrey Gardens, he had the additional anxiety on his mind of that unfortunate speculation, and with an abridged leisure for attention to the interests of himself and co-proprietors. Receiving last August his appointment as County Courts' Treasurer, and being therefore in a public official capacity, he most acutely felt the public reflections he incurred in common with his brother directors,—and the more so, because he admitted only his lack of judgment, denying all imputation on his character as an honest man. Certainly he was the largest creditor and loser by the failure of the company. Thus oppressed in body and mind, nature gave way under severe pressure.

Perhaps the best tribute to the memory of this peculiar public man (and we do not record his unexpected death as that of a private individual), is the fact that in private fortune he made no gain by his singular and busy political career. He had arranged to retire from business. His estate will probably realise a small independence, and one really earned by his more natural business as a solicitor. His death will be regretted by many personal friends, and his loss to the "party" may never be fully supplied. He was a man *sui generis*, and politics were his calling and his pleasure. Probably our future electoral system will never create, nor need, a second James Coppock.—*Times.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

In hospital, Lucknow, the Rev. *Henry Stedman Polehampton*, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1848, Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, Curate of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, and recently Chaplain to the Residency of Lucknow, brother to the Rev. E. T. W. Polehampton, Perpetual Curate of Great Bricet, Suffolk. The deceased had been unwearied in his ministerial functions, in visiting the sick and wounded, and cheering the faint during their lingering imprisonment in the Residency, and he had not shrunk from taking up arms in their extremity; in one of their repulses of the enemy he received a shot through the body, from the effect of which he died in hospital. It was mentioned in some of the earlier accounts, that Mr. Polehampton was performing divine service in the church, which is within the enclosure of the Residency, when the news of the mutiny reached the congregation, many of whom left the church, but Mr. Polehampton continued the service to its close. The deceased was a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and afterwards Curate of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and the "Shrewsbury Chronicle" states that very many of his relatives and friends will acutely feel his loss, for during the period of his ministerial duties there, he won the esteem and affection of all classes; and at his departure for India, some two years ago, they testified their regard by presenting him with a handsome testimonial.

Dec. 1. At Bungay, Suffolk, aged 44, the Rev. *Arthur George Hogarth*, B.A. 1838, Queen's College, Oxford, Curate of Great Redisham.

Dec. 16. The Rev. *Robert Steele*, second son of Sir Parker Steele, bart., Rector of Mundsley (1817), and Trimingham (1810), Norfolk.

Dec. 17. At Wells, aged 79, the Rev. *Peter Lewis Parfitt*, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802, Balliol College, Oxford, Rector of Allerton (1814), and Minor Canon of Wells.

Dec. 19. At Cotmanhay, the Rev. *E. William Symons*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Cotmanhay (1846), Derbyshire.

Dec. 20. Suddenly, on his return to his residence, Cherry-tree-hall, Chatham, after officiating at the usual morning service, aged 56, the Rev. *E. D. Hollick*.

At the Vicarage, Langtoft, the Rev. *Charles Tomblin*, B.A. 1825, M.A 1828, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Vicar of Langtoft (1835), and of Walcot (1828), Lincolnshire.

Dec. 21. At Bath, aged 101, the Rev. *Hugh Totty*, D.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, chaplain to his late Majesty George the Fourth, Rector of Etchingham, and Vicar of Fairlight, in the co. of Sussex, last surviving brother of the late Adm. Totty, of Holywell, Flintshire.

At Southsea, Hants, aged 81, the Rev. *Richard Pennell*, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1819, Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

The Rev. *Mr. Spiller*, Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Crewe.

Dec. 22. Aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Lowe*, Rector of St. Paul's, Warrington.

Dec. 23. At the Manor-house, Frenchay, the Rev. *John Surtees*, B.A., 1806, M.A. 1808, formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Bristol (1821).

At the Vicarage, Whitby, aged 69, the Rev. *William Long*, Vicar of Lythe (1826), Yorkshire.

Dec. 25. Aged 60, the Rev. *Robert Abercrombie Denton*, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1839, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Rector of Stower-Provost *w.* Todbere, Dorset (1844).

At the Rectory, aged 68, the Rev. *Richard Kitchingham*, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814, formerly Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, Rector of Patrington (1838), Yorkshire, and a Magistrate of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Dec. 26. At Thorverton, Devon, aged 69, the Rev. *James Duke Coleridge*, B.C.L. 1821, D.C.L. 1835, Balliol College, Oxford, Vicar of Thorverton (1839), and Prebendary of Exeter (1824), and one of the proctors representing the clergy of the diocese in convocation. "The rev. gentleman was the eldest son of James Coleridge, esq., of Heath's-court, Ottery St. Mary, brother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, and nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the celebrated poet."

Dec. 28. At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Charles Philip Lawson*, B.A. 1854, Balliol College, Oxford, late Assistant Curate at St. John's, Cheltenham.

Dec. 29. At the Vicarage, aged 64, the Rev. *William Coles Bennett*, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819, Queen's College, Oxford, Vicar of Corsham (1832), Wilts, Hon. Canon of Bristol (1847), Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Methuen, and for more than twenty-five years Vicar of the above parish.

Dec. 31. At Clapham, aged 58, the Rev. *Robert Frost*, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, late Clerical Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and previously Perpetual Curate of St. Matthias, Salford, Manchester.

At Munich, aged 54, the Rev. *Humphrey Pountney*, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828, Queen's College, Oxford, Vicar of St. John's, Wolverhampton (1831).

Lately, at his residence, College-green, Gloucester, aged 83, the *Ven. Henry Wetherell*, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, B.D. 1817, formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, Prebendary of Gloucester (1825), Rector of Kentchurch (1818), and of Thruxton (1799), Hereford, and formerly Archdeacon of Hereford.

Jan. 1. At Gainsborough, aged 49, the Rev. *James Henry Willan*, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1836, St. John's College, Cambridge, Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, and Vicar of Bole (1837), Notts, fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Willan, Rector of Irnham, and Vicar of Carly, and formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 12th Wrangler in an arduous year.

The Rev. *John Larkins Garden*, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Perpetual Curate of Flamstead, Hertfordshire.

At Rossdroit Rectory, aged 67, the Rev. *James Morgan Stubbs*.

Aged 69, the Rev. *Richard Southcott Hallett*, Vicar of Axmouth.

At Bardsley, aged 41, the Rev. *Arthur Hyde Hulton*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Jan. 2. Aged 38, the Rev. *Seth William Stevenson*, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1845, St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

At the Vicarage, aged 87, the Rev. *Thomas William Brereton*, Vicar of Framsden (1812), Suffolk.

The Rev. *Robert Hodgson Fowler*, Vicar of Rollestone, and late minor canon of Southwell, within four days of 60 years of age.

At South Creake, aged 58, the Rev. *Henry Goggs*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, Christ's College, Cambridge, Vicar of South Creake (1824), Norfolk.

Jan. 4. At Colchester, the Rev. *George Willcock*, M.A. (B.A. 1824), Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of West Mersea (1851), Essex, only surviving brother of John William Willcock, esq., Q.C.

Jan. 5. At Leamington, aged 84, the Rev. *William Raine*, Rector of Widford (1812), Gloucestershire, and Perpetual Curate of Swinbrook (1838), Oxfordshire, for many years magistrate for the county of Oxford.

At the Vicarage, Ilminster, aged 75, the Rev. *John Hawkes Miles*.

Jan. 6. At Lavenham, the Rev. *Thomas Bligh*, late Curate of Hawstead.

Jan. 10. At the Vicarage, aged 60, the Rev. *Robert Hodgson Fowler*, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1825, Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Rolleston, (1841), Notts, and late minor Canon of Southwell.

Jan. 11. At Tenby, aged 51, the Rev. *James Guillemard*, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1834, late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, Vicar of Kirtlington, (1838), Oxfordshire.

Jan. 15. At Llysdinam, Breconshire, aged 83, the Ven. *R. Venables*, Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

Jan. 22. At his residence, Eaton-place, aged 67, the Rev. Sir H. *Dukinfield*, bart., formerly Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 19. At Humeerpoor, by the mutineers, Thomas Kirkman Loyd, esq., Bengal C.S.

July 9. At Lucknow, aged 27, Lieut. A. J. Dashwood, 48th B.N.I., eldest son of Lieut., Col. A. W. Dashwood, of Shenley Grange, Herts; also, *Aug.* 19, aged 11 months, Herbert John Garrett, second son of the late Lieut. A. J. Dashwood.

July 15. At Cawnpore, Lieut. David Henderson, 10th B.N.I.

Aug. 11. At Wanganui, New Zealand, Duncan Bazalgette, esq., Capt. in H. M's. 65th Regt.

Aug 22. At Lucknow, aged 29, Mary Louisa, wife of Capt. Theophilus Green, 48th B.N.I., and eldest dau. of the Rev. W. E. Stevens, Rector of Salford, Oxon.

Sept. 12. At Delhi, having been previously wounded eight times during the siege, aged 34, Capt. Robert C. H. B. Fagan, fourth son of the late Major-Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B.

Sept. 20. At Lucknow, aged 26, Robert Henry Bartrum, Assistant Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., 3rd Oude Infantry.

At Lucknow, Charles Wade Crump, Lieut. Madras Attillery, son of the Rev. C. C. Crump, Rector of Halford.

Sept. 25. Before Lucknow, aged 50, Lieut.-Col. F. R. Bazely, of the Bengal Artillery, son of the late Capt. Henry Bazely, R.N.

Sept. 27. At Delhi, aged 23, Ensign Henry Rigby, Sappers and Miners, eldest son of Major Rigby, Bengal Engineers.

Oct. 9. At Asuension, Paraguay, John Johnston, M.D., late of Old Burlington-st., London, son of the late Mr. Alexander Johnston, of Edinburgh, and of Mrs. Johnston, 16, Dover-st., Piccadilly, London.

Oct. 16. At Simla, Louisa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Greathed, H. M.'s 8th Regt., of Uddens-house, Dorset, and dau. of the late Rev. Francis Hartwell, Vicar-general of the Isle of Man.

Oct. 17. At Ghazeepore, Capt. the Hon. Edwd. Plantagenet Hastings, 32nd N.I., third son of Hans Francis, 12th Earl of Huntingdon.

Oct. 25. At Korana Vontein, Cape of Good Hope, aged 27, Annie, the wife of T. W. Vowe, esq., of Hallaton, Leicestershire.

Oct. 26. At the High-school, Hobart Town, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. F. W. Quilter.

Oct. 28. At Jacobabad, Upper Scinde, aged 25, Lieut. Thomas William Hicks, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hicks, H.E.I.C.S.

Oct. 29. At Simla, aged 24, Lieut. Edward Salwey, B.H.A., eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Salwey, Vicar of Oswestry.

Suddenly, at Moulmein, Burmah, through taking, by fatal mistake, a couple of strychnine pills, intended for poisoning some Pariah dogs, aged 35, James C. K. Bond, esq., youngest son of Col. Bond, late of the Madras Artillery.

Oct. 30. At Barrackpore, near Calcutta, Marian, second dau. of Gen. Sir John Bennett Hearsey, K.C.B., H.E.I.C.S.

Oct. 31. Lieut. G. N. N. Faithfull, H.M.'s 75th Regt.

At Rajmahat, East Indies, aged 30, F. S. Mudge, esq., Resident Engineer, East India Railway.

Nov. 3. At Shanghai, aged 52, Thomas Chay Beale, esq., Portuguese Consul, and Vice-Consul for the Netherlands; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and of the Portugese Order of Christ.

Nov. 5. At Seroor, Augusta, wife of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Tapp.

Nov. 6. At Calcutta, aged 42, Edward Thomas Colvin, of the Bengal C.S., youngest son of the late James Colvin, esq.

Nov. 9. At Mymensing, Bransby H. Cooper, B.C.S., eldest son of the late Bransby B. Cooper, New-st., Spring-gardens.

In action, at Dunchooa, in Behar, Lieut. Frederick Blackall Boyd, son of Robert Boyd, of Plaistow-lodge, Bromley.

Nov. 12. Near Mehidpore, Frank Samwell, Lieut. and Adjut. of the 2nd Regt. of Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.

Nov. 13. At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 47, Charles Eugène Bazire, esq.

Nov. 14. At the Royal-hotel, Madras, 17 days after giving birth to a son, aged 23, Alicia Maria, wife of Cladius Harris, esq., 8th Light Cavalry, and only dau. of the late Walter Augustus Shirley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, and of Shirley, Derbyshire.

Nov. 15. At Trivandrum, Southern India, Sarah Downing, wife of the Rev. John Cox, Missionary at the above place, and eldest dau. of Joshua Harcombe Cuff, esq., of Marlborough-rd., St. John's-wood.

At Calcutta, Peter Alexander Young, esq., Capt. 3rd B.N.I., second son of the late John Young, esq., of Westridge, Isle of Wight.

Nov. 22. In the Fort of Neemuch, Richard Rich Wilford Brett, esq., Lieut. and Adjut. of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, and fifth surviving son of the late Rev. J. George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea.

Nov. 27. At Fort William, Calcutta, aged 35, Lieut.-Col. J. L. R. Rooke, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, commanding H.M.'s 19th Regiment.

Nov. 28. Before Cawnpore, aged 21, Edward Jordan, Lieut. in H.M.'s 34th Regt., third son of the late Rev. Gibbes Walker Jordan, Rector of Waterstock, Oxon.

Nov. 29. On board the Royal Mail steam-ship "Parana," on the passage from Jamaica to England, Thomas Foss, esq., 1st Class Staff Surgeon to the Forces.

Nov. 30. At the camp, Gyah, East Indies, aged 21, Theophilus James Taylor, of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, third son of the late Rev. George Taylor, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 4. At her residence, in New Orleans, aged 32, Louise Polk, wife of Morgan May, esq.

Dec. 5. At her residence, in Philadelphia, United States, aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Allenson, esq., formerly of Mecklenburgh-square, London.

At Church-rd., Kingsland, aged 79, Susanna Jolly; also, at the same place, on the 16th inst., aged 85, Mary Jolly, the last survivors of the family of Mr. Thomas Jolly, late of Botesdale, county of Suffolk.

At his residence, Warwick, Canada West, America, aged 35, Thomas Saxby, eldest son of Thos. Weeden, esq., of Hall-court, Ripe, Sussex.

Dec. 9. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 67, Lieut. Thomas Tribe, R.N.

Dec. 11. At Broadstairs, Miss Trecothick, eldest dau. of the late James Trecothick, esq., late of Addington-place, Surrey.

Aged 63, Mr. W. T. Moncrieff, well known as a dramatic author of considerable ability. Mr. Moncrieff was of late years a Brother of the Charterhouse.

Dec. 13. At St. Andrew's, N.B., aged 77, Wm. Arnott, esq., formerly Paymaster-Gen. to H.M.'s Forces in Ceylon.

At Easingwold, aged 87, Rachel, dau. of the late Rev. William Whytehead, M.A., Vicar of Atwick.

At Foster-pk., the residence of her son, Capt. Blake Foster, the Hon. Mrs. Blake Foster, widow of the late Francis Blake Foster, esq., of Knockmoy Abbey, co. Galway, Ireland, and second dau. of the late Lord Ffrench.

At Oxford, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. Henry Anstey, curate of St. Mary-the-Virgin, in that city.

At Brompton, aged 68, John Hughes, esq., of Donnington-priory, Berks. He was the son of "old Mr. Hughes," long the Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and of "good Mrs. Hughes," known to every reader of Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott," and of the "Life of Southey," by his son. Sir Walter has introduced his name into the notes on "Quentin Durward;" and but a week before he died he had published a new and greatly-enlarged edition of the Boscobel Tracts, relating to the escape of King Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester. Recent magazine readers will remember him as "Buller of Brasenose;" and readers of a remoter date will remember the publication of his famous song, "The Small Coal Man," an attack on Lord Durham, long attributed to both Theodore Hook and Mr. Ingoldsby Barham, and worthy of either.

Dec. 14. At Brentwood, aged 33, Joseph Nalder, esq.

At the Vicarage, Stainton-by-Langworth, Eliza, wife of the Rev. George Ellis.

At Ardachy, Inverness, Thos. Gillespie, esq.

At Eaton-rd., Chester, aged 65, Thomas Warrington, esq., late of Tranmere-hall.

At Marlee-house, Perthshire, Capt. Simon Macqueen, 60th Rifles and 44th Foot, J. P. for Inverness-shire.

At Carlisle, aged 87, Eleanor, widow of the Rev. John Fawcett.

Dec. 15. At New-st., Spring-gardens, aged 81, the Dowager Lady Barrow, widow of Sir John Barrow, bart.

At Mobberley-hall, Cheshire, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Jacob Meek, late 94th Regt.

At Brompton, aged 84, Sir Geo. Cayley, bart.

At an advanced age, Lady Littledale, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Littledale.

At Oswestry, Captain Hyde John Clarke, R.N., formerly of Hyde-hall, Cheshire, and for many years an active magistrate in that district.

At Paris, Marianne, wife of John Cortazzi, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Thos. Hornby, esq., of Kirkham, Lancashire.

At Crowborough, aged 69, Anne Turner, wife of the Rev. John Jarvis Wm. Turner, M.A., chaplain of Crowborough.

Daniel Gilchrist, esq., of Ospisdale, Sutherlandshire.

A tNewport-st., Stonehouse, aged 84, Thomas Morgan, pensioner R.N. The deceased belonged to the "Leander," 50 guns, Capt. Thompson, the ship which was sent home by Lord Nelson with the account of the glorious battle; but on her voyage she met with the French man-of-war "Genereuse," Captain Jolly, 74 guns, and 700 men, and, after a severe and close action for six hours,

the British ship was obliged to surrender to the superior force of the enemy.

Dec. 16. At Milborne St. Andrew, aged 71, William Simmonds, esq., late President of the Milborne Farmers' Club.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Agnes Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Reid, esq., of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At his residence, Howland-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 68, Samuel Reynolds, esq., solicitor.

Mary, wife of the Rev. G. A. H. Ashe, Incumbent of Wilton, Lancashire, and eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Pickering, Vicar of Mackworth, Yorkshire.

The wife of S. Burgess, esq., of Westbrook-house, Lydd.

Dec. 17. At Carluke, N. B., aged 100 years and 6 months, Mrs. Rodger. The day of her birth is not fixed by written evidence, but she was baptized at Carstairs on the 15th of May, 1757 (old style); and, according to a story she used to relate, she was only five days old when taken to church for baptism. Though ultimately blind, and feeble in body, her mental faculties were retained to the close of her life.

At Ipswich, aged 19, Elizabeth, second dau. of Capt. Thomas Rands.

At Radipole, near Weymouth, aged 82, Mary Orkney Newenham, relict of Burton Newenham, esq., of Dublin, and dau. of the late Sir Vigors Burdett, bart.

At Derby, aged 83, Millicent, relict of John Gisborne, esq., and last surviving dau. of the late Col. Cole, of Radborne.

At Guilford, Barbara, wife of Joseph L. B. Buckland, esq., and eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Pitman, of Oulton-hall, Norfolk.

The wife of Nathaniel Wheatcroft, esq., sen., of Cromford.

At Surbiton, Surrey, aged 48, John Drew, esq., Ph. D., F.R.A.S., late of Southampton.

At Shepperton, aged 76, Ann, dau. of the late John Russell, esq., R.A.

Dec. 18. At Wokingham, Berks, aged 89, Edward Horne, esq.

Dec. 19. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Lady Napier, wife of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., M.P.

At Charlton, Kent, Cordelia, wife of Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H., Royal Engineers.

At Norfolk-sq., Hyde-park, aged 40, Wm. Salmon Lucas, youngest son of the late Rev. Gibson Lucas, of Filby-house, Norfolk.

At his residence, Albert-ter., Deal, aged 79, William Boys, esq.

Dec. 20. Aged 77, Sir Alexander Dixie, bart., of Bosworth-park. The deceased baronet served with distinction at Trafalgar, had assisted at the capture and destruction of twenty-three sail of the line, had been once shipwrecked, twice imprisoned, and twice wounded in battle. The title and estates will be inherited by his son, Alexander Beaumont Churchill, M.D, of Bognor.

Intelligence reached Dublin at a late hour this evening of the death of Mr. Justice Jackson. A more humane judge never adorned the Irish bench. The "Freeman's Journal," in announcing the event, says,—"In the earlier part of his career, Joseph Devonshire Jackson was a politician well known for the strength and depth of his Tory principles; but, on his elevation to the bench, all his old prejudices and party feelings were merged, and he dispensed justice with an impartiality, and, in its more penal forms, with a clemency which won for him the approbation of all. Mr. Justice Jackson was not far from his eightieth year, having been called to the bar in the Michaelmas term of 1808."

At his residence, Lark-hill, Worcester, aged 72, Rear-Admiral H. B. Powell.

At Belmont, Bath, the residence of his mother, aged 31, Alexander Johnstone Leech, esq., youngest son of the late Capt. Thomas W. Leech, H.E.I.C. Maritime Service.

At the Rectory, Northborough, Sarah Anne, wife of the Rev. W. A. White, and fourth dau. of Joseph Anderson, esq., of Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park.

At his residence, Bath, aged 42, W. Cater Denby, esq.

At Funchal, Fanny, wife of John Park, esq., of Madeira.

Aged 63, Robert Bridge, esq., Lorton-hall, Cumberland.

At Westbrook, Teignmouth, aged 68, Charlotte Susannah, eldest dau. of the late Pierce Joseph Taylor, esq., West Ogwell-house.

Dec. 21. In Broad-st., Oxford, Mary Hariott, widow of the Right Rev. Charles Lloyd, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford.

At Elston-house, near Salisbury, Stephen Mills, esq.

At his residence, Park-place, Paddington-green, London, aged 67, William Moore, esq.

At Canterbury, aged 56, Mr. Henry Ward, Bookseller, proprietor of the "Kentish Gazette."

At 30, Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 59, Samuel Ashwell, esq., M D.

At East Coates-house, Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Macdowell, widow of Lord Cockburn.

At Newick, Sussex, aged 28, Elizabeth Maria Powell, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Baden Powell, Rector of Newick.

At his residence, Moray-pl., Edinburgh, James Buchanan, esq.

Dec. 22. At Portswood-lodge, near Southampton, aged 87, William Abbott, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Hants.

Wm. Thos. Strettell, esq., Lieut. R.N., second son of the late Edwd. Strettell, esq, Advocate-General to the E.I. Company at Calcutta.

At Claydon, near Ipswich, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Kirby, Royal Artillery.

Wm. Cottle, esq., of Prospect-cot., Beechencliff.

At Balruddery-house, David Edward, esq., of Balruddery.

Dec. 23. At Ilchester, aged 97, Wm. Good, esq., eldest brother of the late J. M. Good, esq., M.D., F.R.S., and nephew of the Rev. J. Mason, author of the treatise on "Self-Knowledge."

At Highams, Aythorp-roding, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Thos. Allaker Aldham, esq.

At Eye, Suffolk, aged 70, Seaman Ashford, esq.

In London, of bronchitis, Ann Pemberton, widow of the Rev. Sholto F. Pemberton, of the Bombay Establishment, and dau. of the late T. Cassin, esq., of Bristol.

At Leeds, aged 32, Mrs. Humble, relict of Joseph Humble, esq., of Middleton-hall, near Leeds.

At Southern-lodge, Brixton, W. Rogers, esq., architect.

At Highfield-terr., Sheffield, aged 65, Isabella Preston, dau. of the late Rev. Matthew Preston.

At Brigg, aged 21, Mary Ann Slater Owston, eldest dau. of Robert Owston, esq., of Brigg, Lincolnshire.

Aged 65, Mary Ann, wife of James Howell, esq., of Vincent-sq., Westminster.

Dec. 24. Suddenly, at Shalstone Rectory, near Buckingham, aged 70, Maria Marianne, widow of Jas. Gould, esq., of Knapp, Devonshire.

At Manchester, aged 65, Mr. Archibald Prentice. On Tuesday morning he was seized with paralysis, resulting from congestion of the brain. He was a native of Lanarkshire, being a descendant of the old Cameronians of that county. He went to Manchester about the year 1812, and being an ardent reformer, began at an early period to take an active part in the movements for political and social reforms. He was also an active promoter of local reforms, and as a writer in Cowdroy's "Manchester Gazette," and afterwards as proprietor and editor of the "Manchester Times," (from 1828 to 1847,) exercised considerable influence on the public mind. He was a most earnest advocate of Parliamentary reform; and, as a member of the Council of the

League, laboured with success for the repeal of the Corn-laws. On giving up his connection with the "Manchester Times," in 1847, his friends and admirers subscribed and purchased an annuity for him.

At Breedon, Leicestershire, aged 75, George Charlton, esq.

At Folkestone, aged 65, George Tudor, esq., of East Cowes-castle, Isle of Wight.

James Lindsay, esq., of Wormiston, Fifeshire.

At Hampton-wick, aged 76, Hannah, relict of the late George Handford, esq., of Mogadore, Walton-heath, Surrey.

At Brunswick-buildings, Weymouth, aged 84, John Mead, esq., late Storekeeper and Paymaster of H.M.'s Ordnance, Ceylon.

At Corfu, aged 22, Sarah Eleanor, third dau. of W. C. Wentworth, esq., of Australia.

Dec. 25. Aged 62, Rear-Adm. Edward Lecras Thornbrough.

At Florence, aged 71, Peter Francis Luard, esq., M.D., son of the late Peter John Luard, esq., of Blyborough-hall, Lincolnshire.

At Southernhay, aged 74, Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Walkey, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Cradock Glascott, Vicar of Hatherleigh.

At Westcombe-lodge, Wimbledon, Sir Frederick G. T. Foster, bart.

At Westwood, aged 23, John Henry, second son of Robert Steuart, esq., of Carfin.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 27, the Hon. Augusta Maude, youngest dau. of the late Viscount Hawarden.

At her residence in Harewood-sq., aged 77, Mrs. Ogilvie, of Garthmeilio, Denbighsh., relict of Gen. Ogilvie, and eldest dau. of the late Robert Watkin Wynne, M.P. for the co. of Denbigh.

At Ipswich, Wm. Henry Mayne, esq., M.D.

At Spring-gardens, aged 47, Thos. Tooke, jun., esq.

At the Priory, High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 76, John Stacey, esq.

At Whitchurch, Salop, aged 85, Anne Watson, widow of Ed. Barnes Watson, esq., R.N., late of Low-hall, Salop, and Lymington, Hants.

At Oxford, aged 77, Mary, widow of T. Ensworth, esq.

At Dorking, Surrey, aged 79, Jas. Cheesman, esq.

At Cambridge-ter., Hyde-pk., aged 52, Sophia Brydges Booth, widow of Wm. Booth, esq.

Dec. 26. At Beccles, Suffolk, Harriet, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Edw. Sharpin, late of Swaffham, Norfolk.

At Charlton-kings, near Cheltenham, aged 74, Lucy, widow of T. A. Gale, esq.

Aged 74, Thos. Seager Gundry, esq., of the Green, Marlborough.

At May-cottage, Sidmouth, aged 17, Stuart, fourth and last surviving son of Mrs. Richards, Bridge-house, Tiverton, and the late Charles Richards, esq.

At Tapley, Bishopsteignton, aged 79, William Rickards, esq.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, Jas. Grace, esq., late of Prince's-Risborough, Bucks.

At Upper-Harley-st., aged 32, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. J. W. Reeve.

Aged 75, Henry Drake, esq., late of Barnstaple, Devon.

Suddenly, at the Abbey of Mount St. Bernard, Charnwood Forest, Mr. Richard Hairby, the guest-master, known in the establishment as "Father Lawrence."

At her residence, aged 59, Mary Ann, wife of John Oubley, esq., of Walcot-place, Kennington.

Aged 71, Mercy, wife of Henry Peyron, esq., of the Russian Consulate General, and of Euston-rd.

At his country seat, Blairquhan, Ayr, aged 80, Sir David Hunter Blair, bart. His eldest son, the late Col. Jas. Hunter Blair, of the Fusilier Guards, and some time M.P. for Ayrshire, was killed at Inkermann, and the title has consequently devolved on his second son, now Sir Edw. Blair, formerly Lieut. in the 93rd Highlanders.

Dec. 27. Aged 63, John Hutton, esq., of Sowber-hill, Yorkshire, for many years a Deputy-Lieutenant for the North-Riding.

At Wharton, Cheshire, aged 60, John Armstrong, esq., late of Audlem, in that county.

At Chester, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Hinton Ford, second son of the late James Hilton, esq., of Pennington-hall, and Maston, Lancashire, and brother of the late Samuel C. Hilton, esq., of Shooter's-hill, near Doncaster.

At Upfield, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, aged 57, E. Bullock, esq., late Common Serjeant of the city of London.

At South Wraxhall-lodge, Wilts, aged 81, Mrs. Arabella Ann Caroline Jenny Pigott, only dau. of the late Chas. Pigott, esq., formerly a Captain in the Guards, and niece of the late Sir Jonathan Cope, bart., and of the late Mrs. Heneage, of Compton Bassett, Wilts.

At the residence of her son, Nelson-pl., aged 87, Ann, relict of W. Bowsher, esq., of Bristol.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 72, John Cambridge, esq., solicitor.

At Rearsby, aged 38, Sarah, wife of John Woodhouse Simpson, esq., barrister-at-law.

Dec. 28. Aged 82, Katherine, widow of Jeffery Grimwood, esq., late of Cressing Temple, Essex.

At Waltham-abbey, Essex, aged 47, John Jessopp Parnell, esq.

At Ardingly, Sussex, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Birch, widow of the Rev. Richard Birch, Rector of Widdington, Essex.

At the Butts, Coventry, aged 68, Daniel Kearney, esq., Deputy Commissary Gen.

Eliza, wife of Benjamin Bond, esq., of Sutton, Surrey.

At Battle, aged 86, Mary, relict of Charles Laurence.

At Gravesend, Kent, Mary, relict of Jerh. Lorkin, esq., of Basinghall-st., London.

At her residence, Church-st., Stoke Newington, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Neatby Haggar, esq., of Hertford.

At Albion-lodge, Hanley-castle, Worcestershire, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Henry Willan.

Dec. 29. At Dublin, aged 71, the Lady Anna de Burgh, sister of John, late Earl of Donoughmore.

Aged 68, Louisa Matilda Jane Crawford, wife of Matthew Crawford, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and younger dau. of the late Col. Montagu, the celebrated naturalist, of Lackham-hall, Wilts, and Knowle-house, near Kingsbridge.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 53, Mr. James Poppleton, alderman of that borough, and late of Seething-lane, London.

At Fairfield, near Lymington, aged 64, Sarah, widow of Ralph Allen Daniells, esq.

At Dover, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Smart, late Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gov. of Dover-castle.

In Chernocke-pl., Winchester, aged 43, Elizabeth Lavie, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Sir Thomas Lavie, K.C.B.

At Old Charlton, Kent, Sarah Ruffle, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Littell Tweed, esq., Boreham, Essex.

At Nice, Charlotte Lockhart, wife of James Baird, esq., of Auchmedden and Cambusdoon, and late Member for the Falkirk Burghs.

At Nelson-terr., Newport, Barnstaple, aged 84, Bartholomew Gidley, esq.

At Moray-pl., Glasgow, John Paul, esq.

At Victoria-square, Reading, aged 48, Charles Simonds, jun., esq., Banker.

Aged 82, John Hodgson, esq., of Bowls, Chigwell, Essex, and late of the Madras Civil Service.

Suddenly, at his residence, Sackville-st., aged 44, George Beatty Smyth, esq., M.D.

At Cheltenham, aged 91, Mary, relict of Wm. Archers, esq., of Tilsdown.

At his residence, Fitzwilliam-pl., Dublin, Rich. Sharp, esq., late of Apps-court, Surrey.

In Upper Canada, aged 24, Alfred Duff, esq., R.N.

Dec. 30. At Cockermouth-castle, aged 71, Leonora Lucinda, widow of Maj. George Marlay, of the 1st Royal Regiment.

At Pisa, aged 22, Florine, youngest dau. of Col. Sir William and Rady Rosalie Davison, of Swarland-park and Lanton, Northumberland.

At Alresford Rectory, aged 65, Elizabeth Stephens, wife of Lieut.-Gen. E. F. Waters, C.B.

At Malta, at the residence of her brother, Adm. Lord Lyons, Catharine, dau. of the late John Lyons, esq., of St. Austen's, Hants.

At Sandywell-park, near Cheltenham, aged 61, Annie Scammel, wife of Samuel Hitch, esq., M.D.

At Ainslie-pl., Edinburgh, Isabella, youngest dau. of Lord Ivory.

At Southampton, Cecilia Ridge, wife of Jaffray Sceales, esq , and dau. of the late Major Philip Codd, of Kensington.

At Knapton, aged 85, Hannah, relict of George Robinson, esq., of Knapton-house.

At his residence, St. Peter's-terr., Hammersmith, aged 81, W. Filley, esq.

At Brighton, aged 65, George Filder, esq., late of H dshrove.

At Blythswood-sq., Glasgow, William Davie, esq., LL.D., one of the Town-Clerks of Glasgow.

At his residence, Bayham-terr., Camden New Town, John Rowlison Pretty, esq., M.D., only son of William Pretty, esq., Mornington-road, Regent's-park.

Dec. 31. At her residence, New Ormond-st., Queen-sq., Isabel, eldest dau. of the late John Christie, esq., of Stirling, N.B.

At his residence, Mortimer-st., Cavendish-sq., London, aged 73, Robert Skynner, esq.

At his residence, Fishponds, near Bristol, aged 65, Mr. William Lawes, Paymaster R.N. The deceased had seen much service, having entered the navy in 1809. He sailed under Capt. Sir G. Back, in his Arctic expedition.

Suddenly, at Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., aged 38, Lucy South, wife of George Alexander Osborne.

At Harlsey-hall, near Northallerton, aged 63, Catherine Grace, wife of John Charles Maynard, esq., of Harlsey-hall.

At his residence, the Mall, Cahir, co. Tipperary, aged 55, Capt. James Fagan, late Paymaster of the Depot Battalion of Walmer.

At his residence, Anfield-lodge, Liverpool, aged 35, James Smith, jun., esq., son of James Smith, esq., of Greenock.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 81, John Tyrrell, esq.

At his son's residence, at Havant, aged 84, Sir James Fellowes, M.D., F.R S. He was the third son of Dr. William Fellowes, whose profession he adopted. He served with the army on the Continent in 1794, and afterwards in the Peninsula, rendering by his professional avocations great service at Barossa, for which he received the war-medal and one clasp. He was also at the siege of Cadiz, under Lord Lynedoch. In consideration of his services generally, but especially during a pestilential fever at Gibraltar in 1804-5, he was knighted by George III. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was appointed inspector-general in the medical department of the army in 1813.

Lately, at Shanghai, Mr. Beal, one of the Medicii of that place. He had (says the China correspondent of the "Times") accumulated an enormous fortune without contracting the limits of a most lavish expenditure.

At their residence in London, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington, formerly of Cheltenham. The "Cheltenham Examiner" gives the following particulars:—"On the morning in question Mr. Carrington was found dead in his bedroom, having been struck by apoplexy, and the intelligence being incautiously and abruptly communicated to his lady, she, too, was seized with apoplectic symptoms, and died the same evening. Mr. Carrington was formerly in the Ceylon Civil Service, and latterly had resided for many years in Cheltenham, where he occupied a good position in society, and was much respected A few years ago one of his daughters was married to Mr. Omwell Lloyd Evans, of this town, and her conduct has since formed the subject of numerous investigations in courts of law. The unhappy stigma attached to these proceedings induced her parents to leave Cheltenham and remove to London, where their death occurred within a few hours of each other, under the melancholy circumstances above narrated. It is more than probable that the daughter's unhappy position, and the anxiety caused by her approaching appearance in the witness-box, were the proximate causes of the final catastrophe. Mr. Carrington at the time of his death was in his seventy-third year, Mrs. Carrington being some 17 years his junior.

M. Charles Legrange, the well-known Red Republican, has just died at the Hague, after a long and painful illness. He, it will be remembered, played a leading part in the insurrection at Lyons in the reign of Louis Phillippe, and it is believed that it was he who, in the events of February, 1848, fired the pistol on the Boulevard des Capucines, which led to the killing of a number of people by the soldiers,—which act, it may be remembered, precipitated the revolution, the dead having been placed on carts and publically paraded on the Boulevards amidst cries of "Vengeance!" When the Republic w s established he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and was subsequently returned by the 12th arrondissement of Paris to the Legislative Assembly. After the *coup-d'état* of December, 1851, he was exiled, and remained in exile till his death.

In Dublin, Mr. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Assist.-Barrister, co. Kilkenny, and a well-known participator in former political events in Ireland.

At Portnall-park, Anne, wife of Col. Bisse Challoner. She was eldest dau. of the late Nicholas Loftus Tottenham, of Glenfarne-hall, co. Leitrim, and cousin to the late Marquis of Ely.

At Wiesbaden, aged 80, Prince Ernest d'Aremberg.

At Dawlish, the Lady Mallett Vaughan, dau. of Wilmot, first Earl of Lisburne.

Jan. 1. At his residence, Dawlish, aged 84, Thomas Lyddon Edwards, esq.

At Brighton, Capt. Geo. Clarke Hurdis, R.N.

At his residence, Waltham-cross, aged 76, Rich. Dyson, esq.

Suddenly, at Camberwell, aged 81, John Jarvis, esq., late of Dunstable.

Aged 34, Harriet Ann, wife of John Evans, esq., of Nash Mills, Herts, and dau. of John Dickinson, esq., of Abbot's-hill.

Jan. 2. At the residence of his brother, Brockham Warren, Betchworth, Surrey, aged 52, Wm. Hackblock, esq., M.P. for Reigate. He was for many years a merchant in the city, but retired from business in 1855. He was returned to Parliament in April last as "an ardent Reformer, and supporter of Lord Palmerston's general policy."

At Cambridge, aged 70, Mr. Charles Orridge, the well-known chemist and druggist, and many years a magistrate of the borough.

At her residence, Cadogan-pl., aged 76, Sarah Frances, relict of Major-Gen. Wm. Roome, of the Bombay Army, and dau. of the late David Shakespear, esq., of Jamaica.

At Fermoy, co. Cork, Mary, wife of Brevet-Major Deshon, 48th Regt.

Jan. 3. At Lara, Kildare, Æneas Macdonnell, esq. He occupied, for a considerable period, a conspicuous place in Irish politics, and was for many years agent of the Irish Roman Catholic body in England during the struggle for emancipation.

Aged 54, Mary, relict of John Taylor Lawton, esq., Wirksworth.

Alexander Henry, son of Alexander Hamilton Robson, esq., Adjutant of the 3rd West York Militia.

At Vyvyan-terr., Clifton, aged 57, Mary, relict of Wm. Courtis, esq., of Semington, Wilts.

At Knottingley, very suddenly, aged 67, Wm. Bywater, esq., M.D.

At Mountfleury, near Cannes, aged 72, Mary Ann, widow of Thomas Crookenden, esq., of Rushford-lodge, Suffolk.

At Camden-st., Plymouth, aged 77, John Kent, esq.

At Berkeley-sq., Bristol, Anna Maria, relict of Jas. C. Prichard, M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy, and dau. of the late Dr. Estlin, of Bristol.

Aged 40, Elizabeth, wife of George Winchester, esq., of Northfleet, Kent.

Jan. 4. At Cape-hill, Smethwick, John Henderson, esq., of the late firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co.

At Godstone, Surrey, aged 30, Edward, youngest son of C. McNiven, esq., of Perryfield, Oxted.

At Royal-crescent, Bath, aged 61, Mrs. G. H. Cox, widow of Capt. G. Hamilton Cox.

At Thearne, near Beverley, aged 56, George Barkworth, esq.

At Guildford, Surrey, aged 43, Louis Joseph Batty Buckland, esq.

Jan. 5. At Smyrna, Robert Jeans, esq., late H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Catania.

At Hardway, near Gosport, aged 53, W. L. Browne, Commander, R.N.

At Hotham-house, East-Riding of Yorkshire, aged 65, John Edward Brooke, esq.

At Pewsey, Wilts, Georgiana Hawkins, wife of the Rev. Joseph S. Hilliard, Curate of Pewsey.

Suddenly, Emma, wife of William May, esq., of Deansfield-villa, Romsey.

At Somerton, aged 87, Mrs. Dorothy Prisk, relict of Richard Prisk, esq., of Radipole, Dorset.

At Woodborough, aged 73, John Wells, esq.

Aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Comyn, esq., of Marlborough-pl., St. John's-wood, and Lincoln's-inn-fields, and eldest dau. of Edward Wilkinson, esq., of Dorset-sq.

At Crow-hill, near Mansfield, aged 63, John Edward Brodhurst, esq.

At Priory-road, Kilburn, aged 60, Keturah, widow of Capt. John Metcalfe, H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 6. Aged 44, Capt. Charles Bentley, Commandant Inspector and Paymaster of the Pensioners in the Derby district.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Thomas Hompesch Christian, esq., Commander R.N., eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. Hood Hanway Christian, and grandson of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh Clobury Christian, K.B.; also, killed at Seelapore, in *June* last, George Jackson Christian, esq., B.C.S., one of the Commissioners for Oude, only surviving brother of the above; and at the same time and place, Sophia Raikes, his wife, and their only son Hompesch.

At his residence, Haccombe-house, near Exeter, aged 76, William Kingdon, esq.

At her residence, Mount Radford, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Miles, esq.

At Horbling, Lincolnshire, aged 80, Benjamin Smith, esq.

In Oxford-terr., Eliza, widow of J. Amphlett, esq., of Clent-house, Worcestershire, and eldest dau. of the late Benjamin Benyon, esq., many years M.P. for Stafford.

At Liverpool-house, Dover, the residence of her sister, Mrs. James Majoribanks, Louisa Goodyar, fourth dau. of the late Rev. George Dinely Goodyar, Rector of Otterden, Kent.

At Kew, aged 88, Charles Worrell, esq., third son of the late Jonathan Worrell, esq., of Juniper-hall, Mickleham, Surrey.

At his residence, Berners-st., Oxford-st., aged 55, James Erat, esq.

At his residence, Boreham-road, Warminster, aged 66, William Richard Taylor, esq.

Jan. 7. At West Harling Rectory, aged 29, Louisa Pole, wife of the Rev. O. M. Ridley, and youngest dau. of William Stuart, esq., of Aldenham-abbey, Herts.

At Rottingdean, near Brighton, Lady Corry, widow of Rear-Adm. Armar Lowry Corry.

At Coltishall, Emilia, widow of the Rev. Vincent E. Eyre, Rector of Cranwich, Norfolk.

At Wellingborough, aged 66, Joseph Keep, esq.

At Albany-house, Kent-road, aged 64, Thomas Walton, esq.

At Norland-sq., aged 60, Mary, relict of J. W. G. Rogers, esq., of Alvediston.

At Park-sq., Leeds, Lucy Helen, wife of Chas. Chadwick, M.D.

At Bromsgrove, aged 91, John Adams, esq.

At Montpelier-road, Peckham, aged 67, Joseph Harris, esq., of the Stamp-office.

Jan. 8. At Court Lees, near Canterbury, aged 70, William Hyder, esq., a Deputy-Lieut., and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent.

At Wyelands, near Chepstow, aged 73, Hannah Withers, last surviving dau. of John Clark, esq., of Preshute, Wilts.

In Grosvenor-sq., London, aged 77, William Wigram, esq.

At Chichester, aged 84, James Gates, esq.

At Clifton, Elizabeth Dennistoun, wife of the Rev. W. W. Gibbon.

At Asfield-court, Gloucestershire, aged 85, Sophia, widow of T. Fulljames, esq.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 74, Thomas Collett, last surviving son of the late Rev. Peter Collett, Rector of Denton, Sussex.

At Southsea, Hants, aged 84, Jane, relict of Thomas Harben, esq., of Corsica-hall, Seaford, Sussex.

At Brunswick-sq., Camberwell, aged 50, Meyer Nathan, esq.

At Fitzroy-sq., aged 68, Edward Griffith, esq., F.R.S., for many years one of the Masters of H. M.'s Court of Common Pleas.

Jan. 9. At Trafalgar-house, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Sarah Goodwin, widow of John Goodwin, esq., of Wycombe, Bucks. In the year 1831 this lady built and endowed Trinity Church, West Cowes, at her own expense.

At Dawlish, aged 92, Lady Mallet Vaughan, dau. of Wilmot, first Earl of Lisburne.

At his residence, Rose-villa, Bromley-common, Kent, aged 58, Ralph Nelson Rabett, esq., second son of the late John Rabett, esq., solicitor, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

At Rome, aged 61, William Thomas Petre, last surviving son of the late Hon. George William Petre.

At Bordeaux, suddenly, aged 68, Mary Dunkin, wife of Thomas Dunkin, esq., of the house of Thos. Dunkin and Son, of Bordeaux and Madras.

At her mother's residence, Lochnell-cottage, Northchurch, Anna Eliza Grenville, youngest dau. of the late Archibald Campbell, esq., of Lochnell, Argyleshire, and late of the Mount, Harrow.

At his residence, Tackley-park, Oxfordshire, aged 39, William Evetts, esq.

At Clifton, aged 73, Margaret, second dau. of the late Joseph Mills, esq., of West Glanton, Northumberland.

At Aylsham, Norfolk, Elizabeth, youngest surviving dau. of the late Ven. John Bedingfeld Collyer, Archdeacon of Norwich.

John Stewart Allen, physician and superintendent, Joint-Counties Lunatic Asylum, Abergavenny, formerly resident physician St. Marylebone Infirmary.

At Upper-Eaton-st., aged 68, Lieut.-Col. James Stewart. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased had formerly served in the Peninsular and in the Burmese wars. He had, however, for the last four years resided in Upper-Eaton-st., and for some time past had been of very eccentric habits. At one time, imagining that some one was following him,

he went to Scotland-yard for protection, had double bolts placed on the door of his bedroom, to prevent, as he said, any one murdering him. Some further evidence having been given, in which it was stated that the deceased had about four years back been seen by Dr. Sutherland as to the state of his mind, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed his life by shooting himself while in a state of temporary insanity."

Jan. 10. At Kiplin-hall, Yorkshire, the residence of the Countess Tyrconnell, Mary, wife of Lieut. Edwin Lipscomb, R.N., and eldest dau. of the late Dansey Dansey, esq., of Brinsop, Herefordshire.

At East-hill-pl., Hastings, aged 73, Seth Thomas, esq., late chief clerk of the Ordnance.

At his residence, Circus, Bath, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Smelt, C.B., Col. 37th Regt. This gallant officer entered the service as Cornet, on the 16th of March, 1798, and had, therefore, nearly completed 60 years of military service. He served in the American war, and was present at the taking of Plattsburg, storm and capture of Oswego, action of Lundy's Lane, storming of Fort Erie, where he was severely and dangerously wounded. He was also in the Burmese war of 1824-25-26; and was present at the capture of Rangoon, and other actions in Ava. Within the last few years he held commands in Ceylon and Madras. In 1851 General Smelt was appointed to the colonelcy of the 37th Regiment, which by his death is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Aged 79, Joseph White, esq., of Apollo-buildings, Walworth.

At his house in Canonbury-sq., aged 89, John Thody Burkitt, esq.

At Little-Hampton, Sussex, Harriet Laing Wier, widow of Lieut.-Col. Wier, of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment.

Aged 77, William Slade, esq., of Walcot-pl., Lambeth, and Halsteads, Yorkshire, and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Surrey.

At his house, Carlton-hill-villas, Holloway, aged 59, William Drayner, esq., late of the H. E. I. Company's Maritime Service.

Aged 65, Edmund Wakefield Meade-Waldo, esq., of Stonewall-park and Hever, Kent.

At Blackdales, Largs, William James, eldest son of Robert Graham, esq., of Brooksby Largs, N.B.

Jan. 11. At Chilfrome, aged 78, Ezekiel Pope, esq.

At Sherborne, aged 53, J. P. Willmott, esq.

At Clifton, from the accidental discharge of a gun, aged 32, Frederick William Howard, a partner in the firm of Henderson and Howard, solicitors, Bristol.

At Roby-hall, Hannah, eldest surviving dau. of John Moss, esq., Otterspool, Liverpool.

An accident happened at the Thelwall station of the Warrington and Stockport Railway on Monday night under singular circumstances. A Mr. Knowles was proceeding to the above station, to take the train from Warrington to Manchester. When within a short distance of the place he saw the train approaching, and began to run, so swiftly, it seems, that he was unable to stop himself, owing perhaps to his being destitute of one arm, and he plunged into the station and fell on the railway in front of the advancing engine before any one could catch hold of him. Before he could rise again the locomotive passed over both his legs, completely smashing the right limb below the calf, and tearing off the left foot. Notwithstanding these severe injuries, the unfortunate man appeared to be for the moment unconscious of them, for on the stoker running up to his assistance, Mr. Knowles held out his hand with some money, and requested the man to get him a ticket. Mr. Thompson, surgeon, was in the train, and promptly applied ligatures to the wounded parts, and the sufferer was removed to Lymm, when three other surgeons attended upon him; but he sank rapidly after his arrival there, and expired in little more than three hours after the accident.

At his residence, Turnham-green, aged 85, Richard Farden, esq.

At Chatham-place, Walworth, aged 75, John Pix, esq., late of Northiam, Sussex.

At the Coombe, near Penzance, aged 92, Thos. Bolitho, esq.

At Anlaby-house, Cheltenham, aged 83, Thos. Bodley, esq.

At Normanby-park, Lincolnshire, suddenly, Millicent Mary, wife of Col. Chaplin, of Montague-square.

At Bampton, aged 59, Robert North, esq.

At Somerby-hall, aged 86, Mary, widow of Edwyn Andrew Burnaby, esq., Baggrave-hall.

At Brighton, Mr. John Dodd. "He was a comic actor of no mean pretensions, and as a comic vocalist of the old school he had few, if any, compeers. Those who have heard his "Long Lawyer" or his "Irish Schoolmaster," and who have beheld the contortions of his face, and listened to his comic humour, will not soon forget him. His characters were Benjamin Bowbell in the "Illustrious Stranger," and Paul Pry. John Dodd was a great favourite with the Royal establishment at Brighton during the reigns of George IV. and William IV., and was afterwards induced to become the lessee of the Windsor Theatre, thinking to bask in the sunshine of royalty. But the speculation was a thorough failure, and John Dodd returned to Brighton, and to the Swiss Gardens, then recently opened, a wiser but a poorer man. He had retired from the boards for some years, owing not so much to increased age as to infirmities, he having been a martyr to rheumatism for a considerable period."

Jan. 12. At Cheltenham, aged 86, Mary Beatrix Chichester, widow of John Chichester, esq., M.D.

At her residence, Pulteney-st., Bath, Susannah, wife of Thomas Hunt, esq.

At Birmingham, aged 54, Charles Shaw, esq., of Otley.

At his house, in South Audley-st., after a few weeks' illness, aged 65, Rear-Adm. the Hon. George Pryse Campbell, only brother of the Earl of Cawdor.

At Paris, aged 46, Henry Collingwood Selby, esq., Queen's Advocate of Ceylon.

At Howick-grange, Northumberland, Annie Gertrude, youngest dau. of Sir Thomas Tancred, bart.

Aged 72, John Henry Spurling, esq., of Peckham, Surrey.

Aged 74, Henry Barlow, esq., of Newington Butts, Surrey.

At Clapham-rise, Surrey, aged 78, John Guillum Scott, esq.

At his residence, Kensington-gore, Hyde-park, aged 74, John Youle, esq., formerly of Hull.

At his residence, Lower Tulse-hill, aged 80, Samuel Rowsell, esq., late of Cheapside.

Jan. 13. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 58, Richard, youngest son of the late Sir Richard Neave, bart., of Dagenham-park, Essex, and for 32 years secretary to the above establishment.

At Darlington-place, Bath, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Richard Eckley, and relict of the late Robert Edge Castle, esq., of Hatton-lodge, Henbury, Gloucestershire.

Aged 70, Francis Cobb Austen, esq., of Doctors'-commons.

Jan. 14. At Clewer, near Windsor, aged 47, John Jenkins, jun., esq., of Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

At his residence, Berkeley-pl., Cheltenham, aged 87, Major Askew.

At Sonning-grove, Berks, aged 76, Sarah Maria, widow of H. N. Pearson, D.D.

At Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Sheldon Dudley, esq., formerly of Mount Dudley, Roscrea, Ireland.

At Bedbridge, Southampton, Elizabeth Sophia

Bianchi, *née* Atwood, third dau. of the late Thos. Atwood, esq., Chief Justice of the Bahama Isles.

At his residence, Warwick-ter., Belgrave-rd., aged 71, John Evans, esq.

At Portland, Dorsetshire, Isabella, wife of T. Folliott Powell, esq., Deputy-Governor of Portland Prison, late Capt. 16th Lancers.

In Pall-Mall, Lieut.-Gen. Edward Parkinson, C.B., Col. of the 93rd Highlanders.

At Manchester, James Mosley Leigh, esq., of Davenham-house, Northwich.

Jan. 15. At her residence, Twickenham-meadows, aged 89, Cornelia, widow of the Ven. Geo. Owen Cambridge, Archdeacon of Middlesex.

At her residence, Leamington, Harriet, widow of the Hon. Robert Leeson, and youngest sister of the late Sir Henry Brooke, bart., of Colebrooke-park, Ireland.

At Iscoyd-park, Flintshire, aged 73, Philip L. Godsal, esq.

At Ventnor, aged 33, Paul John Fearon, esq., of Oak-hill, Hampstead.

At Brighton, Harriet, eldest dau. of Henry John Turner, esq., of Percy-st., London, and Bushey-heath, Herts.

Jan. 16. At his residence in the Wandsworth-road, aged 82, Henry Gostling, esq.

At Lea-bridge, Derbyshire, aged 28, Lieut. Jones Wright, R.M., only surviving son of Lieut. Thos. Wright, R.N., of Middle Deal, Kent.

At Barrowby Rectory, Augusta Maria, third dau. of the Rev. G. E. Welby.

At Hyde-park-gardens, aged 69, the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Maule.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lady Boothby, relict of Sir William Boothby, bart., of Ashbourn-hall, Derbyshire.

At Norfolk-st., Strand, from bronchitis, aged 61, Susan, wife of Benjamin Kent, esq.

Jan 17. At Bury-lodge, Hampshire, aged 81, Thomas Butler, esq.

At the residence of her sister, North Audley-st., Mary, widow of Joseph Watson Lennis, late bailiff of Windsor Great Park.

Jan. 18. At Pau, in the Pyrenees, Emma, wife of Col. Nedham, R.A.

Jan. 19. At Brixton, aged 60, Mr. Chas. Kaye, solicitor, of Symond's-inn, and Brixton.

Jan. 21. At Osnaburgh-st., Regent's-park, aged 81, Bobert Ingram, esq.

At Salisbury, Capt. Beverley Robinson, half-pay R.A.

At Pall-Mall, aged 79, Jeremiah O. N. Foaker, esq., late of Sneating-hall, Kirby-le-Soken, Essex.

Jan. 22. At his residence, Hatton-garden, J. C. Taunton, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Dec. 26 .	501	97	188	193	34	1013		776	723	1499
Jan. 2 .	725	203	217	237	49	1431		1041	892	1933
„ 9 .	630	157	225	239	70	1327		890	810	1700
„ 16 .	574	166	233	250	64	1289		902	861	1763

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Average of Six Weeks.	48	4	36	5	22	8	33	5	39	9	40	4
Week ending Jan. 16.	48	8	37	0	22	1	33	7	39	3	39	11

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 25.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*
Veal	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*
Pork	3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*
Lamb	

Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 25.

Beasts	3,902
Sheep	14,700
Calves	105
Pigs	236

COAL-MARKET, JAN. 25.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 20*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55*s.* 6*d.* Petersburgh Y. C., 55*s.* 9*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Dec. 24 to Jan. 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	48	56	50	30. 30	cloudy, fair	9	48	56	46	30. 1	cloudy, rn. fair
25	44	56	44	30. 24	do. do.	10	48	51	49	30. 19	fair, cloudy
26	44	54	44	30. 33	do. do.	11	43	49	37	30. 15	do. do.
27	40	46	42	30. 54	do. do.	12	35	44	35	30. 46	do. rain
28	42	43	42	30. 33	do. do.	13	34	48	38	30. 24	do.
29	42	48	42	30. 45	do.	14	34	41	35	30. 19	do. cloudy
30	39	45	39	30. 50	do. sleet	15	38	41	39	30. 21	cloudy
31	35	42	38	30. 48	foggy	16	44	46	37	30. 31	do.
J. 1	38	45	38	30. 48	cloudy, fair	17	34	39	34	30. 57	do. fair
2	39	46	39	30. 40	do.	18	35	45	36	30. 39	do. do.
3	40	39	37	30. 40	snw. fr. cloudy	19	37	47	44	30. 24	do. do.
4	34	36	32	30. 41	fair, cloudy	20	35	51	39	29. 83	do.
5	28	31	27	30. 27	cldy. slt. snow	21	35	41	34	30. 12	do. do.
6	24	30	39	30. 11	do. do. do.	22	35	40	35	30. 38	foggy
7	31	39	37	30. 13	fair, cloudy	23	33	43	35	30. 46	do.
8	47	54	49	30. 7	cloudy, rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. and Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
28	217	93⅞	shut	94⅛	shut	20 dis.	par.	98½
29	—	94⅛	—	94¼	—	—	1 pm.	—
30	219	93½	—	93⅝	—	20 dis.	3 pm.	98¼
31	217	93⅞	—	93¾	—	—	par.	98¼
J. 1	218½	94⅛	—	94½	—	—	1 pm.	—
2	217	94¼	—	94½	—	—	6 pm.	—
4	219	94¼	—	94¾	—	—	5 pm.	98½
5	220	95	—	94⅛	—	—	10 pm.	—
6	220	95	94⅜	95	220	—	11 pm.	—
7	220	95	94¾	95	—	—	11 pm.	—
8	220	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—	—	12 pm.	—
9	220	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	—	—	11 pm.	—
11	220	95¼	94¾	95	220	—	13 pm.	—
12	—	94⅞	94⅝	94¾	224	—	15 pm.	—
13	222	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	221	—	22 pm.	99
14	222	95	94¾	94⅛	224	10 pm.	19 pm.	99
15	224	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	—	—	20 pm.	99⅝
16	222	94⅞	94¾	95	224	15 pm.	21 pm.	100
18	224	94½	94⅜	94⅝	—	12 pm.	26 pm.	100
19	222	94⅞	94⅝	95	221	17 pm.	26 pm.	100¼
20	226	94¾	94⅞	95⅛	221	—	22 pm.	—
21	224	95⅛	95⅛	95¼	—	—	22 pm.	—
22	—	95¾	95¼	95⅝	220	—	22 pm.	100
23	226	94⅝	95⅜	95⅞	—	17 pm.	20 pm.	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Saint John's Church. Chester.

Looking North East.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1858.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Leaden Figures and Badges—The Law of Treasure Trove—Arms of Tweedall, or Tweedell—Name of Author wanted 234

The Arms, Armour, and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century 235

Taliesin and the Welsh Bards 252

Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages 257

The City of Chester 270

Original Documents relating to the Knights Templars. No. III 282

Memoirs of the History and Antiquities of Northumberland 291

John Lilly and his Works 293

Celtic and Antediluvian Antiquities 297

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 299; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 305; Lecture at the Architectural Museum, Brompton 307

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—Coats of Arms in Essex Churches 310

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Tomlins' Perambulation of Islington, 313; Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens—Professor Wilson's Works, 314; Curtis and Aldridge's "Fear-nac-Flu"—Blackie's Comprehensive History of England—Imperial Atlas—Thompson on Punishment and Prevention—Life of John H. Steggall, 315; Armstrong on Church Penitentiaries—Smyttan on the Weekly Offertory—Bishop Gibson's Family Devotions—Thomson's Vindication of the *De Deum* 316

THE MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER 317

Promotions and Preferments 325

BIRTHS 325

MARRIAGES 326

OBITUARY—with Memoirs of Earl Spencer, K.G., 328; Sir William Henry Maule, Knt., 330; The Rev. Philip Anderson, 331; The Rev. Henry Kirby—Robert Baldwin, Esq., 332; Lady Boothby—Signor Lablache 334

CLERGY DECEASED 335

DEATHS, arranged in Chronological Order 336

Registrar-General's Return of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 343; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 344

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

LEADEN FIGURES AND BADGES.

A Correspondent informs us that an enormous quantity of *plaques* in lead are being found in the bed of the Thames at low water. They are best described by reference to the tin and pewter toys which are made for children: these they resemble so strikingly as to leave but little doubt of the purpose for which they were fabricated. They represent all sorts of subjects, from Adam and Eve under the tree to knights in armour of the time of Henry the Fourth, or somewhat later, executed in the rudest manner. These midiæval *crepundia* must not be confounded with what are now known as Pilgrims' Signs, from which so much curious information has been derived; and which are generally of good workmanship. As regards any archæological application to which they may be turned, they seem almost worthless, though, it appears, *collectors* have been giving absurdly high prices for them, apparently in ignorance of what they really are.

THE LAW OF TREASURE TROVE.

Mr. Urban,—It has long appeared to me that the whole subject of Treasure Trove is in a very unsatisfactory state in this country, and that, by a judicious amendment of the law with respect to it, much valuable evidence of early history might be added (by saving it from the melting-pot) to the stores already accumulated in public museums and private collections.

I made an effort some time ago to rouse public attention to the subject, and a petition was presented very shortly afterwards to the legislature, praying for an amendment of the law of Treasure Trove. Nothing, however, has as yet been done; and I am desirous of making a second effort.

I wish, however, before doing so, to obtain accurate information as to the law of Treasure Trove in the other countries of Europe; and it appears to me that the very best mode of obtaining this information is by requesting, as a favour, that you will allow this letter to appear in your columns: my hope and belief being that you have many readers in every country, far or near, who will not think it too much trouble, in so good a cause, to transmit to me authentic information as to the law of Treasure Trove in their respective states. I should feel much obliged indeed to them, if they would so favour me.

I am, &c., W. H. Brockett.

Gateshead, Feb. 4, 1858.

ARMS OF TWEEDALL, OR TWEEDELL.

Mr. Urban,—About the close of the seventeenth century a Scotch refugee from the persecutions of the covenant, named Abraham Tweedell, settled in Lancashire, and I wish you to inform me where would be the most likely place to ascertain any particulars of such a family, and where their arms are to be found. I may mention, that in Wodrow's "History of the Sufferings of the Church in Scotland," a "William Tweedale," is described, with other land-proprietors who were brought before the criminal court for their nonconformist doings. A search has been made in the English College of Arms for the armorial bearings of Tweedale, without meeting with any success; the arms of Tweed*ie* are registered. Is there a Herald's College in Scotland, and do you think that would meet my wishes?

A. A. T.

NAME OF AUTHOR WANTED.

Mr. Urban,—Can you inform me of the real author of the two volumes, 8vo. which are thus entitled?—"The Criticle History of England, Ecclesiastical and Civil: wherein the Errors of the Monkish Writers, and others before the Reformation, are Exposed and Corrected. As are also the Deficiency and Partiality of Latin Historians. And particular Notice is taken of the History of the Grand Rebellion, and Mr. Echard's History of England. To which are added, Remarks on some Objections made to Bishop Burnet's History of his Times. London: Printed for J. Pemberton, &c. 1724. Vol. II. 1726."

As the contents are on subjects and names of the greatest interest, I should feel obliged for information as to their authorship and value. I am, &c.,

Ostrich Semee.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(*Continued from p.* 138.)

The civic soldiery of this period does not seem always to have escaped the weakness imputed to the urban troops of a later time. The *écuyer tranchant* appears to have been as much in honour as the *chevalier banneret.* At the combat of Juliers in 1371, the Duke of Brabant led forth the militia of his good city of Brussels:—"Around the duke," says Froissart, "were the men of Brussels, some of them on horseback, their servants following, carrying flasks and bottles full of wine, tied to their saddles; also bread and cheese, or salmon-pies, or trout-pies, or eel-pies, wrapped up in neat white napkins. Greatly did these men impede the way with their horses, so that there was no passing hither or thither on account of them." The duke having consented, at the instance of his knights, that they should be removed: "Then Girard du Biez took his spear in his hand, and so also did his companions, and began to stab the horses, and soon made a clear way; for no one likes to see his courser killed or maimed." The result was a victory for the Duke of Julliers, but the men of Ghent do not again appear upon the stage[x].

Foreign mercenary troops were largely employed in this century, both for land and sea service. Italy subsidised Germans, France Genoese and Spaniards, England Genoese, Burgundians and Flemings; the compacts being sometimes between prince and prince, and sometimes between the

[x] Froissart, l. iii. ch. 93.

crown and the baron or private adventurer. The well-known result of the extent of this practice was the prominence of those singular confederacies, the Free Companies; men half militia, half banditti, who at one time were partaking the banquets of kings, at another were pursued by the maledictions of the Church or ignominiously slain by the common headsman[y]. From Cuvelier's Chronicle of Duguesclin we obtain a spirited sketch of these soldier-robbers and their way of life:—

> "Mais au noble royaulme ot tel confusion
> D'une grande Compaignie, et estoient foison;
> Gent de mainte maniere de male nacion:
> L'un Engloiz, l'autre Escot, si avoit maint Breton;
> Hanuier et Normant y avoit à foison.
> Par li pays aloient prendre lor mansion,
> Et prenoient partout les Engloiz raençon.
> Vingt-cinq cappitaines trouver y povoit-on,
> Chevaliers, escuiers y avoit, ce dit-on,
> Qui de France essillier orent dévocion.
> Il n'y demoroit buef, ne vache, ne mouton,
> Ne char, ne vin, ne pain, ne oie, ne chappon.
> Tuit pillart, murdrier, traiteur et larron
> Estoient en la Route dont je fai mencion."—*Line* 7,117, *seq.*

The knights and esquires here named were those who, having been ruined by the devastations of the previous wars, had been driven to join the Adventurers in order to procure a subsistence; some, perhaps, preferring this wild mode of life for the excitement of its combats, the riot of its triumphs, and the rich plunder that occasionally rewarded some daring exploit. The number of men mustered by a single captain was sometimes very considerable, and when they aggregated for any important expedition, they became armies. A Gascon knight, who is called Messire Séguin de Batefol, is said to have had in his band more than two thousand combatants; and the force of Conrad Lando, in 1358, was five thousand men-at-arms, with a large body of inferior troops, amounting altogether to about twenty thousand fighting-men[z]. Both France and Italy were fearfully devastated by these men when the cessation of regular war let them loose on society. In the former

[y] In 1361 the Pope decreed a crusade against the Free Companies, offering pardons and dispensations for their destruction. One of their leaders being taken in 1390, was pilloried, beheaded, quartered, and his remains fixed on the "four sovereign gates of Paris." They are called also, by the writers of the time, *Tardvenus*, *Routiers*, and *Malandrins*.

[z] Froissart; Matthew Villani.

country they carried on their depredations under the name of "English," and assumed to be fighting the king of England's battles. Edward the Third, however, hastened to disavow them, and issued proclamations calling upon them to desist[a]: whatever his real wishes might have been, he obtained credit for the worst.

A characteristic sketch of the Routier's life is presented in the history of Aimerigot Marcel, a Gascon *condottiere*, who in 1390 gathered together a band of so-called "English" in Limousin. Froissart relates that, peace having ensued between the French and English, Aimerigot thus deplored with his companions the past joys of their adventurous life:—"He talked with his old comrades who had assisted him in his exploits, and said, 'This world has no pastime, pleasure nor glory like the life of men-at-arms, carrying on war as we have done. What joy it was, when, wandering in quest of adventure, we fell in with a rich abbot, a wealthy prior or merchant, or a string of mules belonging to Montpellier, Narbonne, Limoges, Fougans, Beziers, Toulouse or Carcassone, laden with the cloths of Brussels or Moûtier-Villiers, or furs coming from the fair of Lendit, or spices coming from Bruges, or silks from Damascus or Alexandria! All was ours, or ransomed at our own price. Money came in every day. The boors of Limousin and Auvergne supplied us with corn, flour, bread ready baked, oats and straw for our horses, the best wines, oxen, sheep, fat lambs and poultry. We were as gallantly equipped as kings, and when we rode forth, all the country trembled before us. How we took Carlac, the Bourg de Campane and I! and Peter of Berne and I, Caluset! How we scaled, you and I, without further aid, the strong castle of Merquer, which belongs to the Count Dauphin. I held it but five days, and then received for it, down on the table, five thousand francs; besides bating a thousand, for love of the Count Dauphin's children. By my faith, this was a good and a pleasant life, and heartily do I repent of having given up my fortress of Aloise, which would have held out against all the world, and was provisioned for a good seven years. Olim Barbe and Peter of Berne[b] told me I should repent of it.'"

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[a] See Rymer, iii. 834.

[b] Other noted *condottieri* of this day.

His companions having echoed his regrets, it was proposed that they should at once return to their old way of life. "But where, asked Aimerigot, are we to fix ourselves, in order to gather together our company? Some of those present made reply, saying thus,—'We know a dismantled castle on the lands of the Seigneur de la Tour; let us go thither and fortify it: and when we have fortified it, we will fix our garrison there and scour the country of Auvergne and Limousin at our pleasure.' 'And where is this fortress?' asked Aimerigot. 'At a league from La Tour,' replied they, 'and it is called La Roche de Vendais.' 'By my faith,' said he, 'you are right; La Roche is the very place for us: we will go and examine it.'" (The spot appearing suitable) "they took possession of it and fortified it little by little. And when they saw that it was strong enough to hold out against assault or siege, and all the Companions being provided with horses and equipment, they began to scour the country, taking prisoners, exacting ransoms, and stocking their fort with corn, flesh, wine, wax, salt, iron, steel, and all things needful. Nothing came amiss to them, if it was not too hot or too heavy. And they called themselves 'Adventurers.'

"The Sire de la Tour, when he found that he had such neighbours so near to him,—for they were not above a league from his principal town of La Tour,—was by no means at his ease, and caused his towns and castles to be strongly and strictly guarded. The Countess Dauphine, a lady of great courage and prudence, who with her children resided in the castle of her good town of Sardes, situated on the river L'Evêque, hastened to garrison her various castles with stout men-at-arms; for with good reason she feared the said Aimerigot, who on a former occasion had pocketed of her florins, at one payment, to the amount of five thousand." (The knights, esquires and citizens of the neighbourhood resolve to send for aid to the king of France and his Council.) "Meantime, they of La Roche de Vendais fortified themselves strongly. At the beginning of their fortifying, they made a bower[c] for the shelter of their horses. When it became known among the Adventurers, who were no longer in receipt of military

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[c] *Une feuillée.*

pay, that Aimerigot Marcel had commenced hostilities, they were greatly rejoiced, and so many hastened to join his company that very soon he had more of these robbers and plunderers than he wanted. None of them demanded wages, for well they knew that their share of the plunder would suffice for all their wants. And thus they harried the country every day: to-day in one direction, to-morrow on an opposite track; and there was no one to oppose them. . . . Olim Barbe, (a neighbouring *condottiere,*) captain of Ousac, always said openly that he would keep the truce; but I was told that his men occasionally took the road in a covert manner, and whenever they got a good booty, he was not at all unwilling to take charge of it."

From this time the fortunes of Aimerigot and his companions were on the wane. The Viscount of Meaux, with upwards of four hundred lances and six score Genoese crossbowmen fully armed, laid siege to the castle; and after many adventures, the *routiers* were driven out, the old castle pulled down by the country people, "so that not one stone was left upon another," and finally, Aimerigot himself was carried to Paris, where he was forthwith beheaded: —"A celle fin Aimerigot Marcel vint. De lui, de sa femme, et de son avoir, je ne sais plus avant [d]."

Besides the *condottieri* who, like Marcel, lived by open plunder, or who, like Olim Barbe, winked at the maraudings of their men, while "always declaring publicly their intention to keep the truce," there was a third description, who, accepting employment in the warfare of various states, rose to wealth, dignity and consideration. Among these, the most conspicuous (and he may be regarded as the type of his order) was a captain who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, and who by the annalists of that country is called Aucud, Agutus, and Falcone-in-bosco; names not at first presenting much appearance of familiarity to the English reader, but which, on a little further examination, are found to enlist our sympathies under the more Saxon form of Sir John Hawkwood. Hawkwood had begun his

[d] Froissart, l. iv. ch. 14. Froissart here alludes to the wife of the freebooter because he had before mentioned that, on the commencement of the siege, Aimerigot had sent all the horses and useless hands of his fort to a neighbouring castle, where his wife resided; from which we may gather that it was the custom of the freebooting captains to have a residence for themselves and their families distinct from the stronghold where their men-at-arms were garrisoned.

career under Edward III., from whom he obtained knighthood: at the Peace of Bretigni he passed into Italy, where he was successively employed by the Pisans, by the Visconti, by the Pope and by the Florentines. In the service of the last state he died, and in such honour was his memory, that the authorities accorded him a public funeral and erected a monument in their cathedral, which still perpetuates the remembrance of his deeds. So long an experience of military duties gave to the campaigns of this captain a character of scientific arrangement far above those of his cotemporaries. Mr. Hallam, in his "History of the Middle Ages," accords to him the high position that he was the first distinguished commander who had appeared in Europe since the destruction of the Roman empire[e].

The pay of legitimate troops in this century was very high. From the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward II., under the year 1316, we find that Sir Robert de Hastang, banneret, having the custody of the city of York, in company with two other knights and seventeen men-at-arms, received "by indenture made between the king and the same Sir Robert, for his wages and for those of his men-at-arms, for 178 days, himself 4s., each knight 2s., and each esquire 1s. a-day." A clause in the agreement shews us that "when absent within the said time," the pay of the soldiers was stopped[f]. A later entry of the same accounts records the payment of £103 11s. to Sir William de Roos, of Hamlake, banneret, sent with others "to the marches of Scotland, to treat with Sir Robert de Brus for the ratification of a peace between the said Lord our King and the said Sir Robert; for his wages, those of two bannerets, twenty knights, and sixty-seven esquires, for nineteen days; receiving for himself and each banneret 4s., for each knight 2s., and for each esquire 1s. a-day[g]. By the statute of 18 Edward III., it appears that the pay of the various arms began from the moment they left their respective counties, and was continued till they reached home again:—"Et qe gentz darmes, hobelers, et archers, esluz pur aler en le service le Roy hors d'Angleterre, soient as gages le Roy du jour

[e] Vol. i. p. 473, ed. 1855. For further particulars of the Companies and their captains, see Leber's *Dissertations sur l'histoire de France*, xx. 212, and the *Histoire de Charles le mauvais*, by Secousse.

[f] *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 239.

[g] Ibid., p. 330. Compare with these the payments of English troops in the years 1346 and 1360, noticed at pp. 14 and 126.

quils départiront hors des countées où ils serront eslutz, tanque à lour revenuz.—(*Statutes*, 1344.)

By an Ordinance of Philip of Valois, in 1338, we learn that the pay of French troops was as follows:—"L'arbalestrier à pied aura xv. deniers par jour. Le simple Piéton, sans arbaleste, aura xii. deniers [in certain seneschaussées: in other places, xv. deniers]. L'écuyer qui aura un cheval de xxv. livres, aura par jour vi. sols vi. deniers tournois. Le chevalier banneret, xx. sols par jour. Le simple chevalier, x. sols. L'équyer qui aura un cheval de xl. livres, vii. sols, vi. deniers. Le simple gentilhomme armé de tunique, de gambière et de bassinet, aura ii. sols, et s'il est mieux armé, ii. sols vi. deniers[h]."

The Count of Foix, in 1336, agrees to furnish to the king of France a certain number of men-at-arms and foot-soldiers, "ordenats à gardar la terra de Bearn, et estar sus las frontieras als gadges del Rey;" and their daily pay is to be "six sols et demi parisis par homme d'armes, et xii. deniers parisis par homme de pied[i]."

In 1359, the inhabitants of Péronne invite Sir Galehaut de Ribeumont to come and defend their town, "atout ce qu'il pourroit avoir de compagnons, et on lui paieroit tous les jours pour sa personne vingt francs, et chacun chevalier dessous lui dix francs, et chacune lance pour trois chevaux un franc le jour[k]."

We have seen, by the examples of the Free Companies, that a great source of the miseries of this age was the disbanding of old soldiers and turning them loose on society without adequate provision on the part of the state, and with no great disposition to labour on the part of the men themselves. Peace thus became more terrible than war. As long as the little campaigns of the feudal arrangement continued, no great inconvenience was felt. The bowman, returning with empty quiver after his forty days' service, quietly fell into his old way of life, resumed his wood-axe or his hedging-bill without a murmur, and looked back on the dangers he had encountered with the satisfaction of one who had performed his duty, and elevated himself among his fellow-servitors by participating in the triumphs of his lord. Had he been disposed to insubordination, he was in

[h] *Collect. des Ordonnances*, ii. 120.

[i] Miguel des Verms, in *Panthéon Littéraire*, p. 599.

[k] Froissart, i. 418.

too small a minority to attain anything but his own punishment: the castle dungeon or the village stocks would soon have brought him to reason. But when, after the long campaigns of France and England, the disbanded soldiery had become powerful from their numbers and warlike habits, the want of a system of pension was strongly felt. No better device seems to have been at first imagined than that of quartering the invalids upon the monasteries; where, as lay brethren, they were employed to ring the bells, sweep the floors, and fulfil similar duties. In convents of royal foundation in France, the kings commonly stipulated for this right of nominating one or more of these *oblati;* and in England, as early as 1321, we have evidence of a similar usage. In the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward II., printed in the *Archæologia*[1], occurs this entry:—"To Ralph de Avyngburgh and Roger de Kygheley, slingers, coming from the garrison of Berwick to the king for relief, and sent to religious houses to dwell there, in order to their having sustenance there during the rest of their lives, of the king's gift, for their expenses in going there, vi^{s}." In Italy, in 1396, Gian Galeazzo Visconti agreed to give half wages to the *condottieri* whom he disbanded[m].

Such were the first steps of that system of pensions which in our own day forms so prominent a feature in every military establishment. A provision of this nature on a scale sufficiently extensive to meet the wants of a large body of claimants, was impossible to an age in which centralization of power was but in its commencement, and when kings, in order to raise troops, were obliged to pledge the very jewels of their crowns and the holiest treasures of the royal reliquary, or to extort such contributions from the mass of the people as drove them to rebellion. A temporary solution of the difficulty was found in leading the disbanded troops to fight in foreign lands, of which practice a notable example is offered by the expedition of Duguesclin into Spain in 1366.

As in all times, the influences of situation, climate, race, ancient habits and present prosperity, were found to affect military usages; especially among those outlying nations of Europe which stood round the great arena where France

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[1] Vol. xxvi. p. 343.

[m] Sismondi, *Rep. Ital.*, vii. 379.

and England held their terrible tourney, now and then dashing in among the combatants, and battling on this or that side, as the impulses of generosity or the calculations of interest might prompt.

The Scots, the constant allies of the French, from the nature of their warfare, which consisted in making sudden and rapid inroads into the territory of their adversary, fought chiefly on horseback. Their cavalry was of two kinds, the knightly force and light troops resembling the hobilers of the English and the *génetaires* of Spain. In addition, they had foot-soldiers of the class usually in this age called *brigans* or *ribauds*. Froissart has preserved some interesting particulars of these northern warriors in his account of the expedition of Edward the Third in 1327, the first year of his reign:—"When they are bent on an inroad into England," says the chronicler, "they are all on horseback except the ribauds, (*la ribaudaille,*) who follow on foot; that is to say, the knights and squires well mounted on good and large horses, (*rançins,*) and the commonalty of the country on little hackneys (*petites haquenées*). They have no carts with them, on account of the mountainous character of the country through which they have to pass, the name of which is Northonbrelande: neither do they make any provision of bread nor of wine, for such is their sobriety, that in their military expeditions they are content to eat meat but slightly dressed, and without bread, and to drink the water of the streams, without wine. Pots and pans desire they none; for when they have killed an animal for food, they boil the meat in the skin of the animal itself. And they know well enough that the country they invade will furnish a plentiful supply of cattle for their use. All the provision, therefore, that they make is this: each man carries attached to his saddle a great flat stone, and behind him a bag of flour; in this intent, that when, by feeding on ill-cooked meat, they have brought on the incommodities of indigestion, they may heat the stone, and, mixing a portion of their flour with water, make a flat cake, which they then bake upon the stone, and afterwards eat to restore them to comfort. Thus, being all on horseback except the *ribaudaille*, and having no carts nor other baggage, it is no wonder if they make longer journeys than other troops. They had full three thousand men in armour of iron, knights

and esquires, mounted on good *rançins* and good coursers, and twenty thousand men armed each to his fancy, (*à leur guise*,) expert and hardy, mounted on little hackneys, which they neither tie up nor curry, but turn out to graze, whenever they make a halt, on the first heath or meadow that presents itself. . . . . When the Scots perceived that the English were lodged in this fashion, they set a portion of their troops to remain on the ground where their battles had been drawn up, while the rest retired to their camp (*logis*) and forthwith lighted up such a number of fires that it was wonderful to see.—Et firent, entre nuit et jour, si grand bruit de corner de leurs grands cors, tout à une fois, et de huer après, tout à une voix, qu'il sembloit proprement que tous les diables d'enfer fussent là venus, pour eux estrangler et emporter." This custom, of making a great noise with horns and hooting, is mentioned in other passages descriptive of Scottish warfare. Under the year 1388, Froissart even tells us the particular manner of this martial concert; how the bass, the treble and the tenor commingled their horrors, to intimidate the Bishop of Durham and his army:—"Et vous dis que Escots ont un usage que, quand ils sont ainsi ensemble, les hommes de pied sont tous parés de porter à leurs cols un grand cor de corne à manière d'un veneur, et quand ils sonnent tous d'une fois et montent l'un grand, l'autre gros, le tiers sur le moyen, et les autres sur le délié, ils font si grand'noise, avec grands tabours qu'ils ont aussi, que on l'ouit bien bondir largement de quatre lieues angloises par jour, et six de nuit; et est un grand ébaudissement entre eux et un grand effroi et ébahissement entre leurs ennemis[n]." The effect on this occasion is recorded to have been similarly Tartarian with the last. The Irish had a like custom in this century, as we shall see at a later page. To return to the campaign of 1327.

The Scots, by their rapid marches in a country well known to them from former depredations, easily eluded the pursuit of the English, leaving in their track burning villages and desolated homesteads. If at any time they made a stand, it was in a situation where no attack could be made upon them with the smallest chance of success.

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[n] Chron., vol. ii. p. 737.

Edward invited them to an open fight; a defiance which they wisely declined. But they were watchful to surprise the English camp,—carelessly kept, from too great disdain of a receding foe. "The first night that the English were lodged on this second mountain, opposite the Scots, Sir James Douglas, a very brave, enterprising and bold knight, about midnight assembled two hundred men in iron armour, and passed the river at a spot where he was unobserved by the enemy. Thus he fell upon the host of the English with great bravery, crying 'Douglas! Douglas! Death to you all, you English rogues!' And they slew, before they had done, more than three hundred, pressing onwards to the tent of the king, still crying 'Douglas! Douglas!' and cut two or three of the cords of the king's tent, and then retired to their companions." Finally, the Scots decamped suddenly in the night, and easily regained the shelter of their native mountains. The spoils of the camp were of a curious description. "On the mountain which the Scots had quitted in the night, they found more than five hundred fat cattle, which the Scots had killed, for they could not carry them off, and would not leave them alive for the English. They found also upwards of four hundred skins of beasts, serving as boilers for food: these were still hanging over the fire, and contained water and meat ready for cooking. Also more than a thousand spits, (*hastes*,) provided with pieces of meat ready for roasting; and more than five thousand old, worn-out shoes, made of raw hide, with the hair on, which the Scots had left there. They also found five poor English prisoners that the Scots had bound naked to the trees, out of spite, and two others whose legs had been broken. These they unbound, and then rejoined the army, where all got them ready to return to England, by consent of the king and his council [o]."

The campaign of 1385 exhibited similar tactics: the Scots avoided an engagement with the English, and while the latter advanced into Scotland on the east side, carrying devastation wherever they went, the former, with their French allies, entered England on the west, marking their course by equal destruction. The Register of Robert the Second, quoted by Pinkerton [p], contains the agreement be-

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[o] Froissart, vol. i. p. 25, seq.

[p] "Hist. of Scotland," i. 165.

tween the Scots and their French auxiliaries. It provides for the safety of those bringing provisions to the army in its march, and forbids all pillage under pain of death. Every soldier is to wear a white cross of St. Andrew in front and behind. If a Frenchman insult a Scot, he is to be arrested by the Scots and taken before his own chief, and *vice versâ*. The punishment for a riot is forfeiture of horse and armour, if the offender be a knight; of a hand or an ear, if of the commonalty. The same punishments await those who may be convicted of setting fire to a church, of assaulting a woman, or of slaying woman or child. In respect of captures and ransoms, the prisoner to belong to him who first receives his hand. The Scots, Froissart tells us, were so ill provided with armour, that the French knights carried from Paris suits to equip them: —"Messire Geoffroy de Chargny et les autres, qui avoient été en Escosse en l'année devant, avoient dit au roi et à son conseil que les Escots étoient pauvrement et petitement armés de bon harnois, et que ces armures que faisoient emporter avecques eux ces seigneurs, ils les délivreroient aux Chevaliers et Escuyers du royaume d'Escosse, pour mieux faire la besogne."—"Et emportoient et faisoient emporter les seigneurs la garnison pour armer douze cents hommes-d'armes de pied en cap." These armours had been taken from the *Maillotins* in the troubles of 1383. "Et avoit-on pris ce harnois d'armes au chastel de Beauté de-lez Paris, et avoient été les armures de *ceux de Paris*, lesquelles, et encore grand'foison, on leur avoit fait porter au dit chastel [q]."

The bow, we are told, was in no great favour among our northern rivals:—"Mais, tant que du métier de l'arc, Escots s'ensonnient petit: ainçois portent haches chacun sur son épaule, et s'approchent tantôt en bataille; et de ces haches donnent trop beaux horions [r]."

Of the native Irish warriors of this century we have two very curious accounts by contemporary hands: that of Henry Cristall, an English esquire [s], who, having dwelt as a prisoner among this people, related what he knew of

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[q] Chron., vol. ii. p. 308.

[r] Ibid., p. 720.

[s] It is sometimes difficult to get rid of the popular notion that an esquire must needs be a stripling. Cristall, we must bear in mind, "pouvoit être pour lors en l'âge de cinquante ans."

them to our indefatigable chronicler, Froissart; and that of a French gentleman who accompanied Richard the Second in his expedition of 1399, recounting the incidents of the campaign in an elaborate Metrical History, which has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. "Ireland," Cristall tells Froissart[t], "is one of the most difficult countries in the world to attack and reduce to submission; for it is strangely and savagely composed of great forests, wide rivers, bogs, and uninhabitable places. There is no mode of passing these impediments in order to inflict injury on the foe, for, when they think fit, they leave the country clear, neither village nor inhabitant being to be found. The natives assemble in the woods and forests, making their abodes in holes dug beneath the trees, under hedges and bushes, just like wild beasts. . Watching their opportunity, should their country be attacked, they fall upon their enemy, and shew themselves to be expert warriors; for no man-at-arms, however well mounted he may be, can ride so fast but they will overtake him; and when they come up with him, they spring from the ground upon the horse, and sitting behind the man-at-arms, they embrace him in their strong arms, so that he has no power to defend himself[u]. And these Irish have sharp, double-edged, broad-bladed knives, made like the heads of darts, with which they slay their enemy. They spare none for the sake of ransom; and if they are worsted in an attack, they disperse and hide themselves among the woods and bushes, and underground; and thus one loses sight of them, and none can tell what is become of them." As in the time of Giraldus, the English archery is their great dread, and the missiles which they have to oppose to the long-bow are darts and javelins:—"Then the Irish came out of their ambuscade and approached the English, and began to cast forth their javelins; while, on our side, the archers plied them with great vigour. The Irish, unable to withstand our arrows, for their armour is but slender, gave way, and the Count, my master, set off in pursuit of them."

This horror of the cloth-yard shaft and employment of the dart, is noticed also in the Metrical History:—

> "Ainsi les bois passasmes tout atrait,
> Car les Irloiz doubtoient moult le trait:

[t] Chron., vol. iii. p. 208.

[u] Compare Barbour's "Bruce," i. 44, ed. Jamieson.

—— nesragoient[x] tous vifs,
Pour les archers, qui souvent viz aviz
D'entr' eux estoient.
Lavangarde moult souvent assailloient,
Et de dardes si grans cops ilz gettoient,
Que haubergon et les plates perçoient
De part en part[y]."

Mac Morogh himself is armed with the dart:—

"En sa main dextre une darde portoit,
Grant et longue, de quoy moult bien gettoit[z]."

The horse of this chief had cost him four hundred cows, but, according to the custom of the country, he rode him without saddle:—

"Un cheval ot, sans sele ne arcon,
Qui lui avoit cousté, ce disoit-on,
Quatrecens vaches, tant estoit bel et bon;
Car pou dargent
A ou pais; pour ce, communement
Marchandent eulx a bestes seulement."

Cristall gives similar evidence: the kings of Ireland, he says, "chevauchoient sur bâts dont on fait sommiers, sans nuls étriers. A grand dur je les fis chevaucher sur selles à notre usage."

Questioning them about knighthood, "they replied that a king in Ireland makes his son a knight at the age of seven years; and if the child has lost his father, the nearest relative confers this distinction upon him. And then this boy-knight is taught to joust with light lances, adapted to his strength, against a shield fixed on a post in the fields; and the more lances he breaks, the more honour does he obtain." On being informed that knighthood was little worth unless conferred under the wing of Holy Church, the four kings "Anel, Brin de Thomond, Artus Maquemaire, and Conhur[a]" are induced to receive the Belt from the hands of King Richard in Dublin Cathedral.

The custom of raising loud shouts in battle, which we have seen was in favour among the Scottish soldiery, was in vogue among the Irish also. Thus the Metrical History has:—

"La menoient tel criere et tel bruit
Qu'à mon advis

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[x] *ne s'arrachoient.*
[y] *Archæologia*, xx. 301.
[z] Ibid., p. 306.
[a] O'Neil, O'Brian, Mac Morogh and O'Connor.

On les eust bien dune grant lieue oys
A pou de dueil[b]."

Camden alludes to this practice, with some curious additional particulars:—"Perhaps," he says, in his description of the county Kerry, "some will impute it to want of gravity and prudence in me, if I give an account of an old opinion of the wild Irish, and still current among them; that he who, in the great clamour and outcry which the soldiers usually make before an onset, does not huzza as the rest do, is suddenly snatched from the ground and carried flying into these desert vallies, from any part of Ireland whatsoever; and there he eats grass, laps water, has some remains of his reason, but none of his speech; and that, at long run, he shall be caught by the hunters and brought back to his own home."

While, in England, the popular element of social power aided by the kingly, and in France the regal aided by the "communal," reduced the influence of the nobles to a limit which, while it permitted them to be useful to the state, prevented their running into tyrannical license; in Germany the feudal tree was producing a less wholesome fruit. The second order of the realm had maintained its powers uninfluenced by any healthful tendency towards centralization. The country was in the hands of a number of petty princes, counts and knights, vassals and vavassors, who were constantly at war one with another; whose castles often became so many dens of robbers, where merchants and travellers were despoiled of their goods, or by fetters made to yield a heavy ransom; or else the men-at-arms, uniting into large and powerful companies, changed the scene of devastation into foreign lands. Dukes, counts, bishops, towns, leagues, candidates for the empire, and electors kept all Germany in a continual state of turmoil and warfare. Good laws were formed, as the "Statute of Public Peace," but strong arms broke them; and the *jus diffidationis*, requiring "three days' notice" previous to commencing private warfare, was but a feeble provision against the excesses of tyranny and rapine. The river-castles, from which the nobles pounced upon the merchants, inflicting heavy tolls upon them, and enforcing payment by prisons and scanty fare, were at length found to be such pests, that the traders

[b] Page 301.

withdrew from the streams and sought safety in the land paths. But this only increased the evil; for the castellans now established tolls on the highways as well as the rivers; so that, their myrmidons being augmented in number and the merchants cut off from all retreat, the levies were increased in amount and exacted with more severity than before.

The bishops, whom we often find at war with the towns of their sees, were in some degree forced to these strong measures, seemingly so much at variance with the sanctity of their calling; for if they suffered patiently the encroachments of the towns, they were upbraided by their chapters and brother-bishops; if they took up arms in defence of their claims, they were stigmatized by the laity for their unapostolic proceedings[c]. The strength of the cities seems to have been very great. The Limburg Chronicle tells us that the citizens of Strasburg had 20,000 armed men, always ready for action (*ad ann.* 1392). A Chronicle of Aix-La-Chapelle places the amount of fighting men in that city at 19,826, exclusive of the young men still in their apprenticeship (A.D. 1387). The council of Lubec, in a revolt of the townsmen, armed 5,000 tradesmen and 600 labourers on their side (Schmidt, iv. 486). These numbers are by no means incredible when we remember that the powerful towns of Germany at this time were in the habit of giving shelter to refugees from tyrannical masters, by permitting their residence between the walls of the city and its palisades. The *Pfahlbürger*, furnished with coutel or bill, or other of the "arma minuta," would do good service in the field; and in fact this kind of troop answered exactly to the *ribaut* of the medieval hosts, always a terrible enemy to the dismounted horseman. The light cavalry of the Germans appears to have been very expert, hanging on the flanks of the enemy and falling upon them unawares, as they espied good opportunity. In the expedition of Charles VI. of France in 1388, Froissart tells us, "when the French approached the boundaries of Germany, they kept a close array and were careful in selecting their quarters; for more than three hundred *lances de Linfars*, Germans from beyond the Rhine, had gathered together. And I assure you they are the greatest pillagers in all the world: and they hovered about

[c] Schmidt, *Geschichte der Deutschen;* and compare Pfeffel.

the French in the hope of finding them unguarded, so that they might inflict injury upon them.... And these German Linfars, about whom I was telling you, rode stealthily: their course was like the flight of birds of prey; for, when they saw their opportunity, they pounced on these French, in the evening or the morning, and made some of them prisoners. For this reason they were much feared [d]."

The tactics of the imperial leaders were of the simplest kind. An ambush, a movement to obtain an advantage in the matter of sun, wind and dust, the mystification of the enemy by stealing amongst them in the guise of friends —such were the devices by which empires were won and dynasties dethroned. The battle of Mühldorf, in 1322, between Louis of Bavaria and Frederic of Austria, rival claimants to the empire, affords a good example of the generalship of this day:—"The battle began at sunrise and continued ten hours. Frederic fought with great courage. Louis, showing more caution, acted rather as a general than a combatant. Diffident of his military skill, he entrusted the management of his army to Seyfried Schweppermann of Nuremberg, an experienced warrior. Both armies contended with equal bravery; but about noon, Schweppermann made an evolution by which the Austrians were forced to combat with the sun, the wind and the dust in their faces [e]. However, as even that did not make them yield, the burgrave of Nuremberg formed an ambuscade of five hundred knights, and falling upon them in the rear, decided the fate of the day. The Austrians had not suspected the presence of an enemy in this direction; and, as the burgrave approached them with Austrian banners flying, they thought the troops were those of their ally, Leopold. The army of Frederic, already wearied with the length of the battle, were entirely defeated, and all were slain or made captive who did not seek safety in flight. Frederic himself became a prisoner, as well as his brother Henry; the former being incarcerated in the fortress of Trausnitz, the latter being delivered over to John, king of Bohemia [f]."

(*To be continued.*)

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[d] Vol. ii. p. 739.

[e] "Eine Wendung, wodurch die Oesterreicher die Sonne, den Wind und den Staub in das Gesicht bekamen."

[f] Schmidt, vol. iii. p. 517.

TALIESIN AND THE WELSH BARDS[a].

Until very recently, our Celtic antiquaries, whether Welsh or Irish, have been proverbial for the boldness of their imagination, and for their love of wild speculation; and it is only during the last few years that a better spirit of criticism has begun to take root among them. This is most perceptible in Wales, and we must no doubt attribute it in a great degree to the labours of the Cambrian Archæological Association, which have tended to place the national archæology of Wales on a wider basis, by comparing its antiquities with those of other countries, and bringing to bear upon the subject a criticism which is founded, at least, upon common sense. The progress of improvement has, however, as yet been slow, and the old unintelligent style of treating such subjects still boasts a number of earnest, and we might almost say fierce, supporters, such as Archdeacon Williams and others; so that Welsh antiquaries may be considered at present as divided into two distinct classes, the old school and the new school, or, as we have heard them termed, Low Welsh and High Welsh. The old school takes for its fundamental truths innumerable assumptions which no sound critic would be willing to admit, and has an unlimited tendency to make everything connected with Wales more Welsh, and infinitely more ancient, than it is; and this tendency seems to have become so natural to the consideration of Celtic antiquities, that even those who enter upon the study with an impartial spirit, find the utmost difficulty in escaping entirely from its influence[b].

The new spirit of criticism has been more slow in its application to the investigation of the history of the literature of Wales, than to the other classes of its antiquities, because the knowledge of that literature has hitherto been chiefly confined to those who possessed scarcely any knowledge of the medieval literature of the countries with which it might be compared; and therefore they became more easily confirmed in the belief that everything they met with was originally and purely Welsh, and that it was as ancient as the people. Hence a literature which bears self-evident marks of belonging to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, has been carried back to the sixth, and has been made the groundwork of speculations of the most extraordinary description. The grand representative of this literature was a supposed poet known by the name of

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[a] "Taliesin; or, The Bards and Druids of Britain. A Translation of the Remains of the earliest Welsh Bards, and an Examination of the Bardic Mysteries. By D. W. Nash, Member of the Royal Society of Literature." (London: J. Russell Smith.)

[b] Even the German Dr. Zeuss, whose *Grammatica Celtica* is probably the most learned work on the Celtic languages which has yet appeared, does not always escape the influence of this tendency to exaggerate the antiquity of Celtic monuments. He not only inclines to exaggerate the antiquity of the manuscripts themselves, but he is too ready to assume that each early MS. represents something older still. As the earliest MSS. in which any remains of the Celtic languages are found contain principally a few interlinear glosses on Latin books, or one or two short vocabularies, Latin and Celtic, a very little reflection must convince us that they can represent only the language as it existed at the moment when they were written. What was the intention of the interlinear gloss, but to assist some individual who had, either in a school or under some other circumstances, to explain the text to his hearers in the vernacular tongue? and what of a vocabulary, but to teach Latin to boys? It is not in the least degree probable that in either case the teacher who wrote the MS., no doubt for his own use, would adopt the language in an older form than that to which he and his hearers were accustomed.

Taliesin, who is said to have flourished in the sixth century, and to have had for his chief patron a British chieftain named Urien Rheged. The name of Taliesin is attached to some seventy or eighty poems in the Welsh language, and there are some others ascribed to Bards of the same date. It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that these poems have been in time back the subject of some controversy, but judgment has generally been given in favour of their antiquity, by the prejudices of the judges, or through their want of the means of correct investigation. A new investigator has just entered the field in the person of the author of the book the title of which is given at the commencement of the present article, and he has executed his task in a manner which entitles him to our warmest praise. Mr. Nash has investigated the claims of these early so-called "Bardic" poems with calmness and fairness, and with the success which such a mode of investigation would necessarily ensure. To follow him through his arguments would require more space than we can at present bestow upon the subject, and we can only give a brief outline, referring our readers who feel an interest in the subject to the book itself.

Mr. Nash, in an introductory chapter, carefully separates what we know of the British and Celtic Bards from ancient writers, from the nonsense which has been written about them in modern times. The former knowledge is very limited, and merely shews us a class which belonged inherently to that state of society which those writers described; the latter is a mere incoherent romance, invented for the purpose of identifying the medieval minstrels with the Celtic Bards of antiquity, and to flatter the vanity of the modern "Bards," by establishing a direct transmission of Bardic inspiration from the old time to the new. In a second chapter, Mr. Nash investigates the materials for the history of Taliesin himself, and shews in them so much of manifest legend, so many discrepancies which are perfectly irreconcileable, and at the same time such an entire absence of any real authority, that we are driven almost involuntarily to the conclusion, that the Bard was a mere legendary character. Mr. Nash proceeds next to examine the poems themselves which are ascribed to Taliesin; and he arranges them under several heads, which really resolve themselves into two—those which contain direct references to circumstances of early British history, supposed to belong to the sixth century; and those which contain either no historical references at all, or references to events of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The first of these classes contains a very small number of poems, and these Mr. Nash has shewn from internal evidence to have no claims to the antiquity ascribed to them; the other class is too modern in its character to leave room even for discussion. The remaining chapters of the volume are devoted to the examination and exposure of the strange visionary opinions which have been published by some modern writers on the existence and character of a Druidical philosophy, which has been transmitted as a sort of free-masonry among the Bards through the middle ages, and which is pretended to contain secrets relating to the earliest movements of the Celtic race, and to the religion of the primeval world. The opinions in question are so utterly worthless, that we will not take the trouble to enter upon the consideration of them; but we will take the appearance of this book as an occasion for offering briefly a suggestion or two of our own on the subject of Welsh poetry.

It is a curious circumstance that all the pretended ancient Welsh poetry is represented as belonging to the sixth century, and that from that period the Muse of Cambria, according to the confession of Welsh literature itself,

remained absolutely dormant until the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. During that period, poetry had not ceased among the other countries of the West, among the Anglo-Saxons, or the Franks, or the Germans, or the Scandinavians. We know sufficient of the literary history of these different countries to perceive how in some the earlier poetry gradually became obsolete, and was changed and modified, and how in others it continued to live—always, let it be remembered, orally, at least until a late period. Even among the Anglo-Saxons, it is probable that the national poetry did not begin to be committed to writing until the tenth century, and then very partially. In France, Charlemagne made an attempt to preserve the national poetry of the Franks from oblivion, but unsuccessfully, for it was soon lost amid the glory of his own family, and a new poetry took its place, which was no more committed to writing than the former, but which eventually, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, became developed into that extensive class of poetry which was called the *romans de geste*, and which are really the medieval national literature of France. The national poetry of the Anglo-Saxons appears to have possessed from the earliest period far more life than that either of the Franks or the Germans, and when it did begin to be partially committed to writing in the tenth and eleventh centuries, it was evidently very rich and purely Anglo-Saxon, and it as evidently consisted of the poetical compositions of several preceding centuries. It appears somewhat strange that when the Welsh poetry began to be committed to writing in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the minstrels should only remember the poetry of the sixth century, and have had nothing to represent the intermediate period. If, during that period, the Welsh minstrels had no contemporary poetry of their own, they might at all events obtain models from their neighbours.

We first become acquainted with the poetry of the Welsh in the interesting account of his countrymen given by Giraldus Cambrensis, late in the twelfth century, and his statement is very explicit. Giraldus, singularly enough, tells us that the principal characteristic of the Welsh poetry as known in his day was alliteration, instead of rhyme, and he speaks of their alliterative poetry as being exactly similar to that of the English, while the example he gives from the latter language,—

> "God is together
> Gamen and wisdome"—

shews that he understood perfectly well the character of Anglo-Saxon verse[c]. Two facts seem to result from this statement: one, that the Welsh poetry which existed in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis has been lost, and that it has been superseded by a poetry of subsequent growth; and another, that the form of Welsh poetry as it existed at that time, was borrowed from the English or Anglo-Saxon, for we have no reason whatever for believing that alliterative poetry belonged to the two races, Celtic and Teutonic. It appears to have been a transitory fashion, for we cannot learn that it is found to any great extent, either in the Welsh poetry as it now exists, or in that of any other branch of the Celtic race. It is probable, therefore, that whatever poetry the Welsh had at an

[c] "Præ cunctis autem rhetoricis exornationibus annominatione magis utuntur, eaque præcipue specie quæ primas dictionum literas vel syllabas convenientia jungit. Adeo igitur hoc verborum ornatu duæ nationes, Angli scilicet et Cambri, in omni sermone exquisito utuntur, ut nihil ab his eleganter dictum, nullum nisi rude et agreste censeatur eloquium, si non schematis hujus lima plene fuerit expolitum."—*Cambriæ Descriptio*, cap. xi.

earlier period, had become obsolete before new poetry imitated from the Anglo-Saxon, and that this new poetry in its turn became to a great extent obsolete and forgotten before another new poetry, which was no doubt imitated from the Anglo-Norman. In support of this view of the case, it must be remarked that the earlier Welsh poetry, such as that attributed to Taliesin, of which so many examples are given in the volume before us, while it is Anglo-Norman in its metrical forms, is strongly Anglo-Saxon in its subject and spirit. Among these characteristics are the love of riddles, the odd sort of popular superstitions, half-Teutonic and half-Christian, and even the theology itself. For examples, we would refer to the poem entitled the "Pryf Gyfarch, or First Address of Taliesin," (p. 69); the "Excellence of the Bards," (p. 175); the "Greater Song of the World," by Taliesin, (p. 281), &c. Any one who has read that celebrated collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry known as the Exeter Book, will recognise at once the origin of the particular characteristics of the poems alluded to. We therefore seem justified in supposing that after the Welsh poetry had lost the metrical forms it had borrowed from Anglo-Saxon, it still retained many of the other characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon poetical literature. We even trace notions borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon mythology. Thus, one of the poems which goes under the name of Taliesin, speaking, according to Christian ideas, of the fate of the wicked after death, says they were confined in a *cold* hell:—

> "Nifer a fuant yn anghyffred
> Uffern oer gwaredred," &c.

In English,—

> "Numbers there were incomprehensible
> Kept in *cold* hell."

This epithet was the peculiar epithet of the hell of the Anglo-Saxon and Northern mythology, the characteristics of which were hell-ice, and not hell-fire. Where the Welsh could have obtained such an idea, unless from the Anglo-Saxons, it would be difficult to explain—it could hardly be Celtic.

We have said that the imitation of the Anglo-Saxon was succeeded by the imitation of the Anglo-Norman. In fact, there can be no doubt whatever in the mind of any one well acquainted with medieval literature in general, that the metrical forms of Welsh poetry as it is known to us at present, were formed on the models of those which were brought into this island from France, and which superseded to a great degree among us those of the Anglo-Saxons. In England, the Anglo-Saxon forms, which were purely national, continued to live in an under-current for two or three centuries; but in Wales, where they were not national, they seem to have disappeared altogether, and their place was entirely occupied by the new forms of rhyming verses. It is quite fatal to their authenticity, that the Welsh poems which pretend to the greatest claims to antiquity are composed in these French forms of versification; and when we find poems written in such measures and rhymes as this,—

> "Urien Reget
> Duallovyet
> Y leuenyd.
> Eur ac aryant
> Mor eu divant
> Eu dihenyd," &c.
>
> *A gift to Urien*, p. 114,

or as this, in rhyming quatrains,—

> "Pa ddyn gyntaf
> A oruc Duw naf;
> Para weniaith deccaf,
> A drefnodd Jeuaf."
>
> *The Excellence of the Bards,* p. 174,

or as the following,—

> "Ev a wnaeth Panton
> Ar lawr glyn Ebron,
> Ai ddwylaw gwynion,
> Gwiwlun adda."
>
> *The Song of Varieties,* p. 300,

no one well acquainted with medieval literature can doubt for a moment that these were not written by any poet of the sixth century, but that they are simply imitations of the forms of French and Anglo-Norman poetry of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is curious that Giraldus Cambrensis, who can hardly be supposed to have been ignorant of the literature of his native country, seems to have been quite unacquainted with the name of Taliesin, which is attached to poems that are all written in these rhymes of foreign and late origin.

From these facts, which we merely put forward as the heads of the evidence that may be adduced on this question, it would appear probable that the Welsh had very little original national poetry of their own, or that at all events whatever they had has been long lost; that the oldest Welsh poetry of which we have any distinct traces was imitated from that of the Anglo-Saxons; and that what we now possess was chiefly formed upon Anglo-Norman models, at a time when the romantic "History of the Britons," as Geoffrey of Monmouth called it, had become fashionable, and had received a great variety of different forms and embellishments. It was at this latter period that the supposed poetry of the sixth century, with its poetical names of Taliesin, Aneurin, &c., made its appearance, and it was no doubt at a subsequent period that the minstrels of the middle ages were turned into British Bards. It is by no means improbable that these names may have existed previously in popular legend, and that some portion of the Welsh poetry may have been formed upon such legend; but it can have no possible historical value, and only proves at the most the existence of such legends (if not the invention of them) at the period when the poems themselves could be proved to have been composed. We therefore fully concur in the conclusions to which Mr. Nash's researches have led him, that "The Welsh minstrelsy, instead of dating from a time beyond the limits of history, or deriving its materials from a source hidden in the obscurity of a prehistoric age, enters the circle of the romantic literature of Europe during the tenth and succeeding centuries, and will probably be found to have received more from, than it communicated to, its continental neighbours. It is, however, no small merit which must be conceded to the Welsh romance-writers, that when they borrowed from others, they stamped with the impress of their own genius, and gave currency, under their own peculiar national form, to the treasures derived from the mines of the stranger. In the hands of the Welsh, every tradition, every legend, no matter from what source, became Welsh,—the events localized in Wales, and the heroes admitted into the cycle of the Welsh heroic genealogies; and it is probably to this process of naturalization that we owe the preservation of the Welsh romances. The Welsh poems, such as we

ind them in the Myvyrian collection, we have shewn to be replete with references to the extant tales, and to others of a similar nature not now known to exist; but of any other mysteries than such as can be explained by reference to the current religious philosophy of the age, or to these romantic tales, not a particle of evidence can be discovered," (p. 340).

On one point only we are inclined to differ entirely with Mr. Nash. He says, (p. 241,) "We may venture to suggest to the Welsh MSS. Society, that it is not necessary to publish English translations of Welsh MSS., a process which involves a large and unnecessary expenditure of time and money." Unfortunately, those who are able to read the Welsh literature in the original language are seldom sufficiently well acquainted with the medieval literature of England and France to be qualified to make the close comparison which is necessary to explain the former truly; and it is only by these translations that they are likely at present to be brought within the field of research and criticism of the best medieval scholars. Let us have the texts with translations; only it is to be hoped that those translations will be made by well-qualified Welsh scholars, whose knowledge of the language may be safely trusted, while they are not in danger of being led astray by those prejudices and senseless speculations which characterize the old School of Cambrian antiquaries.

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES [a].

It is not our intention, on the present occasion, to give any detailed account of the various attempts which have been made from time to time to carry to a successful issue the great national work of publishing, and thereby not only making generally known, but securing the preservation of, the noble collections of materials for the history of our country which have come down to us. The invaluable labours of Mr. Petrie, Mr. Duffus Hardy, and others who have co-operated at different periods with the existing government, in this great work, (to say nothing of the by no means insignificant results of private industry,) cannot be dismissed in a single page. It will be sufficient to remark that the present government, induced by the representations of some of the veterans in the study of the ancient history of this country, has resumed (and, as it now appears, in a more useful and convenient form,) the publication of the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, the first and only volume of which, extending to the Norman Conquest, appeared in 1848; and has committed to the able hands of the Master of the Rolls the selection of the editors, and the sole management of the entire scheme in all its details [b].

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[a] "*Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon.* Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls. Vol. I." (London: Longmans.)

"*The Chronicle of England. by John Capgrave.* Edited by the Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls." (London: Longmans.)

[b] In the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1857, p. 579, will be found a copy of

Sir John Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, has conferred important benefits upon the cause of historical literature, and all who are interested in the investigations connected with it owe him a large debt of gratitude. Not only has he framed and matured a systematic arrangement and classification of our miscellaneous documents, deposited in the State Paper Office and elsewhere, extending from the accession of Henry the Eighth to that of the house of Hanover, but, in an almost incredibly short period of time, he has given to the public a portion of the result of these investigations in the publication of those Calendars of State Papers which have already been issued under his authority.

Having mapped out this portion of our national history, and committed the execution of it to competent labourers, each of whom is charged with the formation of catalogues of the State Papers which belong to one or more of these reigns, his attention has in the next place been directed to the period anterior to the accession of Henry the Eighth; and, as our readers are probably aware, he has had the good fortune to obtain from the Treasury a grant of public money for the purpose of publishing such Chronicles, and other historical materials, as throw light upon our progress as a nation from the earliest period to the year 1509. We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves, at last, upon the prospect which presents itself of having in our hands, in a convenient shape and at a very moderate price, as well as in an accurate and trustworthy form, the materials for the history of our nation and our literature.

Most heartily do we render our thanks to the Master of the Rolls for originating and methodising, and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for sanctioning and seconding, a scheme from which such valuable results and so large a measure of success may reasonably be anticipated; and we sincerely trust that an undertaking which, under such patronage, promises to confer benefits so important upon the study of the annals and early literature of Great Britain, may in every way answer the expectations of its chief promoters, and those who are engaged in carrying it out[c].

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the Treasury minute authorizing the publication; also the Letter of the Master of the Rolls to Mr. Stevenson.

[c] The following authoritative statement has been issued with both the volumes under review, and is worthy of perusal:—

"On the 26th of January, 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

"The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors, without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment; preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

"He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *editio princeps;* and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

"To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

"The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls, with the sanction of the Treasury.

"The Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject,

The volumes, the titles of which we have affixed to the present article, are the first-fruits of this series, and they afford, we may safely presume, a fair illustration of the comprehensive spirit upon which the undertaking is being conducted. From these, and from what we have heard incidentally of the scope of those which are to follow, we gather that the Master of the Rolls is in real earnest in his resolve to illustrate our "history"—we quote his own words—"in its widest sense, as evidencing the development of our national progress, both political and social."

Of the Chronicle of Abingdon we are not able to say much at present, as one volume only (of two) is yet published, the portion now issued reaching no further than the Norman Conquest. The text adopted is that of the Cottonian MS., Claud. B. vi., and the various readings are given from Claud. C. ix. "The second of these," the Editor tells us in his Preface[d], "is the earlier in date by about half a century, and contains what may be styled the first edition of the work. A specimen from one of its pages is to be seen opposite the title-page of the second volume[e]; and a corresponding illustration from the handwriting of Claud. B. vi. will be found in this volume. The entire work was afterwards revised, and in many parts re-arranged and re-written, and in its improved form transcribed into the second of the manuscripts to which we have referred. A comparison of the two narratives shews that both of them derived their materials from a common source. In various respects the earlier text is much more compressed than the latter, long passages having been added on the revision of the work; yet sometimes the reverse is the case."

We perceive also that several of the charters, copies of a large number of which are embodied in the text of the work, have been collated with the originals,—"probably," as Mr. Stevenson, with good cause, conjectures, "the very instruments which the scribe had before him." "Eight of these,"

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expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls 'was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and, provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense.'

"They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

"In compliance with the order of the Treasury, the Master of the Rolls has selected for publication for the present year such works as he considered best calculated to fill up the chasms existing in the printed materials of English history; and of these works the present is one."

"*Rolls House, December*, 1857."

[d] *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon*, p. xiv.

[e] We cannot refrain from drawing attention to the admirable facsimiles which illustrate both the present volumes. Their execution is above all praise. They bear evident marks of the exercise of the greatest care, and of the most scrupulous accuracy. That illustrating Capgrave is very remarkable and interesting, for there can be no doubt (as we shall have occasion to mention hereafter) that the MS., one page of which it represents even to the minutest scratch, was written entirely by the chronicler's own hand. That in the *Chronicon* has two beautiful initial letters, illuminated with gold and colours, and it is therefore by far the more attractive of the two, though certainly not so curious as the specimen of the characteristic handwriting of the old monk of Lynn.

it seems, "are preserved in the Cottonian Library," and "there are, besides, in Archbishop Parker's collection of MSS. at Cambridge[f], carefully executed transcripts of nine others, made apparently from originals, or contemporary duplicates, which were extant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but with the fate of which we are unacquainted. Thus a comparison of these originals, or of authentic copies of originals, becomes practicable in seventeen instances." Not only do these collations enable us to accept the portion of the original text of the Chronicle, which is happily thus illustrated, with a conviction of its accuracy being perfectly provided for, but they afford the best evidence of the degree to which those other documentary materials, which come to us on the unsupported authority of the compiler of the Chronicle, may be regarded as reliable transcripts of the originals which have perished. In the present instance, the Editor tells us,—and a careful investigation of his collations justifies us in fully indorsing his opinion,—"that the general result is calculated to impress us with a favourable opinion of the accuracy of our copyist. Mistakes," he adds, "sometimes do occur, variations frequently; but they are neither more abundant nor graver than might fairly be expected under the circumstances; and it may be affirmed that, in general, the transcriber has dealt honestly and conscientiously with his records."

Having said thus much of the state of the text, and of the manner in which the editor has dealt with his available materials in the present edition, it will probably be expected that we should give some account of the general scope and value of the Chronicle. And in this we do not think we can do better than by permitting Mr. Stevenson to speak for himself:—"The present work has been selected for publication," as he tells us in the opening of his Preface[g], (the whole of which, by the way, though short, and confessedly only an instalment, is very much to the point, and—especially the earlier sections—singularly well written,) "as presenting within a narrow compass, materials for the history of a great subject. Not only does it abound with minute information of local interest, but, what is far more important, it exhibits a type of the monastic system, as it prevailed in our own island, and gives us a standard whereby to form an estimate of its capabilities and resources. We see how the idea was worked out and reduced into practice, for here it assumes a form, tangible, precise, and definite. An authentic record of the youth and manhood of a large Benedictine abbey is laid open to our inspection; here we may read of its sayings and doings,—its thoughts, wishes, and feelings,—its affections and its antipathies,—its hopes and fears. We trace the progress of its fortunes, propitious and adverse, the steps by which it gradually gained its large extent of real and personal property, and secured for itself exemption from the common law of the land. And, lastly, we may inform ourselves of the mode in which it dealt with the wide possessions and the vast influence which, through good report and evil report, it succeeded in acquiring."

We cannot understand any one who takes the least interest in historical literature reading such a programme as this, without coming at once to a determination to study these remarkable pages for himself. It will not diminish the eagerness of such persons to be told—and we will let Mr. Stevenson tell them in his own way—of the perfect guarantee of the faithfulness and honesty of the writer which is afforded to us by the very circumstances under which he wrote.

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[f] In the Library of Corpus Christi College.

[g] Page iii.

"This narrative," we read, "possesses one important recommendation,—it comes before us in no questionable shape. When it was penned, there existed no temptation either to suppress or to pervert the truth. It was written by a monk, within a monastery, and intended for the inspection of none but the inmates of the same establishment. No necessity had then arisen to plead for the continuance of observances which were gradually losing their hold upon the people, or to defend the wisdom of theories which daily were growing obsolete. The affections of the layman still sided with the monk; the precincts of the abbey were still holy ground[h]; and popular opinion still proclaimed that it was a holy and a wholesome deed to dedicate the best that one possessed 'in pure and perpetual alms to God and the ever-blessed Virgin Mary, and the house of Abingdon and the monks there serving God for ever.'" The justice of these remarks, and their important bearing upon the credibility of the Chronicle, must be admitted by all.

"As," Mr. Stevenson continues, "there existed no antecedent inducement to deal unfairly with the truth, so there is no internal evidence that the truth has been unfairly dealt withal. The compilers of this narrative, whoever they may have been, have executed their labour with commendable singleness of purpose. Their intention was to record the history of their own monastery, and to that object they have religiously confined themselves. Guiltless of every attempt to produce effect, and devoid of all artistic skill, they have told what they had to tell like unpractised writers, but, like honest men, dully, but truthfully. The value of the book is materially enhanced by the absence of those very qualities which lend a charm to writings of a different character. It is satisfactory to find here, not the speculations of the theorist, nor the deductions of the philosopher, nor the dreams of the poet, nor even the carefully balanced periods of the historian, but an unvarnished narrative, strung together, to the best of his ability, by an honest compiler of materials and a truthful chronicler of events."

The earlier portion of this important Chronicle, namely, that which terminates with the Norman Conquest, (beyond which period, as we have already stated, the present volume does not extend,) "may be described as a transcript of the title-deeds of the monastery, arranged (professedly) in chronological order, and connected by a sketch of the circumstances under which each grant was executed. Up to this point," we are told, "the documentary evidence preponderates over the narrative, but after the accession of William the First the process is reversed; charters are more sparingly introduced, and original matter becomes more prominent."

This fact alone is a sufficient reason for our postponement of a notice as ample as a work of such value deserves till the second volume is in our hands. We expect, also, to find in the second volume a Glossary, by the aid of which we hope to unravel many puzzles.

A few general remarks, in conclusion, must suffice for the present. To the student of the parochial antiquities of Berkshire and Oxfordshire it affords ample and interesting information: but it is evident that its editor would have us regard it chiefly as exhibiting a type of the working out of the monastic system; he would have us watch Abingdon adding field to field and district to district, until it would appear to have reached its culminating point at the period of the arrival of William the Norman. We infer that the second volume will exhibit it, if not upon its wane, yet at

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[h] Excepting in such instances of political disorganization as described pp. 485, 486, 493, 494.

least maintaining its position with difficulty amid the unscrupulous men of the Doomsday Book, who became its near neighbours. But until we have the whole narrative in its entirety before us, it would not be fair to make any further comments, which can now, at best, be little more than speculative. We cannot, however, resist the temptation of giving one short extract from page 3, remarkable for its simplicity and brevity. It is the writer's account of the site of this great monastery:—

"Est autem locus ille in planitie montis, visu desiderabilis, paulisper ultra villam quæ nunc vocatur Suniggewell, inter duos rivulos amœnissimos, qui locum ipsum quasi quendam sinum inter se concludentes, gratum cernentibus præbent spectaculum et opportunum habitantibus subsidium."

Of the Chronicle of John Capgrave we can speak with more precision, since we possess it, in the present edition, in a complete state.

The writer is well known as the Author of the *Nova Legenda Angliæ*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in the year 1516, and by the very remarkable and highly interesting biography, or rather biographical sketch of a portion of the career, of Henry le Despenser, the warlike bishop of Norwich, which occurs in the second volume of Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. He appears, however, here for the first time before the public as an independent chronicler, the present being the first printed edition of his "Chronicle of England."

His narrative takes a wide sweep indeed: commencing with the Creation, it is continued to the year 1417, and concludes with a notice of the assembling of the Council of Basle in that year. It may be interesting to know what opinions Capgrave entertained upon the early history of the world, sacred and profane, from the startling simplicity of his opening announcement that "the first man Adam was mad on a Friday, withoute modir, withoute fader," to his more elaborated accounts of the Ptolemies and the Cæsars; and for philological purposes, (as an inspection of the Glossary at the end of the volume abundantly proves,) this portion of the Chronicle and that immediately succeeding it, extending from the birth of Christ to the establishment of the Heptarchy, are undoubtedly of considerable value; but its historical interest commences at a comparatively late period, and this latter portion is eminently important. Higden has been frequently consulted, and portions are translated from Walsingham, but these will be found to be modified, corrected, extended, or contracted, according to the independent information possessed by the writer; and he generally deals with these in such a way as to make them his own. For the period of history comprised between the accession of Richard the Second and the year 1417, this Chronicle of John Capgrave constitutes, in almost all its details, a most important addition to our materials.

It is much to be regretted that this work was carried on no further than the date which we have just mentioned, especially as we know that in its present state it was not finished till the year 1461 at the earliest, since it is dedicated to King Edward the Fourth. Mr. Hingeston conjectures[i], on sufficient evidence, that he was prevented by death from bringing it to completion; and, while regretting that we thus "lose much of the author's contemporaneous history, which would have been more than ordinarily valuable from the pen of a writer of so much learning and such careful observation," he consoles us for the loss, in some degree, by remarking that Capgrave's "other historical work, *De Illustribus Henricis*, will be found

[i] The Chronicle of England, p. xxiii.

o supply the defect, to a certain extent, from the accidental circumstance hat three sovereigns bearing the name of Henry reigned consecutively at his period. We are happy to find that this other treatise, which may be egarded almost as supplementary to the Chronicle, is about to be issued n the same series, and under the care of the same editor. If we may judge of the whole work by the fragment published by Wharton, we are inclined o expect to find in it a document of no ordinary value and interest.

But it is time that we should give a brief estimate of the credibility of he chronicler, and his manner of dealing with historical facts. And here we will let Mr. Hingeston speak for him :—"In reviewing the contents of he present Chronicle," we read at page xxiv. of the Introduction, "it is mpossible not to be struck with the singular honesty and straightforwardness of character which must have belonged to the writer; and the conspicuous care and accuracy displayed in the execution of that portion of his ask in which he was not compelled to depend wholly on the often conflicting and doubtful authority of others, is no less remarkable. As a zealous and hearty Churchman, he was, of course, deeply imbued with strong eligious feelings; and it is only when he dilates upon the shortcomings of he heretics of his time, that he condescends to the use of language which no amount of delinquency on their part could justify. His strongest abuse s reserved for Sir John Oldcastle and John Wicliff. At the same time it s quite clear that in matters of Church government in which neither were any heresies involved, nor any Lollards implicated, he was very far from holding extreme views. The appeal of Robert Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, (whose name is always associated with the English Reformation, though he died long before the gradual spread of the principles which he maintained had resulted in that great Revolution in the Church,) from the authority of the Pope 'to the High King of Heaven,' is mentioned without a syllable of disapprobation; on the contrary, the next sentence contains a statement that the Pope died soon after, and a hint that this was a judgment on him for his obstinacy. He also mentions the several instances of attempted aggression by the Pope on the prerogative of the King, and the liberties of English subjects, in the true spirit of an Englishman; and it is impossible to doubt that he heartily approved of the false claims of the See of Rome being disputed, although he does not venture to say so in as many words. The general impression left on the mind, after a careful review of the contents of the Chronicle, is favourable alike to the head and heart of the writer, and calculated to inspire us with the greatest confidence in his accuracy and credibility. We must not, however, omit to mention one particular in which he has allowed circumstances to warp his judgment, and tampered with facts; we allude to that servile mode of addressing and speaking of the reigning sovereign which has led him, in at least one notable instance, to be guilty of contradicting himself. The *Liber de Illustribus Henricis*, dedicated to King Henry the Sixth, contains so glowing an account of the virtues of Henry the Fourth as to leave no doubt on the reader's mind that the author acknowledged his right to the crown, or at least thought proper, at that time, to do so for his royal patron's sake; whereas, in the Dedication of the present Chronicle to King Edward the Fourth, he says: 'He that entered be intrusion was Henry the Fourte. He that entered be Goddis provision is Edward the Fourt. The similitude of the reparacioune is ful lich the werk of the transgression.' This, however, is probably the only instance in which such an inconsistency is traceable, and its existence will not injure the credibility of the chronicler, or pre-

judice the mind against him, if the peculiar circumstances of the position in which he was placed be taken into consideration."

We must not omit to mention that the early part of the Introduction is devoted to a tolerably full life of Capgrave, in which, (as far as we are able to judge,) every fact of importance that is known concerning him has been put on record. From it we gather that he was born "at Lynn in Norfolk, on the 21st of April, 1393[k]." Indeed, this valuable fact, which, as far as we know, is quite new, and certainly does not occur in any biographical sketch of his life that we have ever seen, is recorded by the historian himself, under the year 1393, in the Chronicle; and we notice that the page containing this interesting statement has been very properly selected as the most appropriate for the facsimile. He took the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the University of Oxford, lived in retirement at Lynn in the Austin Friary, spending his time most industriously in "making many books," (a catalogue of which, no less than thirty-seven in number, and chiefly theological, Mr. Hingeston has given us,) but not unfrequently "going up to town," or visiting his great friend and patron, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, at Penshurst. He visited Rome at least once. His death took place at Lynn on the 12th of August, 1464, and he was buried in the church of the Friary.

A few extracts from the Chronicle itself, illustrative of the author's style, and his method of treating his subject, will interest our readers. The first shall be from the Dedication, which is a singularly quaint production. And thus humbly[l] the learned monk of Lynn offers the fruit of his labour to his king; not omitting, however, it will be noticed, at the same time to give him some sound practical advice:—

"O my benigne Lord, receyve this bok, thouȝ it be simpil; and lat that Gospel com in mynde, where the widow offered so litil, and had so mech thank.

"Now will I make ȝou pryvy what maner opinion I have of ȝoure persone in my pryvy meditaciones. I have a trost in God that ȝoure entre into ȝoure heritage schal, and must be, fortunat, for many causes. . . . . Serve o[m] God alle the daies of ȝoure lyve, whech daies, as is seid, be comprehended in the noumbir sex, and there is sex sithis on. Make in ȝoure soule to ternaries, on in feith anothir in love: beleve in God —Fadir, and Son, and Holy Gost: love God in al ȝoure hert, al ȝoure soule, and al ȝoure mynde. Make eke thre binaries. As for the first, think that ȝe be mad of to natures,—body and soule. Loke that ȝoure soule have evyr the sovereynte, and that the bestial mevyng of the body oppresse not the soule. The secunde bynarie is to think that there be to weyes in this world, on to lyf, anothir to deth. That way that ledith to evyrlastyng lyf, thouȝ it be streite, kepe it. Tho men that renne the large weye clepe hem ageyn be ȝoure power. The third bynarie is love of God, and love of ȝoure neyboure. For evene as it is ȝoure deute to love God with drede, so is it ȝoure offise for to se that men love ȝou with drede. The Apostil, when he spekith of potestates, 'He bereth not his swerd,' he seith, 'withouten cause.' The Romaynes lawe was, 'to spare hem that asked grace, and to smyte down the proude.'"

There is an air of unsophisticated truthfulness pervading these few sentences which is quite winning. We begin to conceive an affection for the

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[k] Opposite this and some other statements to which the writer, for various reasons, wished to attract attention, occurs a curious mark, or monogram, supposed by Mr. Hingeston, with great probability, to be the initials of Capgrave's name, "J. C." At all events, a glance at the facsimile of this curiosity, given at p. 4 of the Chronicle, will convince the reader that this is at least a possible interpretation. A large facsimile of a somewhat similar device, but connected with other letters, occurs, we believe, in the printed edition of the *Nova Legenda Angliæ*.

[l] See the Dedication, p. 2.

[m] *O*, i. e. one. Our readers will find the "obscure or obsolete words" explained in the Glossary.

aged monk, (now approaching his seventieth year,) and to picture him seated in his cell with his work before him, penning his address to his sovereign, and anxious that his book should be well received. He was, as an author, (Leland tells us,) the πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων among the Augustinians of his day; one whose numerous writings had been crowned with no ordinary fame; and in this Dedication he tells us himself that his countrymen had heard that he was engaged in preparing a history of his native land, and were awaiting its publication. "It is somewhat divulgid in this lond," he says, "that I have aftir my possibilite be occupied in wryting" a Chronicle. We turn from this Dedication to its pages with a perfect trust in the author's credibility, and with a lively interest in his views of past, and his treatment of contemporaneous, history. Our first extract shall be the very interesting account of the scenes at the death-bed of Henry IV., to which the Editor in his Introduction specially directs our attention. It will be remembered that at that period Capgrave was in his twenty-first year, and if indeed not then actually engaged in collecting materials for some future historical work, he was at least an intelligent observer of facts, and had probably better authority than mere hearsay for the following statements:—

"In the XIIII. ȝere[n], this Kyng deied, the XX. day of March, whan he had regned XIII. ȝere and a half. At his deth, as was reported of ful sad men, certeyn lordes stered his confessoure, frere Jon Tille[o], Doctoure of Divinite, that he schuld induce the Kyng to repent him, and do penauns, in special for thre thingis. On, for the death on[p] Kyng Richard. The othir, for the deth of the archbishop Scrop. The third, for the wrong titil of the crowne. And his answere was this:—'For the to[q] first poyntis, I wrote onto the Pope the veri treuth of my consciens; and he sent me a bulle, with absolucion, and penauns assigned, whech I have fulfilled[r]. And as for the third poynt, it is hard to sette remedy; for my childirn will not suffir that the regalie go oute of oure lynage[s].'"

The account of the troubles caused by the partiality of Edward II. for that unworthy fellow, Piers Gaveston, is remarkably well told[t]; and we need make no apology for quoting it at length:—

"In the same tyme [A. D. 1307,] was grete tretyng betwix the lordis for pes of the lond, and for on Petir Gaverston, whech was exiled fro the lond in his fader tyme; and this Edward had clepid him hom ageyn: therefor the barnes thoute to lette the Kyngis coronacioune. This aspied, the Kyng hite hem in good feith, that at the next Parlement he schuld fulfil here desire. Aftir the coronacion, the King is wont that certeyn

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[n] That is to say, the year 1412. Henry IV. died in the following year, but Capgrave (we see) counts the whole of that year as the first of Henry V., and so is unable to say that Henry IV. died in his fifteenth year. This plan, of course, must have caused some difficulty in the arrangement of the marginal dates, compelling the Editor to adopt one of two courses,—either to preserve Capgrave's order of years in their regular succession, (annexing the ordinary date of the "first," "second," or "third" year of each king's reign, as the case may be,) or to ignore the regular chronology of the Chronicle throughout, and assign its own exact date to each and every event. As the events are by no means always arranged in the order of their occurrence under each year, the adoption of the latter plan would have involved such an inextricable confusion of dates, that Mr. Hingeston appears to have done quite right in choosing the former. Perhaps it would have been as well if (for the sake of clearness) the day of the commencement of the regnal year of each king had been prefixed (in a note) to the account of his reign; and, although it must be admitted that notes such as these would have come under the description of the forbidden "note or comment," we are disposed to think the rule would have been more honoured in the breach than in its observance.

[o] *Tille*] Till, C.C.C. (i. e. the MS. preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.)
[p] *on*] of, C.C.C. [q] *to*] om. C.C.C. [r] *fulfilled*] om. C.C.C.
[s] See p. 302. [t] See p. 175, *et seq.*

officeres schul bere certeyn relikes of Seynt Edward befor him into the Paleys; and he took hem to othir men, that is to seye, the chalis of Seynt Edward, the crosse, the sceptre, the spores, and swech othir; and the corowne of Seynt Edward bare that same Petir befor the Kyng; of whech thing ros grete indignacion, both in the lordis and in the clergy. Not long aftir this the same Petir mad a gret torneament fast by Wallingford, where he had gadered many justeres alienes; and thei bore down in justis many Englishmen, that is to sey, Thomas, erl of Lancastir, Humfrey of Herforth, Eymer of Pembrok, Johan Warenne, and many othir; for whech he had gret indignacion. . . . .

"In the same tyme, the secund ȝere of Edward, the lordes,—considering that there was no thing do but aftir councel of this Petir, and he gadered mech richesse, and evir sent it ovyr the se,—thei cam to the Kyng, desiryng that the gouvernauns of the reme schuld be directed aftir the councel of his barnes. The Kyng mad difficulte, supposing evir that thei wold purpose sum articule ageyn Petir, whech he loved. Upon this was sette a Parlement at London, that alle men schuld come thedir, whech where wone of dewte to be at the Parlement[u]. Where was grete instauns mad to the Kyng that he schuld suffir the barnes to purpos certeyn articules whech schuld be worchip to God, an[x] profit to the reme. The Kyng graunted his consent, and swore, whatevir thei ordeyned, he schuld consent and conferme. Than the barones gadered onto here councell certeyn bischoppis, to make here party more strong.

"In the third ȝere of his regne he held anothir Parlement at London, aftir the tyme that he had mad that oth to the barnes: than he renewid the same oth befor alle the lordes. And thanne the bischop of Cauntyrbury, Maister Robert Wynchilseye, with alle his suffraganes, cursed all hem that schuld lette the entent of the barones. Than in the Cherch of Seynt Poule at London, in the presens of the Kyng, and lordes, and comownes, were red certeyn articles, among whech was red the Grete Chartere, and other thingis; and that he schuld conferme that his fader comaunded, for to put aliens fro his Court, and that all thing that schuld be do schuld be aftir the councel of the barnes; ne he schuld not begynne no werre withoute the same councelle; and eke that he schuld exile the forseid Petir into Erlond. Aftir the Parlement the Kyng was very sory for the exile of Petir and comoned with his Privy Councelle what remedy myte be had in this mater. Thei avised him that he schuld wedde the sister of the erl of Gloucester, that be swech mene he myte purchace the love of many lordes. Than the Kyng sent for him into Erlond, and maried him onto this woman. Than was Petir prouder thanne before, gadered gret good, and sent it to marchaundis handis. The Kyng wex so poore, that he had not to fynde his household. The qween eke wrote to hir fader, Kyng of Frauns, compleyned of grete poverte. So the Kyng, compelled on o parte by nede, on the othir party be instauns of the lordes, compelled this Petir for to swere that he schuld in hast go oute of the lond, and nevir his live dwelle in no soile longing to the Kyng of Ynglond; and, if he ded the contrari, he schuld lese his hed. He went oute of this lond into Frauns, where the Kyng of Frauns commaunded al his officeres that, if thei mite take him, thei schuld keep him in hold, that he schuld com no more in Ynglond. Fro thens than went he into Flaunders; there was he not welkom. Mani places soute he; but at the last he cam ageyn to Ynglond. And whan the Kyng sey him, alle othis and covenauntis were forgoten, and he was welkom. . . .

"In the V. ȝere of Edward, when Petir was come ageyn, the qween and alle the lordis were gretly meved; specialy Thomas of Lancaster, whech was son to Edmund, the son of the First Edward, and be succession and heritage he cam to possession of V. erldammes:—Lancaster, and Leyceter, and Ferreris; than, aftir decese of Herry Lacy, erl of Lincolnne and Salisbury, be mariage of his doutir, he entered into tho to erldames. And when this Herry schuld dye, he cleped Thomas to him, and comaund him to stand[y] with the rite of the reme, and that he schuld be governed be the councel of Gy, erl of Warwik.

"Aftir his deth, Thomas, at the prayer of the lordes, wrote to the Kyng that this Petir schuld be a voyded; and rode to the Kyng, whech was thanne at New Castelle. Whan the Kyng had sey that the lordes com with swech strength, he fled onto Tynmouth, and be the se led Petir to the Castelle of Scarborow, and there left him, comaunding the cuntre that thei stuf the Castel with vitail and with men. But, schort to seye, the lordes took this man[z], and he[a] prayed hem of no grace but on, that he myte

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[u] *at London . . Parlement*] om. C.C.C.

[x] *an*] and, C.C.C.

[y] *him to stand*] These words have been added in the margin in the MS. Pub. Lib., [Cambridge Public Library,] apparently by the original scribe, on revision.

[z] *this man*] him, C.C.C.

[a] *man, and he*] not in C.C.C.; added in the margin of the MS. Pub. Lib.

speke with the Kyng or he deied. Thei wold a loggid him in a town fast by Warwic thei clepe Dodington, but the erl of Warwik cam with strength, and led him to his Castel. And whan thei were in grete doute what thei schuld do with him, whether thei schuld lede him to the Kyng or not, a grete wittid man sayd thus:—'Many day have ye huntid, and failed of youre game: now have ye caute your prai. If he scape youre handis ye gete him not litely.' Sone was he led oute, and his hed smet of. He called Gy of Warwik no othir name but 'The Black Dog of Arderne;' and in Gyis lordchip his hed was bityn fro the body. The careyn was buried amongst the Prechouris of Oxenforth; his tresore, and all his jeweles thei sent to the Kyng."

We have already quoted the Editor's opinion of the fairness with which Capgrave generally deals with his materials, and especially on the thoroughly English and manly spirit in which he discusses the relations then existing between the Pope and the English Church. The following extracts are a convincing proof (despite of the terrible abuse we find heaped upon Wiclif in another page) that Capgrave would have been a most zealous Reformer, had his lot been cast a hundred years later. Of Grosteste, the pioneer of the Reformation, we read, (at p. 156,)—

"In the XXXVI. ȝere of hir[b] [Henry III.] regne deied Robert Grostede, born in Suffolk, and bischop of Lincolne. He beqwathe al his bokes to the Frere Menouris of Oxenforth. He had be at Rome, and pleted for the rite of the Cherch of Ynglond undir the Pope Innocent. For that same Pope[c] reised many new thingis of this lond, and gaf the benefices withoute consent of the Kyng, or patrones, or ony othir. And this same bischop Robert wrot and seid ageyn the Pope; and at Rome, in his preseus, appeled fro him to the hy Kinge[d] of Hevene. So cam he hom, and deied. And in his deth he appered to the Pope, and smet him on the side with the pike of his crosse staf, and seid thus: 'Rise, wrech, and come to the dom.' This wordis herd the cubiculeris, and the strok was seyn in his side, for he deyed anon aftir that."

Not less striking is the manner in which our author deals with the pretensions of Pope Clement VI. to "grant 'provisions' to foreign clergy, intruding them into English benefices:"—

"This Pope," we read (at p. 210), "gave the benefices of Ynglond to the cardinales that were vacaunt[e], and mad newe tytiles thereto[f]. That herd the Kyng, and withstood it, and forbad, in peyne of prisonment, no man bryng no swech provysiones into his lond. And upon this he wrote a solempne letter onto the Pope that he schuld not interrupt the privilege of this lond, ne prive hem of her rite that were patrones of cherches. For whanne a aliene hath care of a puple that knowith not her touge, the goodes of the Cherch are trewly gadered, but the teching of soule is not had. Eke he wrote that it was perel onto the rem, that swech men schuld be promoted here that were enmyes to the lond, whech schuld knowe al the councel of the lond, to confusion of the same. And the clerkys of this lond, that were of gret letterure and of blessed lyf, schuld be rejecte, and alienes accepted: this schuld growe to gret mischef of the lond; for few men schuld have appetite for to lerne. Many othir suasiones were in that lettere ageyn thoo provisiones."

We should be glad to make many more quotations, did our space permit; but have extracted enough to shew the character of the work under review, and the manner in which it has been edited.

There is one subject, however, connected with it which we must not overlook,—we mean the great value attaching to this Chronicle in respect of philological investigations. Knowing, as we do, where and when it was written, we have in its pages accurate data for enabling us to form an estimate of the language of East Anglia in the middle

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[b] *hir*] his, C.C.C.

[c] *Pope*] added above the line in a later hand in the MS. Pub. Lib., but forming part of the text in C.C.C.

[d] *Kinge*] C.C.C.; written "inge" by mistake in the MS. Pub. Lib.

[e] *that were vacaunt*] om. C.C.C.

[f] *thereto*] there, C.C.C.

of the fifteenth century. These dialectical peculiarities, without perhaps being very prominent, are yet sufficiently distinct to admit of ready identification with the contemporary *Promptorium Parvulorum* on the one hand, and the Glossaries of Forby and Moore on the other. These Mr. Hingeston has been at some pains to examine; and the Glossary (with an introductory sketch of the Norfolk dialect) which he has appended to his volume, while it is indispensable to the general reader of the Chronicle, will undoubtedly fulfil his intention in compiling it, and "afford to the philological student, in a concise and convenient form, such information as he may need to enable him to study the author's style, and the dialectic peculiarities which characterize his work[g]." This portion of the work doubtless admits of further illustration, but the editor evidently felt the Glossary, as it stands, to be supplementary to his legitimate task, and has very properly contented himself with providing enough to illustrate his author, leaving to others the separate work of digesting for philological purposes the material he has systematised and arranged.

It is necessary to say a few words on the MSS. which have been employed for this edition. The author's autograph (on a close inspection of the facsimile, we agree with the editor in his opinion on this point,) is extant in the Public Library at Cambridge, and this naturally is adopted by the editor as his text. A second copy, half a century at least later, is preserved among the Parker MSS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and from this the various readings are given. They are to a great extent unimportant, scarcely ever really amending the original, but in a few instances affording an equivalent for a word or phrase which had fallen into desuetude in the interval that had elapsed between the writing of the two copies. This MS. appears to have been very carefully collated—many of the various readings, in fact, being, in our opinion, almost unnecessarily minute. In this matter, however, doubtless it was Mr. Hingeston's "wish to err rather on the side of unnecessary comprehension than of unjust exclusion."

We must not omit to mention the five interesting Appendices[h]: one is especially worthy of notice—the fourth, in which the Editor has printed the fragments of what he describes as "Capgrave's Guide to the Antiquities of the City of Rome," a work with the existence of which we were previously unacquainted, no notice of it occurring in Leland, Bale, Tanner, or (as far as we know) any other bibliographer. The history of the discovery of these fragments (by Mr. Hingeston himself, as we gather,) is curious. They have been recovered from the fly-leaves of two separate MSS., deposited in two distinct libraries,—the one half from a MS. in the

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[g] See p. 321.

[h] The first contains extracts from the biographical works of Bale and Leland relating to Capgrave.

The second, a very curious extract from Kennet's "Parochial Antiquities," being a copy of a document from the chartulary of Boarstall, relating to the founders of the Austin Friary in Oxford, (on the site of which Wadham College now stands,) drawn up when Capgrave was Provincial of his order.

The third contains the prologue to Capgrave's other (extant) English work, the "Life of St. Katherine," with an introductory notice written by Sir Henry Spelman, and extracted from one of the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library, which was formerly in his possession.

The fourth is that alluded to in the text.

The fifth is an useful account of the Austin Friary at Lynn to which Capgrave belonged.

Library of All Souls' College, Oxford, and the remainder (which is consecutive) from a volume in Balliol College Library. The identification was established by the close correspondence of the handwriting with that of the autograph MS. of the present Chronicle, and of the style of the matter of the fragments with that of the author's other English works. The treatise has been thus mutilated in Capgrave's own time, and apparently under his own immediate inspection, for both the MSS. in which these fragments occur contain one of his other writings, (the Commentary on the Creeds,) one being an autograph, the other carefully written by a scribe and corrected by Capgrave's own hand. Possibly the remaining portions of this treatise may yet be recovered from other MSS., supposing them to have been treated in the same unscrupulous way. Mr. Hingeston conjectures that it was written when Capgrave was detained at Rome by illness, a circumstance to which the latter alludes in his Dedicatory Epistle to Gray, Bishop of Ely, prefixed to his Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles. We shall resume our notice of Capgrave as an historian on the publication of the forthcoming volume of his treatise *De Illustribus Henricis*[i].

It would be ungracious to conclude without saying something of the style in which these handsome volumes are got up. We have already alluded to the first-rate character of the facsimiles, and we are bound to say that the printing, paper, and binding of the books themselves are on a par with them; and when the extremely low price at which they are sold is taken into consideration, we may fairly say that nothing is left for the most fastidious student of history or book-fancier to desire. Most heartily do we again congratulate the Master of the Rolls on the complete success which has attended his first issue, and we rejoice to hail it as an earnest of what we may expect from him for the future.

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[i] The following is a list of the remainder of the works for the present year, and which are now in preparation:—

Liber de illustribus Henricis of Capgrave, by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston. Peacock's Repressor of the Clergy, by the Rev. Ch. Babington. Fasciculus Zizaniorum of Thomas de Walden, by the Rev. W. W. Shirley. Richard of Cirencester's Speculum, by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor. Three Lives of Edward the Confessor, by the Rev. H. R. Luard. Recueil des Croniques et Anchiennes istories de la Grant Bretaigne, a present nommé Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin, by Mr. William Hardy. Epistolæ Adæ de Marisco, by the Rev. J. S. Brewer. Chronicon de Vita atque Gestis Henrici VII., ad captionem Perkini Warbeck, by Mr. Gairdner. Redmanni Historia Henrici V.; Versus Rythmici in laudem Henrici V.; Elmham's Metrical Chronicle, De gestis Henrici V.; by Mr. C. A. Cole. Eulogium (anonymi Benedictini), sive Chronicon usque ad A.D. 1367, in Five Books, by Mr. Hayden. The Scottish Metrical Chronicle, by Mr. W. Turnbull.

The Rev. J. Glover and the Rev. Charles Hardwick, of Cambridge, are also at work on Cambridge MSS.

THE CITY OF CHESTER[a].

The original ground-plan of Chester is undoubtedly Roman—a parallelogram, with four gates, one in the centre of each face, the four streets crossing in the centre. The first objects of interest in this ancient city are the walls and the towers with which it was fortified, and which have been preserved in a more perfect state than usual. Portions of the substructure of these walls are Roman, but the greater part of the superstructure, the walls themselves, and the towers, are Edwardian[b], with a few repairs and reconstructions of comparatively recent date. These modern parts are, however, confined to the inner side of the towers; the exterior of the walls and towers is almost entirely in its original state, though the surface of the stone is much decayed.

The Water Tower, or New Tower, was built in 1322, by the citizens, at an expense of 100*l.*[c], according to the contract with John Helpstone, the architect. Large iron rings are attached to this tower for the purpose of fastening vessels, which formerly came close to the walls, before the harbour was choked up with sand.

The meadow on the west of the city, beneath the walls, is called the Roodeye; it was formerly covered by the waters of the river Dee at high tide, with the exception of an island[d], on which stood a cross, or holy rood[e].

The Dee Bridge was built in 1280, by order of Edward I., in the place of a wooden one[f]. It was widened in 1826, by the addition of a projecting footpath seven feet broad, which, although very convenient, has destroyed the ancient character of the bridge,—of which, however, seven arches remain, of irregular size.

Perhaps the one feature for which Chester is most celebrated is The Rows, said to be perfectly unique, and the origin of which is very doubtful. They consist of a passage, or bazaar, along the front of the first floor of the houses, with only a balustrade in front, the back part of the rooms being the shops. The most probable origin of these rows is, that after some great fire, it was found more convenient to make the footway on the top of the cellars, or vaulted substructures, instead of in the narrow streets between them. It was the usual custom in towns in the middle ages[g] to protect the lower story, or cellar, which was half under ground, by a vault

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[a] The substance of this paper was read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Chester in July, 1857, by John Henry Parker, F.S.A.

[b] In 1307, "the custom of murage was granted to the city for two years, to the reparation and amendment of the walls, and towards the paving thereof."

[c] Equal to about 2,000*l.* of our money.

[d] *Eye, eyott,* island.

[e] The legend of the Holy Rood which was sentenced to be drowned for murder, and which floated to this spot, does not belong to my present object.

[f] It had been carried away by a flood in the previous year: a tax was laid on the whole county to rebuild it. In 1499, the south end, being much decayed, was taken down and rebuilt.

[g] See "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," vol. ii. p. 185.

T. N. Hutchinson. Del. T. H. Le Keux. Sc.

Saint John's Church Chester.

of stone or brick. This was the storeroom, in which the merchandize or other valuable property was preserved. The upper parts of the houses were entirely of wood, and the whole of these being destroyed by fire, it was more easy to make the footway on the top of the vaults, leaving the roadway clear for horses and carts. Many of these vaulted chambers of the mediæval period remain in Chester, more or less perfect; some divided by modern walls, and used as cellars, others perfect, and used as lower shops or warehouses [h].

The wooden houses built upon these vaults are chiefly of the seventeenth century. Several have rich ornamental panelling, carved beams, grotesque brackets, and corbels, in the usual style of the time of James I. The oldest of these wooden houses is believed to be the one called The Old Palace, or Stanley House; this bears the date of 1591: it was the palace or residence of the Stanleys of Alderley. Several of these wooden houses have been recently restored. They have generally a very picturesque and striking effect. One of the finest is that called Bishop Lloyd's House, which bears the date of 1615, and the arms of the family of that prelate are carved in the panels. It is ornamented with sculptures of Scripture subjects.

A Roman hypocaust remains in a very perfect state near the Feathers Hotel, considerably below the level of the street.

The Castle has been almost entirely rebuilt. The only remains of antiquity are a portion of the Norman walls of the substructure next the river, much patched, and the square tower called Julian's Tower. This was the gatehouse, built at the end of the twelfth century, during the period of the transition of styles. One side of it is built upon the Roman wall of the city, and one corner stands upon a Roman arch,—the vaulted passage through the tower remaining perfect, but walled up at both ends. Over it is a chapel, with a vault of transition Norman work, almost Early English, probably of about 1190 to 1200. The situation of the altar, with its piscina, credence, and locker, are plainly to be seen, though mutilated. There was a drawbridge from the outer entrance to the ancient wooden bridge which crossed the river at this spot, and there are remains of the causeway leading to it on the opposite side of the river.

Of the Cathedral and St. John's Church, a more full account will be given hereafter. The other churches are not very important, but a short notice of them may be acceptable.

St. Bridget's was rebuilt in 1825. St. Martin's about 1721.

St. Paul's is modern, built in 1828. Little St. John's is also modern.

St. Mary-on-the-Hill is a church of the sixteenth century, in the late Perpendicular style, with aisles and a clerestory, and a good panelled roof.

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[h] For engravings of some of these storerooms, see The Chester Guide and Gent. Mag., Sept., 1856, p. 293. A very dreadful fire is said to have occurred in 1114, which consumed a large part of Chester, and which, Bradshaw says, was stopped by the exposure of the relics of St. Werburgh. Others are recorded in 1140 and 1180; and in 1231 it was again burnt by Llewellyn. It is possible that the Rows may have as remote an origin as this; such a custom, once established, would not be easily altered.

The tower is chiefly modern. The church itself has also been re-cased and carefully restored, chiefly by the exertions of the late much-lamented Mr. Massie.

St. Michael's is partly of the fourteenth century, on a Norman foundation. It has a north aisle, with arches of that period, and the chancel, which was finished in 1496, has a very good open timber roof of that date. The tower is carried on arches over a public passage, and has recently been rebuilt.

St. Olave's is a very small decayed church, with scarcely any architectural character.

St. Oswald's is the south transept of the cathedral. It was sometimes called St. Werburgh's, because the monastery was placed within this parish.

Christ Church is modern, built in 1837.

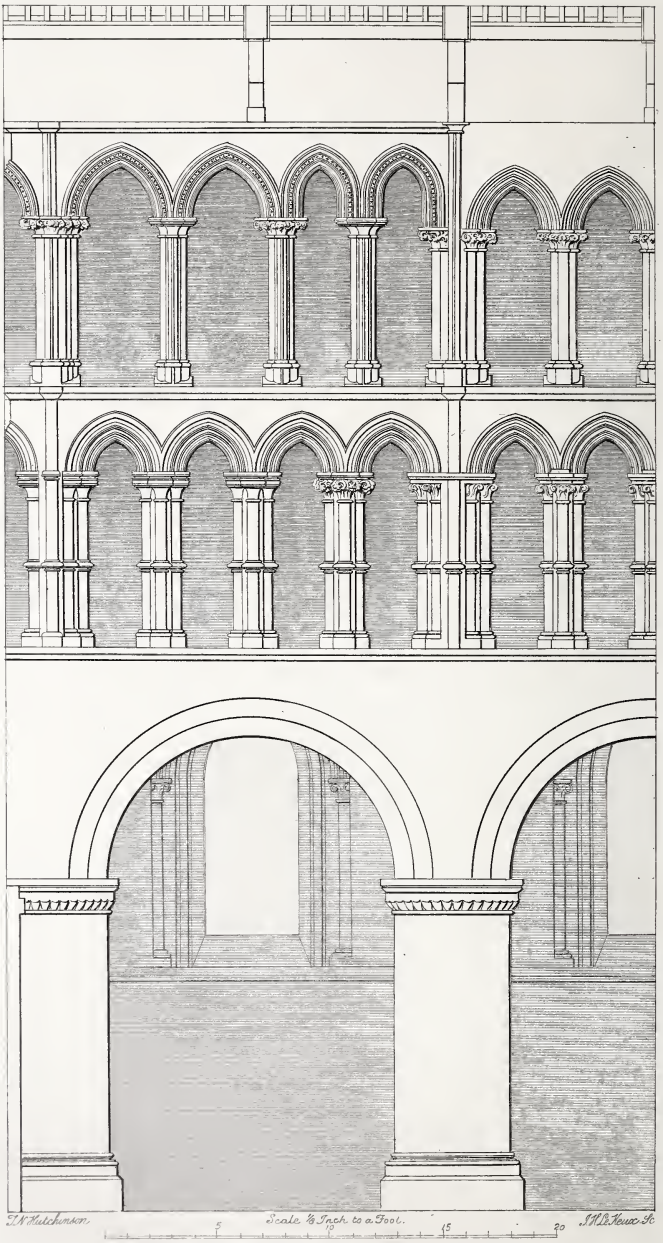
St. Peter's is a rude church in the latest style of Gothic, of the time of Henry the Seventh[1], and chiefly remarkable for its plan, which is nearly square,—it being divided by three arcades into four aisles of equal height, without any distinction of the chancel: the aisles are lofty and wide. The tower was rebuilt in 1578; it is engaged in one of the central aisles, and the arches on which it is carried have rather the appearance, from the mouldings, of being plain work of the fourteenth century, but the vault is clearly of late date. The south wall is modern.

Trinity Church is another example of the latest Gothic work, much modernized, and devoid of any remarkable features.

St. Nicholas Chapel is said to have been erected by the monks of St. Werburgh for the use of the parishioners of St. Oswald's while the transept was rebuilding, but was not consecrated. It is now the Music Hall, and has a new front made at the east end; but the walls are of the fourteenth century, though raised with modern brick-work, and a new roof put on—it having been turned into a theatre before it was adapted to its present use. The side windows of the chancel retain their jamb-mouldings, and arches, and dripstones; those of the nave have the original jamb-mouldings only, the arches having been altered in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It was used for a long period as the church of St. Oswald's parish.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Chester is Saighton Grange, one of the manor-houses belonging to the abbey of St. Werburgh, which was fortified in the time of Edward I. The gatehouse of that period remains perfect, with alterations of the time of Henry VIII. The gateway, with the groove for the portcullis, remains, and the room over it, in which is a good window of two lights, of early Decorated character, with seats in the jambs, and a good chimney, with a round shaft and battlemented at the top; also the top of the stair-turret: all these are good work of the time of Edward I.

[1] The following entry in the Annals of Chester shews that the work was going on at that period:—"1489. This year St. Peter's steeple was pointed, and by the parson and others a goose was eaten upon the top thereof, and part cast into the 4 streets."—King's "Vale Royal," part i. p. 76.



Saint Johns Church. Chester.
North side of Nave.

The upper room has had a range of windows introduced in the time of Henry VIII., and on the outside is a niche, with a figure of the Virgin; also a remarkable oriel window, oddly placed on the side of the tower, part of the alteration of the time of Henry VIII. To this tower wings have been added in the time of James I., and there is a good staircase of that period. The rest of the house is modern.

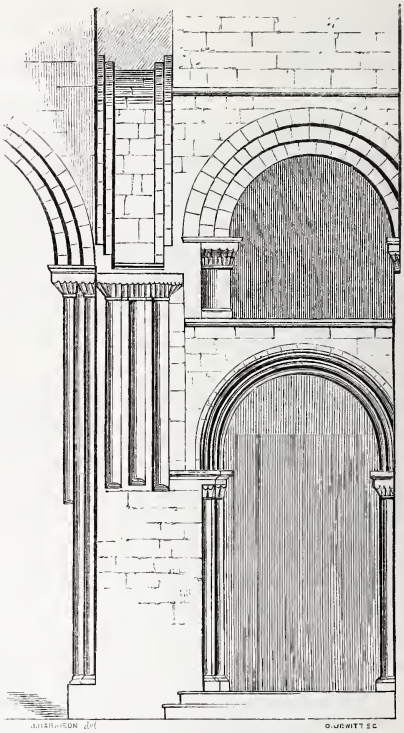
St. John's Church.

The collegiate church of St. John the Baptist, in the east part of the city of Chester, is mentioned in the Domesday survey, and had then twelve houses belonging to it. This clearly proves that there was a monastic establishment here in the Saxon times; and the Saxon legends mention that King Edgar was rowed up the river Dee by eight petty kings, or chiefs, from his own palace to the church or monastery of St. John the Baptist. Peter, bishop of Lichfield, who was consecrated in 1067, removed his episcopal see to Chester, where he died and was buried in 1086. His successor, Robert de Limesey, translated his see from Chester to Coventry in 1095. It is probable, therefore, that the early Norman part of this church belongs to the period between 1067 and 1095. The massive piers and semicircular arches of the nave belong to this period, but the triforium and clerestory built upon them are of transitional character, and belong to quite the end of the twelfth century.

It appears that when the second Norman bishop, in 1095, removed the see to Coventry, and abandoned the plan of making this church the cathedral of the three united dioceses of Chester[k], Lichfield, and Coventry, that the fabric of the church was left very incomplete; and the funds on which its completion depended being thus removed, the monks of the Priory of St. John were left in a very forlorn state, with a large church commenced, and little more than commenced. It is true that the work had been carried on for about twenty years, but that was comparatively a short period, according to the custom of that age, when a large church was commonly a century in the course of erection, and the rebuilding in a new style was often commenced before the original plan was completed,—as was probably the case in the rival church of St. Werburgh. Before the bishop deserted St. John's, the whole of the foundations had been laid, but no part finished—unless, possibly, the choir, which was afterwards rebuilt. The portions which remain of this early Norman work are the arches and piers of the nave. The piers are round, and extremely massive, with plain capitals, and the arches merely recessed, with square edges, without any mouldings;—the four great arches which carried the central tower, with shafts attached to the piers: these are of precisely the same character as

[k] It was, however, long considered as the cathedral church of the diocese of Chester proper, and in 1398 King Richard II. was present at the installation of John Burghill, and "entertained many of the prime nobility on that occasion."—Cowper's MSS., ap. Ormerod, vol. i. p. 195.

those of the nave;—and one bay of the choir, with its aisles. On the north side, this bay of the aisle is turned into a modern vestry, but over it is one of the arches of the triforium arcade, which is of the same plain, early character as the nave. On the south side, the first bay of the aisle is tolerably perfect, and is richer work, of rather later date than the rest. There is an ornamental arcade at the foot of the wall, and a window over it; these are of very good, pure Norman work, but not quite so early a character as the nave-arches. The arches opening from the choir to the aisles are also enriched with bold round mouldings, while those of the nave have none. In the aisle the springing of the Norman vault may be seen, but it does not appear to have been completed. The outer wall of this aisle is continued along a second bay, with a continuation of the small arcade, and a second window of the same pattern as the one in the first bay. On the exterior this window is richly ornamented with zigzags and shafts, and is turned into a doorway: the exterior of the first window is hid by a modern chimney, but is probably the same. The transepts were entirely destroyed at the Reformation, when the size of the church was reduced to adapt it for parochial use only.



ONE BAY OF THE CHOIR.

From these slight indications we must infer, that whatever work the monks did during the century after they were deserted by their bishop was confined to the choir, which was most probably completed during that interval; and they were then enabled to turn their attention to the nave, which had so long remained unfinished. Their predecessors had built the pier-arches only; they now, having collected funds for the purpose, set to work to build a triforium and clerestory in the very best style of their age: this was the beautiful period of transition, about 1190, and a finer specimen of a triforium and clerestory of that period does not exist, than this of St. John's, Chester. The plan of making the two exactly uniform, so that

WINDOW OF THE SOUTH CHOIR AISLE.

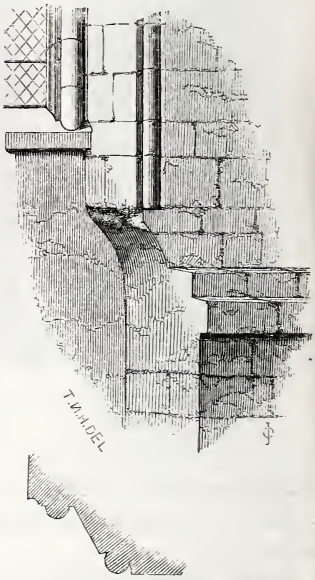
it may be called a double triforium or a double clerestory, is, I believe, unique; at least, I do not remember another example of this very beautiful arrangement.

I have hitherto spoken of the nave as if it had been completed in the same manner the whole length; this was, however, not the case. At the west end two bays were wanting, of which the foundations only were laid, as also the foundations of two large western towers, one at the west end of each of the aisles, according to the usual custom in large churches of the early Norman period. Of these towers, the foundations only of the southern one had been laid[1]. The northern tower had made more progress; the lower story had been built, as we see by the walls, and the arch which was to have communicated with the north aisle. These Norman walls were cased on the exterior and the upper part built in the time of Henry VII., and the tower now appears entirely as one of that period; the surface of the stone, which has been richly ornamented with panelling, especially on the north side, which was most exposed to view, has again perished so

[1] These have been uncovered under my directions within the last few days. July 22, 1857.

much as to require to be renewed a second time. There is a record, quoted by Mr. Ormerod in his admirable "History of Cheshire," that "in 1572 a great portion of the steeple fell in, and in 1574 two-fourths of the whole steeple from top to bottom fell upon the *west* end of the church, and broke down a great part of it;" but it is probable that this refers to the central tower, or great steeple, and not to the present western tower, the work of which is not Elizabethan. The image of St. Giles the Abbot, with his usual emblem, the stag, in his hand, in its niche on the west side, could not have been put up after the Reformation.

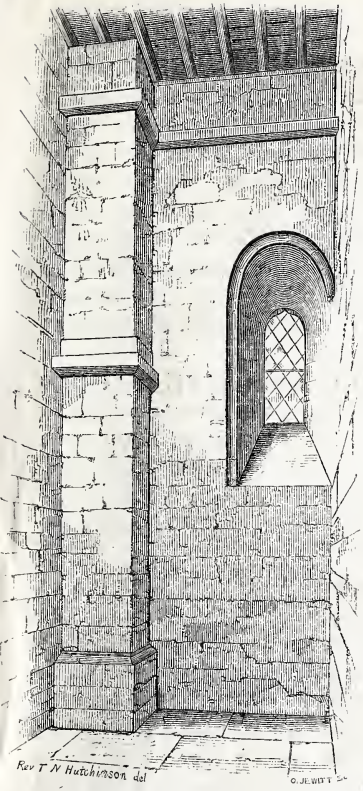
To return to the work of our good old monks. When they had put their beautiful triforium and clerestory on the arches of the nave, there was still an awkward gap at the west end; and, despairing of raising sufficient funds to complete so large a church, they determined to shorten the nave at the west end, or rather not to carry out that part of the original plan; and they built up a west wall, accordingly. There is no very clear indication at what period this west wall was built, the present window being modern, and the surface of the stone very much decayed; but the jamb of the west window on each side has a round moulding on the angle, of late Norman character, corresponding with a similar moulding in the clerestory; and as the wall is a thick one at each end, though not so thick in the middle, under the window, it was probably intended to be temporary only.



JAMB AND SILL OF THE WEST WINDOW.

This much, however, is clear, that the western bay on each side of the present nave is different from the rest, and a few years later; there are cracks and appearances of a settlement, especially on the north side: the work has been abruptly cut off, and the west wall built up against it; and it seems probable that the monks, being apprehensive that the foundations of the western pier on the south side would give way, in consequence of the enormous weight and thrust which it had to sustain,—far beyond what it was intended for,—hastily built up a massive square buttress to receive the thrust of the arcade, and carried on a wall to connect this with the tower. In this wall there is a late Norman window, the splay of which shews that it opened from the aisle, or passage, to the site of what would have been the west end of the nave, if it had been completed. A later door and window have been inserted in this wall farther to the west, but that is not material, and fragments of rich Norman moulding in the arch

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH & RUINS, CHESTER.



BUTTRESS AND WINDOW AT WEST END OF NAVE.

TOWER-ARCH.

of the door seem rather to shew that there was originally a Norman doorway here [m].

The beautiful Early English porch had probably been commenced before this alteration of plan had been decided on, as it opens partly into

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[m] It is the opinion of some for whose judgment I have a great respect, that all this work at the north-west corner of the church is post-Reformation work, perhaps of the time of Queen Mary, when the church was again adapted for the Roman ritual, and that all idea of this being Norman work is a mere fancy of my own. I am well aware how apt antiquaries are to be led away by a fancy, which a practical knowledge of construction often destroys at once, but in the present instance the corroborative proofs which I have mentioned above appear to me too strong to be thus set aside. Why should there be this imitation of Norman or of Roman work at this corner, and no trace of it at the east end or at the end of either of the transepts, if the work was all done at the same time? I have never met with an instance of a small window *with a wide splay* in work of the time of Edward VI., or Mary, or Elizabeth, nor mouldings similar to those on the buttress and the imposts of the tower-arch: the hood-moulding over the arch in the inside of the tower is of the character of the thirteenth century, and has either been added, or it is transition work, or possibly the arch rebuilt of old fragments; but the jambs and imposts are plain, massive, pure Norman work, and the doorway has Norman ornaments in the arch, though it may have been rebuilt—I.H.P.

the sort of lobby thus formed. The porch is fine Early English, but early in the style, belonging almost to the same work as the triforium; it has two lancet windows on each side, an outer doorway much decayed, and an inner doorway tolerably perfect, with a fine suite of arch-mouldings and shafts in the jambs.

The windows of the north aisle are of transition Norman character within, but modernized on the exterior. Those of the south aisle are a little later, having the round abacus, while those on the north side have it square. Several of these ancient windows have had their sills cut through, and have been lengthened to give light under the hideous galleries, or "scaffoldys," with which the church is disfigured. An attempt was made about ten years ago to *restore* the exterior of the south aisle; it is fortunate that it was not carried any further [n].

We must now turn our attention again to the choir and the eastern portion of the church. The wall was built across at its present position in the time of Elizabeth, and old windows of the time of Edward I. were used up again and built in—one of which remains at the end of the south aisle, and should be re-opened; the others have been modernized. The following passages from King's "Vale Royal" and Mr. Ormerod's History will best illustrate this part of the subject:—

"1470. This year St. John's Church in Chester was covered with lead."—King's "Vale Royal," part i. p. 74.

Lysons mentions (p. 622) an agreement recorded on a brass plate, without date, that "the Dean and Canons, in consideration of the cost which the inhabitants had been at in building the steeple, allow them to have the use of the bells for all dirges and anniversaries, paying only a small fee to the clerk, and on condition that the bells should not be rung during divine service."—[This must have been shortly before the Reformation, and probably applies to the present west tower.]

From the report of the commissioners in the time of Edward VI.:—

"Md. The bodye of the same church thoughte sufficient to serve the said parishioners, with the charge of xx*li.*, so that the whole chancell with the two aisles may be well reserved for the King's Majestie, having upon them lead to the quantities of xxxviii. fothers."

Whereupon the chancel and two aisles, having upon them thirty-eight fothers of lead, and four bells, were sold for the benefit of the king.

"In 1574 two quarters of the steeple did fall down from the top to the bottom, and in the fall brake down a great part of the west end of the church." King's "Vale Royal," part i. p. 87.

"In 1581 the parishioners obtained the church of the Queen, and began to build up part of it; also the west and south sides of the tower. They cut off all the chapels above the choir, and the church was included within an oblong enclosure."

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[n] But it is very desirable that both sides of the clerestory should be *carefully* restored on the exterior, where the stone is so much decayed that all character is lost; and the windows should be re-opened and glazed. This piece of restoration, or more properly of *repair*, would not be costly; and as a general wish is strongly expressed in the city and neighbourhood that something should be done, this would be the best thing to do.—Great caution is necessary in meddling with such a church as this.

The transepts were shortened at this period, as is evident from the old plans of the church, several of which are preserved in the Randle Holmes' collections, and one is here reduced from them.

The following extract from Brown Willis's "Survey of the Cathedrals" affords further evidence of this fact, and also shews that it was the *central* tower which fell in the time of Elizabeth:—

"In Mr. Dodsworth's MSS. in the publick library at Oxon [o] is exhibited some account of what antiquities remained in St. John's Church, which was reputed the ancient cathedral, and was truly a magnificent fabrick, and extended itself East, West, North, and South, considerably farther than the present church; as may be discerned by any person that observes where it has been shortened in every part, and contracted at the end of the Cross everywhere, as has been the tower or steeple, removed from the middle, on account of its falling down in Queen Elizabeth's time, An. 1574, and set at the West end thereof, An. 1581, as every author tells us. The parishioners having obtained the church of the Queen, began to build up part of it again, and cut off all the chapels above the choir, before which it seemeth to me to have been at first nowise inferior to that of St. Werburg's for largeness, where Henry VIII. fixed the cathedral church."—*Brown Willis's Survey of the Cathedrals,* 1719, vol. i. p. 320.

The oblong enclosure was probably the wall, still existing, enclosing the ruins of the choir, and the Early English doorway in this wall was inserted at that time from some other place. The picturesque ruins of the east end are a curious jumble of styles. The early Norman arch at the east end of the choir opening originally to the apse remains tolerably perfect; on the north side of it is a transition Norman pointed arch, with a remarkable capital in imitation of basket-work. There were, doubtless, three Norman apses, but these have been destroyed [p]. In the place of the southern apse a fine chapel has been built, in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, now also a mere ruin [q]. The lady-chapel, or at least the central division of the east end, has extended one or two bays beyond this chapel, as indicated by the jamb of a window of the same age as the side-chapel. The whole of these eastern chapels appear to have been rebuilt at that time, and there is some appearance of tracery having been introduced into the Norman arch [r], so as to have made a screen of it, between the choir and the lady-chapel.

On the south side of the choir-aisle, and joining on to it at the west end, is a vaulted substructure of the thirteenth century, with a groined vault, with ribs, carried on a central pillar; and in the room over it are remains of Early English lancet windows. This may have been the chapter-house, with its crypt or lower chamber; or it may have been only the vestibule to

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[o] I have examined these MSS. in the Bodleian Library, but without success; I could not find the passage referred to by Browne Willis.

[p] In the old plan, taken soon after the dissolution, there is an octagonal apse, like the bay window of a hall; and from the description, it appears to have had a vault enriched with fan-tracery, probably part of the work erected in 1470.

[q] The following entry in the Public Records probably relates to one of these chapels:—"Pat. 16 Ric. II. de fraternitate S. Mariæ et S. Annæ fundanda in capella S. Annæ apud collegium S. Johannis."

[r] In the piers on each side of the arch there are indications of staircases, as if there had been an upper chapel for the exhibition of relics on certain festivals, with ascending and descending stairs for the worshippers who usually thronged on such occasions.

the chapter-house. In an old plan of the church, it is called "the chambers of the church's priests;" and Lysons (p. 623) considers that it was most probably the habitation of the vicars choral. The entrance at present is on the first floor, through the Norman window of the south aisle of the choir, before mentioned, turned into a doorway. It is probable that the Early English doorway in the north wall was removed from the south side, and was the original entrance to the chapter-house.

We are indebted for the engravings which illustrate this Paper to the liberality of the patron, and others interested in the church:—The Marquis of Westminster for the steel plates, by Le Keux, of the exterior and interior; the Rev. Francis Grosvenor, curate, for the woodcut by Jewitt of the Norman window; the Rev. T. N. Hutchinson for the drawings and the elevation of part of the nave; Mr. James Harrison for the ground-plan,—to which additions have been made from the old survey; Mr. Hugh Roberts for the use of the view of the church and ruins.

Copy from a Record of the dissolved Colleges of St. John and Fraternity of St. Anne.

HANSHALL'S CHESHIRE, p. 248.

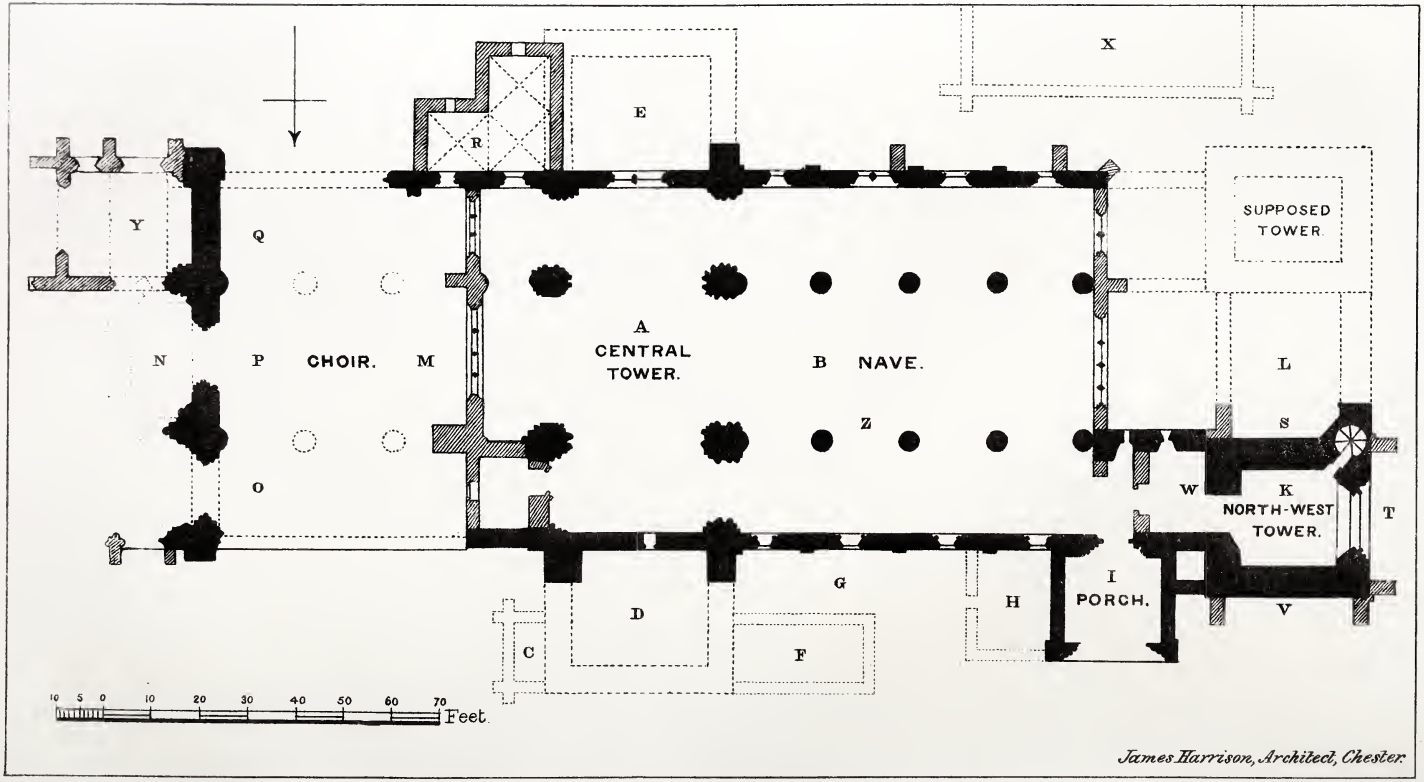
"Be yt had ever in mynde, y^t^ the Deane and Chanons of this Colledge Churche have granted by their Chapter seale to the Parishioners of the same for ever, that they for such costes ye have bene att in the buyldinge of the Steple shall have the belles ronge freely at all Diriges and anniversaries for the inhabitants of the same without payinge any thinge to the Sextone, or any other, so y^t^ the Clarke, yf he fynde ryngers, shall have for fyve bells viij^d^., iij. or iiij. bells, vj^d^., for ij^a^., iiij^d^.; and yf the parishioners fynd ryngers of their owene costes, then the Clarke to have ij^d^. Alsoe ye parishioners bynd themselves that the belles shall not be ronge to dysturbe the Devyne service; also parishioners bynd themselves to amend all faultes and charges of bells and steple within one quarter of a yeare's warninge, except the stone worke and belles to be caste, which must be done by the Deane and Chanons, and the parishioners indifferently, as doth more playneley appeare in the composicion which doth remayne in the treasure-house of this cittie."

This agreement probably refers to the central tower, which was rebuilt by the parish, but fell a second time. The document is valuable as proving that in the time of Henry VIII. there were two cathedrals in Chester, with two deans and two chapters, St. John's and St. Werburgh's. The rivalry which had been carried on between the two monasteries for so many years was then brought to a climax, and soon afterwards St. John's was cut down to the dimensions of a parish church, and St. Werburgh's was made the cathedral. In neither instance was the church ever completed according to the original design.

There are now no remains of the *Table* alluded to in the following record:—

"This is a true copye of a table of brasse, whiche was fyxed in the walle of the old steple of this Colledge Church of St. Johne's in Chester, lately fallen downe. . . . . And the same table of brasse fixed upon stone was founde the xth daie of Maye 1583, and now remaineth in the sayd parish Churche in the custodie of the Churchwardens."

The table in question is the verse from Bradshaw's Life of St. Werburgh, so frequently quoted in notices of the church.



PLAN OF SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, CHESTER.

A plan of this church, made in the year 1589[s], is preserved in the British Museum, Harl. MSS. 2,073, and the following references are there given:—

A. The quire of the church, wherein standeth a very fair window lately built, with all that east end of the wall.
B. The body of the church, wherein standeth the pillars and the pews.
C. A little low old chapel, now used as a store-house to the church.
D. An aisle belonging to the church, lately fallen down, and ruinous at the north corner. [The north transept.]
E. Another isle opposite, the roof whereof is ruinated and fallen down: the height of the wall is fourteen yards high. [The south transept.]
F. An house built to the church-wall-side, reputed to be the woolen and linen webster's meeting-house, or hall. [Now destroyed.]
G. A garden belonging to the house, built by the porch of the church.
H. A little house adjoining to the church porch. [These have also been removed.]
I. The church porch.
K. The steeple, whereof the one-half, or two sides, are ruinated, and is building, being already neere twelve yards, and so standeth unfinished, being a very fair steeple, about twenty-six yards high.
L. The ruins of the west end of the church, whereof part of the steeple, and the west end of the church, and a fair window, was lately re-edified with stone.
M. A part of the church, at the east end, behind the newly-built window, which now standeth ruinated, and is a garden or yard, to keep tymber therein, some tyme a part of the church.
N. A fine little chappel, or the sanctum sanctorum of the church (part ruinated), being arched, and richly adorned with carved work in the stone; the walling and stones gone. (A chapel of 1470.)
O, P, Q. Diverse chappels and fair rooffs, vaulted, or arched over with stone, richly carved and gilt, with walks on the sides ruinated, yet part of the outward old walls standing, with divers of the old pillars and partitions, belonging to the colledge.
R. An house or some chambers, sometyme belonging to the church-priests, yet standing, partly in a reparation.
S. The south side of the steeple, which is decayed[t].
T. The west side of the steeple, which is decayed[t].
V. The whole and very fair and sound side of the steeple.
W. The other standing-side of the steeple.
X. The old parish church? or chappell of St. James, now used for a garner. [Since removed.]

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[s] There are several copies of this plan, and the titles written on them are not exactly alike.

On fol. 30 the title is, "The ground plott of St. John's, Chester, as it was standing in 1589."

On fol. 79, "The ground plot of St. John's, as it was in its ruins, 1589."

On fol. 77, "The ground plott of St. John's Colledge in Chester, before it was ruinated by the fall of the *steeple which stood in the middle of the church, cathedral like.*"

This last is very important for the history of the building, and fully confirms the view which I had taken from an examination of the existing remains before I was aware of the existence of this evidence.

[t] It is most probable that the outer surface or casing only was the part decayed and rebuilt at this period; the inner part of the wall does not appear to have fallen down. If the whole wall on the south and west sides of the tower had fallen down, the stair-case-turret at the corner must have fallen also, which was evidently not the case. The panelling on the south side can hardly be later than the time of Henry VIII., and shews that this side of the tower was treated as external work when it was thus ornamented. The upper part of the tower has evidently been cased and extensively repaired, or partly rebuilt. If it had ever been engaged in the west end of the nave, it must have shewn marks of the junction of the roof; but it has none—neither weather-moulding, nor any other sign of a roof having been joined on to it; there is every appearance that it always stood as much isolated as it does at present. There would have been no buttress on the south side if it had been inside the church.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

(No. III.)

In our former papers we have seen something of the nature of the property possessed by the Order in rural districts, and have also had a glimpse at the mode in which it was managed by its custodians while in the King's hands. We have seen that there was a chapel on each manor, in four out of the five instances cited, and it is not at all improbable that there was one at Hanningfeld also when the Templars held it, for we have noticed the suppression of one at Copmanthorp when in the hands of the Hospitallers[a]. Each of these had a suitable provision in furniture and books for the due celebration of divine service, but the present document will add many most curious particulars of kindred nature, relating as it does to the Temple lands in London and its suburbs, including of course the renowned New Temple itself.

It is somewhat surprising that so remarkable a proceeding as the seizure of the whole body of Templars in England, in Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland, on a single day in each country, should have been passed over in silence by our most received modern historians. Hume, Henry, Lingard, and Turner, who each devote a section or a note to the suppression of the Order, leave unnoticed the strange and stealthy commencement of the proceedings in England, though these are minutely detailed on the Close Roll of the first year of Edward II. We may with propriety draw therefrom a brief statement, as introductory to the document we have to print, which is a Sheriffs' account that apparently embodies the chief particulars of a lost return made to the King's writ of seizure.

The Templars, as is known, were seized all over France, in the month of October, 1307, by order of Philip le Bel; they were thrown into dungeons, and tortured, and many were eventually put to death. Edward II., who had contracted a marriage with the daughter of Philip, adopted his policy so far as to seize on the knights and their effects, and convert these latter to his own purposes, but he happily did not proceed further. The brethren, it is true, were treated with extreme cruelty and injustice, but the blame of this appears to rest mainly on the papal inquisitors who conducted the process in this country.

The Close Roll of 1 Edward II. (m. 13, in ced.) gives minute information as to the steps taken in England. By a writ tested at Westminster, Dec. 15, 1307, the sheriffs of every county were informed that the king was about to proceed to parts beyond the seas, and intended to remain there a short time. During his absence, it was his wish that certain matters relating to the conservation of the peace and the tranquillity of the kingdom should be explained to each sheriff, by a writ to be afterwards directed to him. Each sheriff is therefore commanded to warn a certain number of discreet and trustworthy men of the county, whether knights or others, upon whose fidelity he can rely, to meet him at a place named, on the morrow of the Epiphany, January 7, 1308, very early in the morning, at which time and place he the sheriff is to be present in his own proper person to do and perform what shall be contained in the said writ, and also what shall be directed by its bearer.

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[a] See Gent. Mag., vol. cciii. p. 521.

The sheriff of Bedford and Bucks was to summon twelve men to meet him for this purpose at Woburn; he of Cambridge and Huntingdon, a like number at Cambridge; the other sheriffs were to assemble ten men at Launceston, ten at Carlisle, ten at Exeter, twelve at Waltham (for Essex and Hertford), twelve at Gloucester, ten at Hereford, twelve at Canterbury, ten at Lancaster, twelve at Lincoln, twelve at London, and six at Westminster, twenty at Thetford (for Norfolk and Suffolk), ten at Northampton, ten at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fourteen at Sandyacre (for Notts and Derby), twelve at Abingdon (for Oxon and Berks), ten at Oakham, fourteen at Lichfield (for Salop and Stafford), twelve at Shirburn (for Somerset and Dorset), ten at Winchester, twelve at Guildford (for Surrey and Sussex), fourteen at Monks' Kirkby (for Warwick and Leicester), ten at Appleby, ten at Wilton, ten at Worcester, and twenty-four at York.

These writs were followed on the 20th of December by two others addressed to the sheriffs, and tested at Byfleet. By the first, each sheriff is informed that another writ is sent to him by a clerk of the king, who is named. He is commanded to swear before the clerk that he will act faithfully according to the instructions in it contained, and without revealing the same to any person, in such manner as the clerk shall direct. He is then to open the writ before the clerk, and between them they are to cause the same to be executed without delay, taking an oath of secresy from the men who are to be summoned to assist[b].

The second writ contains the sheriff's instructions, and they are precise enough. On Wednesday next after the feast of the Epiphany, (Jan. 10,) early in the morning, the sheriff and his assistants are to take into custody all the Knights Templars within the bailiwick. All their lands and tenements, goods and chattels, are to be seized into the King's hands, together with all charters, writings, and muniments relating to the same, and an inventory made by indenture in the presence of the custos of the house, and of two lawful men of the neighbourhood, one part to remain with the custos, the other with the sheriff. The lands of the Order are to be properly cultivated, and the knights removed from their houses, and kept in safe custody[c], but they are not to be cast into any straight or loathsome prison, and they are to be decently maintained out of the sequestrated estates. When these things are performed, the sheriff is to make a return to the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer of the names of the knights arrested, and of the lands seized, together with a copy of the inventories, so that the court may be informed thereof by the morrow of the Purification, (Feb. 3, 1308).

A writ was on the same day (Dec. 20) addressed to John Wogan, the justiciary, and the treasurer of the Exchequer of Dublin; to John of Bretagne, the custos, and Eustace de Cotesbach, the chamberlain, of Scotland; and to Walter Petherton, Hugh Audeley, and Robert Holland, the justices of West Wales, North Wales, and Chester, which was accompanied by an

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[b] Though this measure was so secretly taken, it is probable that some intimation of what was intended reached the Order; for we find among other documents at Carlton Ride the returns to an inquiry into colourable conveyances which they were suspected of having made immediately preceding the seizure.

[c] From other entries on the Close Roll it would appear either that some of the Templars succeeded in evading the general seizure, or else that they afterwards made their escape. In 3 Edw. II., m. 21, the sheriff of Staffordshire is directed to seize all Templars who have not been arrested, and send them prisoners to London, (Sept. 14, 1309); in m. 14 he is warned that several are still wandering about in the secular habit, "sowing the seeds of apostasy," (Dec. 14); and m. 39 orders the seizure of any still at liberty in Ireland.

ordinance of the king and his council, for the arrest of all the Templars upon one and the same day, to be fixed by the respective parties, but so as to be carried into execution before any report could arrive of what had been done in England; and they were to return their proceedings therein to the barons of the English Exchequer.

The returns thus ordered were doubtless made, but they are not now to be found, and we are obliged to accept instead such documents as the one that we here print, which, as will be seen, abounds with references to "Rotulo de particulis," and is numbered 7 on "Rotulus de Terris Templariorum de tempore Edwardi Secundi," preserved at Carlton Ride.

From this record we learn that Nicholas Picot and Nigel Drury, the sheriffs of London, on the appointed day made seizure of the New Temple, and also of its inmates. Eight brethren only seem to have been found there [d], but before the sheriffs' term of office expired, they received six more [e], (apparently from the sheriff of Kent,) and one of each number died [f]. No mention is made of the seizure of the grand master, (William de la More,) or of the prior, nor is there any charge for their maintenance, but the palfrey of the former, valued at 100 shillings, was taken and sold, and his wardrobe and household stuff sequestered, though after a time restored to him; when also Michael de Baskervile, the preceptor, and John de Stoke, the treasurer, were liberated. The rest of the captives were on the 30th of November delivered over to the new sheriffs, William Basing and James the Butler, to whom was also transferred what remained of the property of the Order, which it appears had in the interval been rather freely, if not very prudently, dealt with. A water-mill on the river Fleet had been pulled down, but the sale of the materials had not paid the cost; the fruit in the garden had been sold in gross at a sum not much exceeding the gardener's wages; most of the horses, whether the high-bred palfrey or the cart and mill drudges, had been sold; so had the pigs, both young and old; so had a part of the church furniture. But, *per contra*, 4d. per diem had been bestowed on the maintenance of each prisoner, 3d. per diem on each of their custodians, (at first four, but soon reduced to two,) the bolts and bars and locks had been duly looked to; a janitor and a horseboy had been retained, and six chaplains had been paid for masses celebrated for the king's ancestors; a clerk had been employed at 2d. per diem to gather in the rents; provender had been bought for the live stock, and small sums had been paid on account to certain corrodaries, who ought to have had bed and board in the New Temple for the rest of their lives, but were now suddenly sent about their business.

After this general Receipt and Discharge, we have a long and curious enumeration of Divers Goods of the Templars, and how disposed of; some found in what we should now term the butler's pantry, some in a certain chamber *supra Dispensariam*, some in the kitchen, the stable, and the brewhouse; the wardrobe of the Master, the contents of the dormitories, and of the chambers of certain of the brethren who appear to have had private apartments. For reasons very possibly obvious enough in the fourteenth century, but not known now, this personal property was after a time

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[d] Michael de Baskervile, the preceptor; John de Stoke, the treasurer; Ade le Mazon, Thomas de Burton, Richard de Herwyk, William de Herford, Peter de Otringham, and Thomas de Stauntdon.

[e] Ralph de Barton, Imbert de Blaunk, Hugh de Kyrketoft, Thomas de Ludham, Ralph de Malton, and Robert de Sautre.

[f] Ade le Mazon, Feb. 16; Hugh de Kyrketoft, Nov. 1.

restored to some of the owners, by order of the king[g], but the rest was retained by the sheriffs, and duly handed over to their successors in office.

We have now to offer to our readers the portion of the lengthy account of Nicholas and Nigel which embraces the particulars above summarized. Another paper will give their inventory of the contents of the two churches in the New Temple, of the valuables and the reliques in the vestry, and how they were disposed of; and will also shew what stock they found, and how many acres of land they tilled, in what are now the brick and mortar suburbs of Paddington, Hampstead, and Hendon.

No. XI.—COMPOTUS NICHOLAI PICOT ET NIGELLI DRURI.

Compotus Nicholai Picot, unius Vicecomitum Londonie, et **Nigelli Druri**, alterius Vicecomitum Londonie, per Hugonem de Waltham attornatum suum, de exitibus omnium redditum et tenementorum que fuerunt [Magistri et[h]] Fratrum Militum Templi, in Civitate et suburbio Londonie, et que Rex certis de causis capi fecit in manum suam, una cum bonis et catallis ipsorum fratrum ibidem existentibus, per breve Regis, a die Mercurii proxima post festum Epiphanie Domini, videlicet, x. die Januarii, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo, usque festum Sancti Michaelis proximo sequens, et ab eodem festo usque xiiij. diem Novembris proximo sequentem, antequam liberarent redditus et tenementa bona et catalla predictorum fratrum, uno cum corporibus eorundem fratrum, Willelmo de Basingg et Jacobo le Botiler tunc Vicecomitibus Londonie, per Indenturam inter eosdem Vicecomites et predictos Nicholaum et Nigellum inde confectam.

Recepta.

Idem reddit compotum de liiij^{s}. iij^{d}. de redditu assiso recepto de quibusdam tenementis in Civitate et suburbio Londonie, de redditu suo aretro existente die capcionis redditum et tenementorum predictorum, de termino Natalis Domini tunc proximo preterito, sicut continetur in Rotulo de particulis, quem liberarunt in Thesauro.

Et de l^{li}. xiiij^{s}. v^{d}. ob. de redditu ibidem, de terminis Pasche et Sancto Johannis Baptiste et Sancti Michaelis, sicut continetur ibidem.

Et de xl^{s}. receptis de iij. quarteriis siliginis, iiij. quarteriis avene, et iiij. quarteriis brasei ordei, inventis in granario apud Novum Templum Londonie, sicut[i] venditis, sicut continetur ibidem.

Et de x^{li}. vij^{s}. v^{d}. receptis de v. equis contentis in Indentura, cum lvij^{s}. x^{d}. de xxx. porcis et porcellis inventis extra indenturam ibidem, cum iij^{s}. de coreo j. equi de morina[k] vendito, sicut continetur ibidem.

Et de lxxvj^{s}. viij^{d}. de feno ibidem invento sicut vendito.

Et de lx^{s}. de fructu gardini ibidem sicut vendito in grosso.

Et de xxxvij^{s}. viij^{d}. de j. calice, uno veteri vestimento, ij. mitris, ij. parvis coffris de ebore, et ij. pedibus argenti, inventis ibidem, sicut continetur in Indentura ibidem, sicut venditis.

Et de xv^{s}. vj^{d}. de ferramento j. fenestre, ferramento j. carecte, iij. paribus tractuum, ij. coleris[l], iij. petris plumbi, iij. petris canabi[m], ij. tabulis, et j. furca ferrea, inventis ibidem, sicut venditis, sicut continetur ibidem, et in Indentura predicta.

Et de xl^{s}. de veteri meremio et tegulis[n] cujusdam molendini aquatici super Flet, sicut venditis, sicut continetur ibidem.

De Templo Londonie, ubi Fratres Templi manere solebant, quod extenditur ad x. marcas per annum, non respondet, quia Dominus Johannes de Britannia, in adventibus suis Londonie, ibidem perhendinabat[o].

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[g] The favoured individuals were—the Master, and William Scurlag, who had left a sack "de quibusdam rebus diversis" in his wardrobe; Michael de Baskervile, and William de Hertford.

[h] These words are interlined on the roll.

[i] Sic in orig.

[k] Losses of cattle from the murrain appear frequently in these accounts.

[l] Traces and collars.

[m] Three stone of hemp.

[n] The building materials of a water-mill on the river Fleet.

[o] John de Dreux, earl of Richmond, son of Beatrice, daughter of Henry III. He was at this time Custos of Scotland, and the apprehension of the Templars there was committed to him.

De quadam placea juxta molendinum de Flete que extenditur ad ij^{s}. per annum, non respondet, quia nulli fuerunt exitus nec potuit firmari per predictum tempus.

Summa Recepte, lxxvij^{li}. vj^{s}. ob.

EXPENSE.

Idem computat in decasu redditus[p] tenementi Episcopi Sancti Davidis in parochia Sancte Brigide de Fletestrete, inter tenementum quod Walterus Larblaster tenet ex una parte, et tenementum Ricardi le Taverner ex altera, videlicet de terminis Pasche et Sancti Michaelis, xxx^{s}. iiij^{d}., quia tenementum illud fuit vacuum et nullo edificatum, ita quod Vicecomites predicti nullum proficuum aliquo modo inde percipere potuerunt, prout compotum est per inquisicionem inde captam coram Bartolomeo de Scaccario, sicut continetur in Rotulo placitorum de termino Sancti Hillarii anno tercio.

Et in decasu redditus tenementi Willelmi de Hamme in parochia Sancte Marie de Somerset per idem tempus, vij^{s}., quia tenementum illud non fuit edificatum, ita quod Vicecomites predicti aliquod proficuum inde percipere non potuerunt, sicut continetur ibidem.

Et in decasu redditus tenementi Johannis de Kyrkeby in vico de Holebourne per idem tempus ij^{s}., quia tenementum illud similiter vacuum fuit nullo edificatum, ita quod Vicecomites predicti nullum proficuum aliquo modo percipere potuerunt, sicut continetur inquisicione predicta in Rotulis predictis.

Et in vadiis fratris Ade le Mazon a dicto x. die Januarii anno primo usque xvj. diem Februarii proximo sequentis, quo die obiit, per xxxvij. dies, capiente per diem iiij^{d}., per breve Regis.

Et in vadiis Hugonis de Kyrketofte a xiiij. die Marcii anno primo, quo die receperunt eum per manus Vicecomitis Kancie, per breve Regis, usque primum diem Novembris proximo sequentis, quo die obiit, videlicet, per ccxxxiij. dies, capiente per diem ut supra, lxxvij^{s}. viij^{d}.

Et in vadiis fratris Radulfi de Malton, Roberti de Sautre, et Thome de Ludham, a predicto xiiij. die Marcii, anno primo, quo die receperunt eosdem fratres, una cum quibusdam aliis fratribus subscriptis, predictis Willelmo de Basing et Jacobo le Botiler tunc Vicecomitibus Londonie, videlicet, per cclxij. dies, utroque die computato, quorum quilibet cepit iiij^{d}. per diem., xiij^{li}. ij^{s}., per breve Regis predictum.

Et in vadiis fratris Thome de Burton, Ricardi de Herwyk, Willelmi de Herford, Thome de Stauntdon et Petri de Otringham, a dicto x. die Januarii usque predictum xxx. diem Novembris proximo sequentis antequam liberarent eosdem fratres predictis Willelmo et Jacobo Vicecomitibus Londonie, videlicet, per cccxxvj. dies, capientibus per diem ut supra, xxvij^{li}. iij^{s}. iiij^{d}., per idem breve.

Et in vadiis fratris Michaelis de Baskereswik[q], preceptoris Novi Templi, et Johannis de Stoke, Thesaurarii ibidem, a dicto x. die Januarii anno primo usque xxvj. diem Julii proximo sequentis, antequam liberarent eosdem fratres Michaelem et Johannem, simul cum equitatura et harnesio suo fratri Willelmo de la More, per breve Regis, videlicet, per ciiij^{xx}xix. dies, capientibus per diem ut supra, vj^{li}. xij^{s}. viij^{d}.

Et in vadiis fratris Radulphi de Barton et Imberti de Blaunk, a iiij. die Junii anno primo, quo die eos receperunt per manus Vicecomitis Kancie, et per ij. brevia Regis, usque dictum xxx. diem Novembris proximo sequentis, quo die liberavit eos predictis Willelmo et Jacobo Vicecomitibus Londonie, videlicet per ciiij^{xx}. dies utroque die computato, capientibus per diem ut supra, vj^{li}., sicut continetur in dicto Rotulo de particulis.

Et in vadiis vj. capellanorum divina celebrantium pro animabus progenitorum Regis quondam Regum Anglie, in Domo Novi Templi Londonie, a predicto x. die Januarii anno primo, usque xxij. diem Novembris proximo sequentis, videlicet, per cccxxj. dies, capientibus per diem ut supra, xxxvij^{s}. x^{d}.

Et in vadiis j. clerici colligentis et recipientis redditus a dicto x. die Januarii anno primo, usque xxx. diem Novembris, per cccxxvj. dies, capiente ij^{d}. per diem, liiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Et in vadiis quatuor servientium custodiencium predictos fratres Templarios a dicto x. die Januarii anno primo, usque ad xv. diem Februarii proximo sequentis per xxxvij. dies, utroque . . .[r] quorum quilibet capit iij^{d}. per diem, xxxvij^{s}.

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[p] Decayed rents. [q] The name is elsewhere given as Baskervile.

[r] Something like *cujus* in the original: the sense requires "utroque die computato," as the number of thirty-seven days is not otherwise to be made up.

Et in vadiis duorum serviencium custodiencium eosdem fratres a xvij°. die Februarii anno primo usque xxx. diem Novembris proximo sequentis, per cciiij^{xx}viij. dies, utroque eorum capiente per diem iij^{d}., vij^{li}. iiij^{s}.

Et in vadiis unius gardinarii a predicto x. die Januarii anno primo usque xxviij. diem Septembris proximo sequentis, per cclxiij. dies, capiente ij^{d}. per diem, xliij^{s}. x^{d}.

Et in feno empto pro duobus equis inventis apud Novum Templum a dicto x. die Januarii anno primo usque xiiij. diem Aprilis proximo sequentis, per iiij^{xx}. dies, xv^{s}. viij^{d}.,—videlicet, pro quolibet equo per diem et noctem j^{d}.

Et in xj. quarteriis et vj. bussellis avene emptis ad prebendam eorundem per idem tempus, videlicet, pro utroque eorum per noctem dimidium bussellum, xxxj^{s}. iiij^{d}., precium quarterii ij^{s}. viij^{d}.

Et in feno empto pro sustentacione cujusdam alterius equi ibidem existentis a dicto x. die Januarii anno primo usque xiiij. diem Marcii proximo sequentis, per lxiij. dies, v^{s}. iij^{d}.

Et iij. quarteriis et vij. bussellis et dimidio avene emptis pro prebenda ejusdem per idem tempus, x^{s}. vj^{d}.

Et in marescalcia [s] ejusdem equi iij^{s}. ij^{d}.

Et in ferrura dictorum equorum ij^{s}. iij^{d}.

Et in vadiis unius garcionis custodientis predictos equos per predictos iiij^{xx}. et xiiij. dies, capiente j^{d}. ob. per diem, xj^{s}. ix^{d}., sicut continetur in Rotulo de particulis.

Et in vadiis unius janitoris apud Novum Templum a dicto x. die Januarii usque xxx. diem Novembris per cccxxvj. dies, capiente j^{d}. ob. per diem, xl^{s}. ix^{d}.

Et in fabis et dratheo [t] emptis pro sustentacione porcorum superius venditorum per viij. septimanas antequam vendebantur, xix^{s}.

Et in seruris diversorum hostiorum apud Novum Templum emendandis et reparandis, ij^{s}. iij^{d}. ob.

Et in meremio cujusdam molendini aquatici apud Flete prostrati sublevando, et ab aqua extrahendo, et deinde apud Novum Templum cariando, xliiij^{s}. viij^{d}.

Et solucione facta cujusdam Galfridi Tailleferi in parte solucionis corrodii sui, quod percipere debet ad totam vitam suam in Novo Templo, per breve Regis et literam ipsius patentem, xij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Et in solucione facta Galfrido de Stanewell pro consimili corrodio suo ibidem percipiendo, per breve Regis et literam ipsius Galfridi, v^{s}.[u]

Summa Expensarum, cv^{li}. vj^{s}. viij^{d}. ob.

Et habent de superplusagio, xxviij^{li}. viii^{d}.

De quibus, eis in fine Compoti sui de exitibus manerii de Craunford, lxvj^{s}. v^{d}. q^{a}.

Et remanet, de superlusagio adhuc allocando, xxiiij^{li}. xiv^{s}. ij^{d}. ob. q^{a}.

Diversa Bona Templariorum.—*In Celario.*

Idem reddit compotum de una longa mappa et iiij^{or}. mappis de canabo, precii viij^{s}.
iiij. ciphis de mucro cum pedibus argenteis, precii ij. marcarum.
x. ciphis de mucro sine pedibus, precii xl^{s}.
ij. ciphis argenteis, precii xvj^{s}.
xxij. coclearibus argenteis, precii xx^{s}.
ij. balistis, precii iij^{s}.
iiij. cistis, precii v^{s}.
iij. coffreis, precii ij^{s}., et
iiij. tankardis, precii viij^{d}.;

Inventis in celario Novi Templi tempore capcionis predicte; et liberatis Jacobo le Boteler et Willelmo de Basyng, Vicecomitibus Londonie, per breve Regis, et Indenturam [inde[v]] inter eosdem Vicecomites per predictos Nicholaum et Nigellum nuper Vicecomites confectam.

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[s] This word usually means the farrier's expenses, but as these appear in the next item, it probably here should be rendered *stabling.*

[t] Beans and draff; hog-wash.

[u] There is a document at Carlton Ride relating to a composition made with the various corrodaries of the Templars, to which we shall hereafter advert, as we consider the fact of laymen living in their Preceptories as strong negative evidence, at least, on the point of "execrable living." John de Hoperton, one of their corrodaries, was alive as late as 1338. See Larking, p. 137.

[v] Interlined on the Roll.

In quadam Camera supra Dispensariam.

Idem reddit compotum de ferramento j. carecte, precii iiij^{s}., et
iij. paribus tractuum pro carectis, precii xij^{d}.
j. ferramento fenestre, precii iij^{s}.
iij. petris canabi, precii xviij^{d}.
ij. tabulis, precii xij^{d}.
ij. colearibus, precii vj^{d}.
iij. peciis veteris plumbi, precii iij^{s}.
j. ferrum pro molendino, precii xij^{d}., et
j. furca ferrea, precii —[w];

Inventis in quadam camera supra dispensariam ibidem, tempore predicto; et venduntur ut supra, et equatur.

In Coquina.

Idem reddit compotum de ij. ollis ereis magnis, precii xl^{s}.
vij. ollis ereis, precii lviij^{s}. x^{d}.
v. urceolis, v. patellis ereis et j. magna patella erea in fornace, cum uno morterio ereo, precium omnium, iiij^{li}. vij^{s}. vi^{d}.
ij. craticulis ferreis[x], precii ij^{s}.
ij. patellis ferreis ad frixandum[y], precii ij^{s}.
j. grome[z] ferreum, precii vj^{d}., et
j. tripode ferreo, precii ij^{s}.;

Inventis in coquina ibidem, tempore predicto; et liberantur Jacobo le Boteler et Willelmo de Basyng, Vicecomitibus Londonie, per breve Regis, et Indenturam predictam inde inter eosdem Vicecomites et predictos Nicholaum et Nigellum, nuper Vicecomites, confectam.

In Stabulo equorum.

Idem reddit compotum de j. palefrido fratris Johannis de Stokes[a] Thesaurarii Templi, precii iiij. marcarum.
j. palefrido fratris Willelmi de la More Summi Magistri, precii c^{s}.
ij. equis fratris Michaelis[b] preceptoris, precii iiij. marcarum.
j. equo pro carecta et ij. equis pro molendino, precii xx^{s}.

Inventis in stabulo ibidem, tempore predicto.

Et ij. molendinis cum apparatu, precii iiij. marcarum, inventis ibidem, tempore predicto.

De quibus in vendicione, ut supra, j. palefridus fratris Willelmi de la More Summi Magistri Templi predicti, j. equus fratris Michaelis preceptoris, j. equus pro carecta, et ij. equi pro molendino.

Et in liberatione facta fratri Michaeli de Baskervile j., per breve Regis et literam ipsius recepcionem predicti equi testificantem.

Et in morina, j.

Et in liberacione facta Jacobo le Boteler et Willelmo de Bassyng, Vicecomitibus Londonie, ij. molendina cum apparatu per breve Regis, et Indenturam inde inter eosdem Vicecomites et prédictos Nycholaum et Nigellum confectam.

Et sic equatur.

In Braciatorio.

Idem respondet de plumbo, precii xl^{s}., j. plumbo, precii xxx^{s}., j. plumbo, precii x^{s}.; vij. cunis, xv. cunnelinis[c], ix. doleis vacuis, j. pipa, et iij. tynis[d], precii in toto xxx^{s}., inventis in braciatorio ibidem, tempore predicto.

Et de utensiliis spectantibus ad furnum, precii xx^{s}.
xx. circulis, precii ii^{s}. vj^{d}.
ij. peciis plumbi, precii xvj^{d}., et j. pressura, precii xx^{s}., inventis ibidem, tempore predicto.

Et de j. magna tabula cum tristellis, precii v^{s}.

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[w] No price given in the Roll.

[x] Gridirons.

[y] Frying-pans.

[z] Fork, or prong.

[a] A John de Stokes was one of the few who confessed any of the offences charged against the Order: he made his recantation at St. Paul's, July 2, 1311; but whether he was the same person with this John does not appear.

[b] Mentioned before as Michael de Baskereswik.

[c] Bowls, and smaller vessels, probably drinking-cups.

[d] Tubs, or tuns.

iiij. tabulis dormientibus, precii dimidie marce.
iiij. tabulis cum viij. tristellis, precii xl^{d}.
ij. andirenes, precii ij^{s}., et j. spera[e], precii ij^{s}.
Et liberantur Jacobo le Boteler et Willelmo de Basyng Vicecomitibus, per breve Regis, et Indenturum predictam inde inter eosdem Vicecomites et dictos Nicholaum et Nigellum confectam.

In Garderoba fratris Willelmi de la More.

Idem reddit compotum de j. firmaculo auri, precii v^{s}.
xj. peciis de Birmygeham, precii xxij^{s}.
vj. peciis de Birmygham, precii xxvj^{s}.
v. peciis de Birmygham, precii xl^{s}.
iij. cooperlectoriis, precii vj. librarum.
j. doxerio[f], precii j. marce.
j. genicula[g], precii dimidie marce.
j. furura de boge[h], precii v^{s}.
j. baungra[i] et j. flascetto, precii v^{s}.
j. arcu ad balistam sine telario, precii dimidie marce;
Inventis in garderoba Summi Magistri ibidem, tempore predicto.
Et de quibusdam rebus diversis in quodam sacco canabi inclusis cum tribus supertunicis fururatis, et j. mantello albo fratris Willelmi de Scurlag, precii per estimacionem xl^{s}.
j. panerio cum diversis rebus, precii dimidie marce.
ij. libris, precii vj^{s}.
ij. barellis, precii ij^{s}.
j. mantello de stameno[k].
ij. mappis et j. amice, precii x^{s}.
j. pari de barilibus de Thamar, precii ij^{s}.
ij. libris, precii iij^{s}.
j. lotorto[l], precii vj^{d}.
j. vestimento, precii j. marce.
j. baungra, precii vj^{d}.;
Inventis ibidem in garderoba predicta, tempore predicto; et liberantur fratribus Willelmo de la More et Willelmo de Scurlag, per breve, et literas eorundem fratrum recepcionem bonorum predictorum testificantes.

In Dormitorio.

Idem reddit compotum de j. coopertorio[m], precii dimidie marce.
iiij. linthiaminibus[n], j. canevacio, j. blanketto, precii dimidie marce.
ij. robis, precii xx^{s}.
j. mantello, precii dimidie marce.
j. mappa, ij. manutergiis, j. pelvi, j. lotorio, et j. forcerio[o], precii iij^{s}.
j. sakadrace[p] et j. barhude[p], precii iij^{s}. fratris Michaelis de Baskervile preceptoris, inventis in Dortorio Novi Templi, tempore capcionis predicte; et liberantur predicto fratri Michaeli per idem breve Regis, et literam ipsius recepcionem predictorum bonorum testificantem.

In Dortorio.

Idem reddit compotum de j. coverlit, ij. paribus linthiaminum, j. canvacio, j. blanket, precii in toto x^{s}.
j. mantello, precii ij^{s}.

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[e] Probably a globular vessel.
[f] Dorsar, tapestry for the walls.
[g] A vest reaching to the knee.
[h] Of goatskin.
[i] Probably for bankes, a covering for a bench or settle.
[k] A woollen mantle.
[l] Probably for *lotorio*, a washing-stand.
[m] A coverlet for the bed.
[n] Linen sheets.
[o] Any little box or casket. Most of the brethren seem to have possessed such, whence we may perhaps infer that they retained private property after joining the Order. Such was apparently the case among the Hospitallers, as we see in the Extent that John de Warenn had, from the gift of his father, a pension of five marks per annum, beyond his allowance as a member of the bailiwick of Quenington. See Larking, pp. 29, 208.
[p] The meaning of these terms is at present unknown.

ij. tunicis, precii iij^{s}.
j. capa, precii dimidie marce.
j. forcerio, precii xij^{d}.
j. sakadrace, j. pulvi[q], j. lotorio.
j. gladio et j. spartha de Hibernia[r], fratris Willelmi de Hertford, precii j. marce;

Inventis ibidem tempore predicto; et liberantur eidem per breve Regis, et literam ipsius fratris Willelmi recepcionem predictorum bonorum testificantem.

Idem reddit compotum de j. coverlit, ij. paribus lintheaminum, j. blanket, j. canevacio, j. forcerio, j. supertunica, j. pelvi, j. lotorio, j. sakadrace, j. clothsak, j. mantello, j. capa, et j. gladio, fratris Thome de Standon, precium omnium xx^{s}, ibidem inventis tempore predicto; et liberantur Jacobo le Boteler et Willelmo de Basynge, Vicecomitibus, per breve Regis, et Indenturam predictam inde inter eosdem Vicecomites et predictos Nicholaum et Nigellum confectam.

In Camera fratris Thome de Burton.

Idem reddit compotum de j. coopertorio, ij. tapetibus, iiij. paribus lintheaminis, j. coopertorio lecti, iiij. manutergiis.
j. roba de burneto[s].
j. roba de say estivali.
iij. caputiis.
iij. paribus pannorum lineorum, j. bacino et lotorio, j. forcerio, j. clothsak, et j. mantello;

Inventis ibidem in camera Thome de Burton, precium omnium xl^{s}., tempore capcionis predicte; et liberantur predictis Jacobo et Willelmo Vicecomitibus per breve Regis, et Indenturam inde inter eosdem Vicecomites et predictos Nicholaum et Nigellum confectam.

In Camera Prioris.

Idem reddit compotum de j. chalone de Reyns[t] et j. matracio, precii x^{s}.; iiij. gussinis[u], precii xviij^{d}.; et iij. tapetibus[v] de servientibus ad Capellam Beate Marie, inventis in camera Prioris Domus, precii xx^{s}.; et liberantur predictis Jacobo et Willelmo Vicecomitibus per predicta breve et indenturam.

In Camera fratris Ricardi de Herdwyck.

Idem reddit compotum de j. coverlit, ij. paribus lintheaminis, j. lanugel[x], j. canevacio, ij. corsettis, ij. formis, j. barhude, j. sakadrace et j. magna mala[y], precii j. marce.
ij. ciphis argenti cum cooperculo, precii j. marce.
xij. coclearibus argenti, precii x^{s}.; j. pari statutorum, precii v^{s}.
j. mantello de trple[z], precii v^{s}.; j. forcerio ligato, j. gladio, j. cofrea sigillata, precii iiij^{s}.; et j. cofrea consignata cum cartis et munimentis Domus que sunt in placito, in camera fratris Ricardi de Herdwick inventis, tempore predicto; et liberantur predictis Jacobo le Boteler et Willelmo de Basyng Vicecomitibus per breve Regis, et Indenturam predictam.

(*To be continued.*)

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[q] Sic in orig.; probably for *pelvi*.
[r] The spar, the long-handled axe of the galloglasses, or heavy-armed Irish cavalry.
[s] Of cloth dyed brown. [t] Rheims. [u] Cushions.
[v] Pieces of tapestry for the service of the altar of the Virgin Mary.
[x] Probably for *langeolum*, a woollen under-garment.
[y] Perhaps a wallet, or saddle-bag; *malle*, French. [z] Meaning unknown.

MEMOIRS OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND[a].

The annual volumes of the Archæological Institute appeared originally to be an excellent idea, and much was expected from them. Each volume was to be devoted to the illustration of the history and antiquities of a particular locality, by the most learned antiquarians of the day. The writers were to be assisted by the local information of the residents, and these in their turn were to be enlightened and instructed by the more general knowledge of the visitors; and the results obtained by this combination were to be presented to the public as the most authentic and reliable work relating to such locality. The papers were all to be prepared for the meeting, and there would therefore be nothing but the printing to be done afterwards, so that the volume might be expected in a few months after the meeting. These brilliant expectations were, however, never fully realized: the volumes, when they did appear, were almost as remarkable for the omissions as for what they did contain;—a volume on the antiquities of a cathedral city, with the cathedral omitted, was as remarkable as the castrated play of Hamlet. The interval between the meeting and the appearance of the volume grew gradually longer and longer; the delay was attributed to the publisher not giving sufficient attention to it: the publisher has been changed, but the result is different from what was expected,—the interval has increased instead of diminished, until more than five years have intervened, and we fear that the scheme must be considered as a failure, and that the work before us will probably be the last of the series. It is, however, a splendid termination, and we heartily congratulate the Institute on having been enabled to produce such a work, for which they are indebted to the extreme liberality of some of their members, more especially of the Duke of Northumberland, who with princely munificence has presented the whole of the second volume, containing the history of his own castles by Mr. Hartshorne, with a profusion of admirable engravings by Mr. Jewitt. When we see the extraordinary number of these illustrations, all by the same accurate hand, we cease to wonder at the delay. Other members have rivalled the liberality of the noble Duke in proportion to their means. Mr. Petit is never tired; he is one of the main stays of the Institute: long may he be spared to continue so. Mr. J. T. Taylor also contributes the entire cost of drawing and engraving the numerous illustrations of his curious and interesting paper on the Archæology of the Coal-Trade. Mr. Yates also presents the illustrations of his very valuable Memoir on the Roman Barrier-walls of Germany. This is one of the most valuable papers of the series, and deserves a wider circulation than we fear these volumes are likely to obtain. Its interest is not confined to the county of Northumberland, or to a comparison with the Roman wall across the north of Britain. He has for the first time traced out in a connected manner the limits of the Roman Empire in Germany. Many learned Germans have indeed worked upon the subject each in his own limited province, but Mr. Yates has been the first to trace out the whole line and connect the disjointed fragments. This Memoir, being of general interest,

[a] "Memoirs chiefly relating to the History and Antiquities of Northumberland, communicated to the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in August, 1852." 2 vols., 8vo. (London: Bell and Daldy.)

would have found a more fitting place in the *Archæologia;*—the connection with Northumberland is very slight, and somewhat far-fetched.

Mr. Raine's sketch of the Architectural History of the Cathedral is concise and to the purpose, shewing a perfect knowledge of his subject; but it is printed too much *verbatim*, as written by the able and amiable *cicerone* for the guidance of the members at the meeting, and would have been improved by being revised for publication. The sole illustration, of the cathedral, is an excellent ground-plan. Mr. Petit's paper on Brinkburn Priory, on the other hand, is profusely illustrated with eight plates and five woodcuts; and this appears to us to shew one of the evils of the plan pursued by the Institute, whereby each writer is expected to pay for the engravings to illustrate his own paper. This is often hard upon individuals, and it may very often happen that the writer of the most able paper—the one most in need of illustration—is poor, and cannot afford to give them. There is an evident want of a general fund to be equally distributed; and the money collected at each local meeting ought in justice and equity to be expended on the local objects of that meeting, and not carried off to London to be expended on the general calls of the Society, which is the present system. The other papers in this volume are—An Address from Dr. Daniel Wilson on the Advantages derived from Archæological Investigation, the printing of which might have been spared, as the same thing is repeated every year; Mr. Hinde on the state of Newcastle and Gateshead during the Saxon Period, and on the Trade of Newcastle previous to the reign of Henry III.; Mr. Longstaffe on Durham before the Conquest. This gentleman is an enthusiastic Saxonist, and divides Saxon Architecture into three periods, any one of which it is rather difficult to find examples that can be relied on: he is, however, a careful observer, and has brought out some new facts, not the least curious of which is, that fragments of a Saxon Cross are built up in the tower of Jarrow, and that most of the ashlar-work of these early towers is Roman, brought from a neighbouring station. In most other parts of Europe, the buildings of the early part of the eleventh century, erected after the Saracens or other barbarians were expelled, are constructed of Roman fragments, and it seems more probable that Northumberland was after than before the Continent in this revival. Mr. Collingwood Bruce on the Excavations at Bremenium, with a plan. These excavations have been carried on at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland, and so far as they have proceeded, are of considerable interest, as laying bare the plan and arrangement of a Roman frontier camp. The second volume consists entirely of Mr. Hartshorne's elaborate researches into the history and details of the ducal castles of Alnwick, Prudhoe, Warkworth, &c., with an admirable series of engravings, which alone are worth the money charged for the entire work, (2*l.* 2*s.*).

JOHN LILLY AND HIS WORKS[a].

Though now possessing little beyond a purely antiquarian, and therefore adventitious interest, Mr. Russell Smith would have made a great mistake, we think, if he had omitted to include in his meritorious "Library of Old Authors" the writings of the whilom great Euphuist; the man who exercised so marked an influence upon the language and literature of the Elizabethan era, and with whose works not only was Shakspeare familiar, but even went so far as, by happy paraphrase, to make some few of his best passages his own.

John Lyly, Lillie, or Lilly, was born in Kent, at Rochester, or Ashford, not improbably, in 1553 or 4. Of his family nothing whatever seems to be known, beyond the fact that in the Oxford Register he is styled *plebeii filius*, "plebeian-born." It seems, however, not altogether improbable that he was of the same family as William Lilly, the first master of St. Paul's School, (who died in 1523); the following coincidences, hitherto unremarked, we believe, taken into consideration. They were both members of the same college—Magdalen College, Oxford; seven of the dramatist's plays were written for performance by the scholars of St. Paul's; and his quotations from and evident allusions to "Lilly's Latin Grammar," are so numerous as to justify the belief that he took more than an ordinary interest in the book. In 1573 Lilly graduated B.A.; and we find him mentioned as M.A. in 1575.

From the second part of his "Euphues and his England," we learn that he was sentenced to rustication, for "glancing at some abuses," as he calls it; but there is little foundation, probably, for the supposition of Oldys, that he finally removed to the sister University. On leaving Oxford, he appears to have been taken into the service, in some confidential capacity, of Lord Treasurer Burghley; though, unfortunately, if we may judge from a letter of his (endorsed July, 1582,) still preserved among the Lansdowne MSS., he appears to have ultimately fallen under the suspicion of dishonesty. The result of his urgent appeal to his Lordship for an enquiry into the truth or untruth of this charge is now unknown.

At an early period Lilly seems to have devoted his life to literary pursuits; first, as a miscellaneous, and afterwards as a dramatic writer. But poverty and distress, however much his writings may have been admired by his contemporaries, seem to have been his only lot. On two occasions, by petitions which still exist, he made earnest but unsuccessful application to Elizabeth for the office of Master of the Revels; and in the latter of them, he too truly, in all probability, describes the history of his life as "Lillie *de Tristibus*, wherein shall be seene patience, labours, and misfortunes." The time, place, and circumstances of his death, at the very close, probably, of the sixteenth century, are wholly unknown. From the language of his contemporaries, as Mr. Fairholt remarks, we are enabled to gather three facts in reference to his personal history—that he was a little man, was married, and was fond of tobacco.

Lilly's first and most celebrated work, published in 1580, was intitled "*Euphues*. The Anatomy of Wit, verie pleasant for all Gentlemen to read, and most necessary to remember; wherein are contained the delyghts

[a] "The Dramatic Works of John Lilly, (the Euphuist). With Notes, and some Account of his Life and Writings. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., &c., &c. In Two Volumes." (London: John Russell Smith.)

that Wit followeth in his youth by the pleasantnesse of Love, and the happinesse he reapeth in age by the perfectnesse of Wisdome." This was followed in the succeeding year by "*Euphues and his England*, containing his voyage and adventures, mixed with sundrie pretie discourses of honest Love, the description of the Countrie, the Court, and the Manners of that Isle. Delightful to be read, and nothing hurtfull to be regarded: wherein there is small offence by lightnesse given to the wise, and lesse occasion of loosenesse proffered to the wanton." His only other work, his plays excepted, was a lively satirical tract, published in 1589, in reference to the Marprelate controversy, and quaintly intituled, "Pap with a Hatchet; *alias*, a Fig for my Godson; or, crack me this nut; that is, a sound Box on the Ear for the Idiot Martin; written by one that dares call a Dog a Dog;" which caused Gabriel Harvey, as Mr. Fairholt says, "to enter into some gross personalties against himself and his friend Nash, who was a principal in this discreditable paper-war;" a war, we may add, which has been ably described by the pens of Sir E. Bridges, the Rev. W. Maskell, and the elder D'Israeli.

Owing as much, perhaps, to the then infant state of the English drama, as to any merits of his own, Lilly's success as a dramatist was considerable. Francis Meres, in his "Wit's Treasury," 1598, as we learn from Mr. Fairholt, gives him precedence to Shakspeare. Nash, in his "Have with you to Saffron Walden," 1596, incidentally notices the comic powers displayed in his "Mother Bombie," which, everything considered, is probably the best of his plays; and even his antagonist Harvey is constrained to admit their popularity. Ben Jonson, alas! in his commendatory verses on Shakspeare, gives him precedence over Kyd and Marlowe.

Of Lilly's two most famous works, "Euphues" and "Euphues and his England," it is hardly within our province, seeing that they form no part of the present volumes, here to speak; still, however, as his plays are equally made the vehicles of his "Euphuism," the useful information on the subject contained in the following passage[b], must be our apology for its insertion:—

"These works gave the name of *Euphuism* to a fashionable style of language, of which, although Lilly certainly did not invent it, he was the most eminent literary cultivator. The 'Euphuism' of Lilly himself was just an exaggerated form of that strained, pedantic, over-elaborated imagery which was prevalent in refined society, as well as in literature, about the middle of Elizabeth's reign. In his hands it added to the classical pedantry of the day a pedantry of something like science, consisting in incessant images derived from a half-fabulous system of natural history. Drayton, in ascribing to Sir Philip Sidney (himself no very simple writer) the merit of having brought back the tone of language to nature, speaks of Lilly as—

'Talking of stones, stars, plants, of fishes, flies,
Playing with words and idle similies.'

Shakspeare's 'Don Armado' has sometimes been considered as 'parleying Euphuism;' but, as Mr. Knight has observed, there is a nearer approach to this jargon in much of the language used by the higher personages in the same play. The absurdities of it are burlesqued by Jonson in his 'Cynthia's Revels.' Sir Piercie Shafton, in 'The Monastery,' is an unsuccessful attempt at representing the characteristics of Euphuism."

Lilly's dramas are deformed throughout by the same bad taste and false conceits; and though the wit of the dialogue is at times lively, the little fancy they display is almost wholly confined to the short lyrical pieces or songs that are to be found interspersed here and there. His *admitted* plays are eight in number: "The Woman in the Moone," first printed in

[b] Penny Cyclopædia, Supplement—*Lyly*.

1597; "Campaspe," 1584; "Sapho and Phao," 1584; "Endimion," 1591; "Gallathea," 1592; "Midas," 1592; "Mother Bombie," 1594; and "Love's Metamorphosis," 1601. In 1632, Edward Blount, the bookseller, published an edition of these plays, with the exception of the first and last above-mentioned, which are now reprinted for the first time. In Blount's edition the songs first made their appearance; and it has accordingly been adopted by Mr. Fairholt as the basis of his text.

The learned Editor's Notes are both useful and interesting, as far as they go; but they are by no means so numerous as we could have wished, and there are many passages either of obscure and doubtful meaning, or replete with matter for antiquarian research, which are left wholly unnoticed and unexplained. The few remaining lines at our command will be devoted to a notice of some of the more remarkable passages, or such among the Editor's illustrations as seem capable of being improved upon by further explanation or remark.

Endimion, act iii. sc. 3. Part of this scene, we are informed, is taken from the definition of nouns substantive and adjective in Lilly's Latin Grammar.

Ibid., act v. sc. 2: "I preferre an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper;" i.e. "a chicken just peeping from the shell," Mr. Fairholt says. To our thinking it means "a chicken making a peeping noise." *To peep* is explained in some dictionaries as "to cry as chickens do."

Campaspe, act ii. sc. 2: "Is the warlike sound of drum and trump turned to the soft noise of lyre and lute? The neighing of barbed steeds, whose lowdness filled the air with terrour, and whose breathes dimmed the sun with smoake, converted to delicate tunes and amorous glances?" The prototype, in the Editor's opinion, of the Duke of Gloucester's speech in Shakspeare's *Richard III.* act i. sc. 1, beginning "Grim-visaged war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front."

Ibid., act ii. sc. 5. "Starres are to be looked at, not reached at." Collier (*Hist. Dram. Poet.*) has noticed the coincidence between this passage and that in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona,* act iii. sc. 1: "Wilt thou reach stars because they shine on thee?"

Ibid., act v. sc. 1.:—

> "None but the larke so shrill and cleare;
> Now at heaven's gates she claps her wings,
> The morne not waking till shee sings."

The germ, no doubt, as Collier has remarked, of Shakspeare's lines,—

> "Hark, the lark at heaven's gate sings,
> And Phœbus 'gins arise."

Sapho and Phao, act ii. sc. 2: "Unlesse thou perish, thou shalt perish." Upon these words, occurring amid a whole stratum of Sybilline paradoxes, Mr. Fairholt says,—"This passage is very corrupt, and can only be conjecturally rectified, &c.;" suggesting an emendation. In our opinion none is wanted, as it is pretty evident that the writer plays upon the double meaning of the word *perish*, or rather its Latin root, *per-eo;* as signifying either "to go through" with an undertaking, or "to perish;" "Unless thou persevere in thy design, thou shalt perish." "*Periissem nisi periissem;*" "If I had not gone through with it, I should have perished," is a Latin *jeu d'esprit,* belonging probably to the middle ages.

Gallathea, act ii. sc. 3: "*Concurre? condogge!* I will away." This passage effectually demolishes the apocryphal but well-known story about

Adam Littleton, his Latin Dictionary, and his peevish answer to his amanuensis when writing the meaning of *concurro*.

Mydas, act iii. sc. 3: "As larkes that are caught in the sunne with the glittering of a glasse." The glass-bespangled lures mentioned by Mr. Fairholt, in his Note from Hone, are used not only at Abbeville, in France, but throughout Belgium; and are not unfrequently to be seen in the shops at Brussels.

Ibid., act v. sc. 3: "Apollo is tuning his pipes, or at barley-breake with Daphne." Mr. Fairholt explains the meaning evidently from the description of the game of *barley-break* given by Sir Philip Sidney (*Arcadia*, vol. i.); from which it would appear to have resembled the game now known as *prison-bars*. We are inclined to think, however, that in this instance the game of *hide-and-seek* or *all-hid* is meant. In Lancashire, within the last thirty years, the formula repeated by the seeking party, while the others were hiding, ended with—"A *barley* loaf to *break* your head.—Whoop! are you all asleep?" Hence, in our opinion, the origin of the name; which has given a "world of trouble" to Dr. Jamieson, as quoted by Brand.

Mother Bombie, act i. sc. 3: "Among fishes, the cockle and the tortuse, because of Venus among trees: the vine wreathing about the elme, for our embracings." The colon surely should have been placed after "Venus." The allusion is evidently to the *concha Veneris*, a kind of *cypræa*, or cowry, mentioned by Pliny, Hist. Nat. b. ix. c. 52. The allusions also to the vine, "wedded to the elm"—*maritata*—and to *abestor* or *asbestos*, are evidently borrowed from the same source.

Ibid., act ii. sc. 1: "A tantonie pouch" was not improbably solely a purse made of pig-skin; the Saint, as Mr. Fairholt remarks, being always pictured with one of those animals accompanying him.

Ibid., act ii. sc. 5: "But he learn'd his leere [lesson] of my sonne, whom I have brought up at Oxford, and I think must learne here in Kent of Ashford." Under the character of *Candeus*, a pun upon his *white* appellation, Lilly not improbably meant to portray himself, an Oxford student and a Kentish man.

Ibid., act v. sc. 3: "Faith, there was a bargaine during life, and the *clocke* cried, 'God give them joy.'" Seeing that a *marriage* is being described, and the *priest* has been just mentioned, it surely must have been the *clerke* that cried.

In p. 91, for "pigra *inventus*," read "juventus;" and for "tædet," "it *liketh*," read "irketh."

In p. 99, for "*I, præ-sequar*," read "*I præ, sequar;*" and in p. 102, for "sine *Cere*," read "*Cerere*." Even if these and a host more of similar blunders are to be found in the original copy, they should at least have been noticed by the Editor.

In conclusion, we beg to inform Mr. Fairholt that to "cotton down" (i. e. comply) is a phrase still current with the lower classes; that money-pots for savings, made of earthenware, are still in use in the Northern counties; and that *brewis* is a dish as yet by no means forgotten among the Scotch.

CELTIC AND ANTEDILUVIAN ANTIQUITIES[a].

It is now about ten years since M. Boucher de Perthes published the first part of a work entitled *Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes*, the result of long researches made chiefly in the neighbourhood of Abbeville, the residence of the author, who holds a distinguished position in the walks of literature, science, and philosophy. This work could not fail to attract attention; but the approbation conferred upon it was not unqualified. While all admired the frank and conscientious spirit in which it was written, and applauded his discoveries, and his conclusions thereon, so far as regarded the Celtic races, many declined accompanying him into the more remote regions of antiquity where the trace of man had never yet been noticed. They could readily understand and admire the Celtic weapons, implements, and utensils, arranged in progressive order, from the rudest work of infant art up to highly finished productions, as displayed in M. Boucher de Perthes' museum: but it was not so with the antediluvian antiquities; they stretched beyond the bounds of the antiquary and the geologist, and appeared altogether irreconcilable with natural history. So antagonistic did the learned author's ideas seem to received and undisputed facts, that it may be doubted if part of his work was even read. His vast collection was appealed to in vain. Specimens in silex, bearing evident marks of the hand of man, taken by himself from diluvian beds, were exhibited to the French geologists and antiquaries; but they remained sceptics: few gave themselves even the trouble to verify the facts; they contented themselves with believing them to be impossible. Without doubting the good faith of M. De Perthes, they said he had imagined he had seen what he had not seen; that he was deceived in the nature of the beds from whence he had taken the objects; that the beds and the ossiferous deposits he had explored could not be tertiary and diluvian; and that the flints had not been manipulated.

These were serious objections; but they disappeared when their localities were examined; and the asserted absence of human work upon the stones was refuted by an examination. It was seen that the hatchets, knives, and implements, the rude figures of animals, and even of man himself, could not have been accidental, and were not mere visions of the imagination. It was then suggested that the flints may have come from the surface, and that they had been tooled by the workmen and introduced into the lower beds. This objection fell before an inspection of the localities which yielded the stones.

So matters rested for some years. In the meantime M. de Perthes, with unabated ardour, went on adding to his collection by personal exertions, until it had so accumulated that it required an extension of room, and a large hall in his spacious mansion was fitted up expressly for it. Its importance gradually became more and more admitted; but still the majority of the scientific men to whom he continually appealed contented themselves in believing M. de Perthes' antediluvian discoveries to be improbable, without caring to test them by ocular and personal examination.

At last, however, one of the sceptics, a man of scientific eminence, was persuaded, or rather forced, into the museum. He had scarcely gone

[a] "*Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes: Mémoire sur l'Industrie primitive et les Arts à leur origine.* Par M. Doucher de Perthes. Avec 26 Planches. Tome deuxième." (Paris, 1857.)

through it, when he avowed that his opinion was changed. He had for years decided against the author and his system. Without loss of time, he decided on visiting the beds from which the objects had been extracted. He not only set others to dig, but he himself dug also: he found everywhere what M. de Perthes had found; and we are given to understand that these discoveries formed the subject of a paper which opened to him the doors of the *Institut.* And this is by no means an isolated conversion. Others of known eminence in science have, in like manner, gone and judged for themselves; and their correspondence will be read with interest by those who, unable to visit the collection itself, will be anxious to receive some verifications of facts which are, at first view, so startling and questionable.

This volume will be welcomed by those who have perused or examined the former one. The plates (twenty-six in number, and representing five hundred objects,) supply many curious varieties of figures of men and animals which are not given in the former edition; but the finer kinds of the Celtic antiquities, to be properly estimated, must be seen in M. De Perthes' museum itself: nothing short of coloured casts could convey any notion of their high finish and laboured execution.

ADULTERATION OF BEER IN FORMER TIMES.

(*Hearne's Diary, p.* 741.)

Some extracts are given from an English MS. belonging to George Ballard, already mentioned. In an account of "The expedition intended against the Turkish pyrates, written by Nathaniell Knott, Gent., 1634," there is the following curious passage on the frauds of the victuallers of the navy:—"Our eyes haue seene the many hoggsheads of beere which in a voyage haue beene drawne ouerboarde, and that not in the end of a voyage, which might haue palliated their falsehood, but within one moneth after they first sett saile. The brewer hath gotten the art to sophisticate his beere with broome instead of hopps, and ashes instead of malt; and, to make it looke the more louely, to pickle it with salt water: soe that whilst it is newe it shall seemingly bee worthie of praise, but in one moneth labour [working?] waxe worse than stinkinge water.... I will make it appeare that in this consists the ruyne or happie successe of the voyage: for if either they cast the beere ouerboard, or drinke it, the voyage is at an end, the first way through want, the next by diseases that are ingendred by unwholsome beere." There is also in the same volume "A true relation of the voyage to the iles of Azores by the navie and forces, &c., under the conduct of the right hon^ble Robert Devorux, earle of Essex and Ewe, &c.," in which we have the following passage on a similar subject:—"Besides that much of our beere aboard these victuallers that followed our fleet with diuers other provision was very vile and unsauory of itselfe, by the great abuse of the victuallers and London brewers, as well by the carelesse brewinge as for the unseasonable stinkinge caskes which they deliuer, a fault much vsed among them, and to much tollerated, consideringe the infinite rate and gaynes they make of sellinge Thames water, beyond all good order and proporcion."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

January 28. The Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair.

The ballot was taken for the election of a Director, when Augustus Woollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., one of the present Council, was chosen to fill that office by the unanimous vote of the Fellows present.

The President nominated as Auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year, John Bruce, Esq., V.-P., Lord Aveland, Sir John Boileau, Bart., and James Whatman, Esq., M.P.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited the lower portion of a bronze scabbard recently found in the Thames, probably of Roman or Romano-British workmanship.

Mr. John Hewitt exhibited a photograph of the base of Trajan's Column, among the groups on which is a representation of *chain armour* hitherto unnoticed by writers on military antiquities, who have supposed that this description of mail is of a long subsequent period.

Mr. Ouvry, the Treasurer, presented a coloured drawing and photographs of mural paintings lately discovered on the walls of the Church of St. Mary at Montmore, Buckinghamshire,—one portion representing the murder of à Becket, the other the Virgin instructing St. Anne, who holds a scroll, on which are the first three letters of the alphabet.

Dr. John Thurnam exhibited drawings by Mr. Reeks of a mould for casting buckles, found at Camelford, and preserved in the Museum of Practical Geology. These buckles appear to be portions of horse-trappings, and to belong to the later Celtic period.

Mr. William Hardy exhibited photographs taken by Mr. P. Delamotte of two Charters of the Empress Maud preserved among the archives of the Duchy of Lancaster. The seals are attached, and bear the seated figure of the Empress, with the legend,—

MATHILDIS . DEI . GRATIA . ROMANORVM . REGINA.

These Charters are of historical interest, from the circumstance of their having been granted by Maud to the famous Milo Fitzwalter de Gloucester, Constable of England, and lineal ancestor of the Bohuns, whose heiress became the wife of Henry Bolingbroke, and mother of King Henry the Fifth.

The concluding portion of Mr. Wylie's translation of the Abbé Cochet's "Notices of the Anglo-Norman Cemetery at Bouteilles, near Dieppe," was read, comprising an account of the *leaden crosses inscribed with the formula of absolution found on the breasts of the defunct,* and the *incense-pots* deposited in the graves according to the ritual of Durandus.

February 4. Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. H. E. Hoole, Mr. Titus Lewis, and the Rev. John Kenrick were severally balloted for and elected Fellows.

Mr. Franks, Director, exhibited a bronze sword-blade of the Irish form, a bronze socketed celt, and an iron sword-blade, all found by the ballast-dredgers in the Thames above Westminster Bridge.

Mr. J. Thomas Akerman exhibited rubbings from sepulchral brasses, among which is one of Anthony Fettyplace, of the date 1510, in the church

of Swinbrook, and of a female member of the Wenman family, in the church of Witney.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth communicated remarks on the Church of Langridge, near Bath, and on some curious sculptures preserved in it, of which drawings were exhibited by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe in the last session.

Mr. B. B. Woodward read the conclusion of a Paper, the first portion of which was communicated by him to the Society in the last session, entitled "Illustrations of the Reformation, the Civil Wars, and the History of Church-rates, from the Churchwardens' Account-books of St. Mary's Parish, Bungay." It commenced with a notice of the discovery of the vestiges of three British villages, near Bungay. They consisted of patches of wood-ashes and charcoal, with fragments of different kinds of Romano-British pottery, and bones of the ox, deer, boar, hare, &c., and were found about two feet below the surface in each instance. Near the spot in which one of these villages existed, is an ancient sacrificial mound. Another trace of the Roman road called *Stone-street* was also mentioned, as having been found in the same parish of Ilketshall. The existence of a very ancient ruined ecclesiastical building, called *The Old Minster*, in one of the South Elmham parishes, was noted. The eastern end was apsidal; and at the west was a species of "pro-nave," communicating with the body of the building by two doorways, so that the jamb between them was opposite the west doorway. It stands in a large square moated piece of ground, called *Minster-yard*. No remains of any kind had been found in ploughing, draining, or trenching here; nor was anything further known respecting the building.

On the former occasion, the "Illustrations" had referred solely to the Reformation; the paper therefore commenced with those relating to the Civil Wars. These, it was observed, are not in themselves so interesting as the former series, yet are valuable as shewing very plainly the causes of that profound irritation against the authorities, both sacred and secular, of the times; and also as exhibiting with equal plainness the causes for the speedy and easy overthrow of the form of government in Church and State, set up after the downfall of the monarchy and the hierarchy between 1642 and 1650. The accounts shew that the vigilance and supervision of the ecclesiastical authorities under James I. and Charles I., was different in its character from that exercised before their time; that it was excessive in degree, and vexatiously minute. Almost every year from 1614 to 1641 shews payments on account of parish lands "for the Kinges dyett," or "prouision;" and in 1635, 1636, 1637, and 1638 are payments on account of the same property "towardes ye shiping." These payments were very small; but being contrary to custom and law, were regarded with as much disfavour as if they had (as the assessments under the direction of the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth actually did) swallowed up all the revenue of the parish. In 1640 we find a payment "ffor the getting forth of the souldiers;" in 1642 the "rates" and "assessments" commence; in 1643 are charges for fetching and ingrossing "the Roll of the Covenant;" and the "organs" are taken down; in 1644 is a payment "for the relieving of Ireland;" in 1645, "a booke called the Directorye" is purchased; and thenceforward, till 1662, is nothing but a dreary account of "assessments," frequently forming the sole entries for the year, with occasional mention of "alaromes," "drums, "Ireland," "a houre glase," &c. In 1660, "the Common Prayer-Booke" is bought and brought home; and in 1662 the former state of things appears completely re-established.

The "Illustrations of the History of Church-rates," it was stated, had one feature which rendered them particularly interesting at the present time—the series of extracts was complete. In 1523, in which year these account-books commence, it appears that the revenue disbursed by the churchwardens arose from the parish lands, payments for obits, "gaderyngs" in the church on the principal festival-days; "gaderyngs" in the parish on Plough-Monday, by annually appointed officers, called "Torchrevys;" and incidental sources of income, such as the sale of old materials, gifts, bequests, &c. Of these, only the first-named and the last remain on the books to the present day. The obit-payments were made over to the Crown at the accession of Edward VI. The gatherings in the Church first became irregular, then infrequent, and finally ceased after Christmas-day in 1621. The collections in the parish were in 1572 committed to the churchwardens, and the Torchreves were no more appointed; and at last, having fallen in amount so greatly, that instead of being the principal source of income, they barely repaid the time consumed in making them, they ceased after 1594.

In 1600 appears the first mention of a Church-rate: the churchwardens (according to a memorandum inserted in the margin, after the account for that year,) having paid £9 to the glazier, for arrears due to him, "received of divers pishioners, as appeareth by a rate," £3 18s. In 1605, the receipts shew, quite incidentally, that a rate had been made the year before, but there is no other mention of it. Several other rates (six in all) occur in the course of the next thirty years; sometimes mentioned incidentally as before, and sometimes specifically, as "for repacyons donne in and aboutt the church." Two "gatheringe bills" are also spoken of in these years. No other rate is mentioned till 1662, when another incidental acknowledgment of a payment which should have been made the year before occurs; and in 1663 is another rate, which was required, as it appears, by the circumstance that the churchwardens received nothing to defray the expenses of the former year with. In 1712, as it seems, another rate was made; and between that year and 1752, twenty-one rates are recorded, almost all of them supplemental to the regular income from rents, &c.; until the end, when they appear to be prospective, and are then granted under the names, "a twelve-week rate," "a threble rate," "a thirty-four week rate," &c.: and in 1752 commences the regular series of rates, of 4d., 6d., 9d., &c. in the pound, which has continued to this time.

February 11. Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Abbé Cochet, by the hands of Mr. W. M. Wylie, exhibited a photograph of a small bronze male bust found at Etaples, in the Pas de Calais.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe exhibited a number of rubbings from bench-ends in the churches of Morwenstow, Poughill, and Kilkhampton, Cornwall.

Mr. Franks, Director, exhibited, by permission of Colonel Meyrick, an astrolabe which had belonged to Henry the Eighth, and a quadrant from his own collection, bearing the name of Edward the Sixth.

Mr. J. Jackson Howard exhibited an impression from a seal of Gregory de Rokesley, Lord Mayor of London, 1275—1285, affixed to a deed conveying lands in Rotherhithe. Mr. Howard also exhibited a rubbing from the sepulchral brass of Gregory de Rokesley in Lullingstone Church, Kent. This was accompanied by a notice of the family, and a list of wills in the Hustings Court from 1271—1356.

Mr. Beldam read a paper on Pelasgic and Latian Ware. His object was to trace the progress of fictile art in Italy from its earliest stage to

the period when what is commonly called Etruscan ware first appeared. He illustrated his subject by specimens of three different kinds of ware recently brought from Italy by himself and his friend Mr. Bell; beginning with the rudest ware found at Albano, and advancing through the Latian ware to the earliest form of the Etruscan. The most remarkable part of the paper related to the discovery of the Alban vases, beneath a layer of peperino rock, in the year 1817. From this cemetery many of the articles exhibited were brought. The account of the discovery had not, he believed, been published in English; but might be seen in an Italian letter written by the late Dr. Visconti of Rome, and in the recently published work on Swiss Antiquities, by the Baron Bonstetten.

The facts, as stated by Mr. Beldam, were shortly as follows. In the course of their field operations, several proprietors at Marino, near Albano, found it necessary to break through a layer of peperino rock which covered the surface of their vineyards, and they found beneath, at a considerable depth, a great number of funeral vases, including several hut-urns, and many vessels of various forms and sizes accompanying them.

The discovery made a great sensation at the time, and exorbitant prices were asked for the articles. Of the remoteness of their age no one doubted; and depositions were made before a notary public of the facts of the discovery: an analysis was also made of the material of the vases. The Roman government secured the best of the articles; other portions came into other hands; among others, into the possession of the Baron Bonstetten; and the remainder were purchased last winter at Rome by Mr. Beldam, of Depoletti, the celebrated antiquary. These articles were exhibited on the table, with a diagram drawn by Mr. W. J. Bell, exhibiting the mode of burial.

Mr. Beldam stated that the opinions of Professors Owen, Ramsey, Quekett, and Hunt had been sought as to the possibility of the rock having formed above the articles within a period of 2,000 years, which these gentlemen unanimously considered to be not only possible, but probable. Professor Quekett obligingly added an analysis, which confirms that of Dr. Visconti. Mr. Beldam endeavoured to shew a close connection between this Alban ware and a species of ware occasionally found on Latian sites, which he suggested were next in succession; and then produced specimens of a mixed ware, to prove the connection and sequence of the early Etruscan.

Mr. Beldam. passing on from the artistic and antiquarian subject to the ethnological, adverted to the striking resemblance between the Alban hut-urns, with their contents, and the hut-urns found on the coasts of the Baltic, and in various parts of Germany, and also in Asia Minor. And he suggested these facts as affording some confirmation to the opinions of the celebrated Niebuhr, that among the earliest emigrants of Central Italy were the Pelasgic tribes; who, probably leaving the coast of Thessaly, might be presumed to have passed through Central Europe; a branch of them diverging towards the north, while the remainder moved southward and settled in Italy.

It appearing that one of the Alban hut-urns, the property of Canova, together with several of the Alban vases, were already in the possession of the trustees of the British Museum, Mr. Beldam intimated his intention of adding to the national collection some of the best specimens now brought under the notice of the Society.

February 18. Octavius Morgan, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Morgan exhibited two papal rings—one of a pope unknown, the

other of Pope Calixtus III., elected 1455, *ob.* 1458, a Borgia, and uncle of Alexander VI., whom he created cardinal: the ring is ornamented by the evangelistical symbols, the papal keys, &c. Mr. Morgan also exhibited a pectoral ornament worn on occasions by priests, suspended from the neck. This relic is ornamented in the front with an ivory carving of the Crucifixion, and is probably of the tenth or eleventh century, and in the lobes of the quatrefoil are four smaller quatrefoils of champlevée enamel, which look like Italian work, and represent the Virgin and three saints: between these are set four stones, viz., an amethyst, cat's-eye, jacynth, and a piece of blue glass in imitation of sapphire: the foundation is copper-gilt, ornamented with a filagree pattern formed of twisted gilt wire; the centre of the back is occupied with a circular engraving of the Emperor Wencislaus, seated on a Gothic throne, who reigned 1378—1400.

Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., read a paper containing notices of the Tower of London in the time of Elizabeth, and on the Horse Armoury at Greenwich in the time of Charles I., 1630-1; the former from the MSS. in the State-Paper Office, the latter from MSS. belonging to Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A., formerly among the Exchequer Papers. The different departments in the Tower were noticed. 1. *The Ordnance*, from an account taken in September 1559, shewing that there were then 134 pieces of brass ordnance; and 24 more were to be provided at an expense of £483. 10s.; and there were 24 other pieces of brass ordnance in the "Elizabeth" and other ships. The cast-iron ordnance numbered 25, and 22 new pieces were required, at a cost of £128: the cast-iron costing only 10s. a-cwt., whilst the brass cost 70s. There were also forged ordnance of iron, consisting of fowlers, bares, harquebutts, &c. 400 new harquebutts were required, and they were to be bought within the realm, as they were twice as good as any others; whilst 3,500 daggs were to be provided from Flanders. The artillery consisted of 11,525 bows, and 1,000 more were to be bought in Flanders; of 11,893 sheaves of arrows, and 4,000 more were required, at 2s. the sheaf; of 116 gross of bowstrings; of 14,647 morris-pikes, 1,000 more being required; blackbills, 7,900; cullen-cliffs, required from Flanders, 6,000, and copper was also to be got thence; of demi-lance and northern staves, top-darts, pole-axes, &c.;—the whole estimate for the need required being £10,870. Mr. Lemon's MSS. gave the prices at which, in the same year, the armour and artillery for the Tower were authorised to be sold. The yearly charges for the Lieutenant-General, Porter, and 38 warders in the time of Queen Mary had been £884, and it was proposed to reduce this to £676, by appointing the Lieutenant of the Tower Master of St. Katharine's, and appropriating £200 a-year, the surplus revenues of that Hospital, towards payment of 20 of the Tower warders: but that arrangement was given up in 1562, and additional space for the ordnance was obtained by the purchase of the neighbouring mansion-house and grounds of the dissolved monastery of the Minories, without Aldgate. 2. *The Armoury*, in Oct. 1559, consisted of 1,800 demi-lances, and 200 required; of 1,966 crosslets, and 3.034 required; of 200 almaque rivets; of 71 sheets of mail, and 929 required; of 1,020 jacks; of 500 briggendens; of 480 pair of sleeves of mail, and 20 required; of 2,000 murrions, and 1,000 required; of 263 skulls, and 340 steel saddles, and 260 required; besides the armour with Mr. W. Winter, the Vice-Admiral commanding the fleet off the coast of Scotland, and the armour required for the protection of the Queen's person. 3. *The Horse Armoury* was not then in the Tower, but in Mr. Lemon's MSS. was a return of the horse-armour at Greenwich in January,

1631, (before the losses of the Commonwealth, and 30 years before the list of the existing armour, which had been removed to the Tower, taken in October, 1660, and published by Meyrick from the *Archæologia*). The Greenwich armour consisted of 11 suits in the Green Chamber, including the suit made for the Earl of Leicester, with the Bear and Ragged Staff, another for the Earl of Shrewsbury, and another for Lord Kildare; of 9 suits in the Great Chamber, including a suit given by Sir John Smith to King James, a suit given by Sir James Vere to Prince Henry, a small piece of field-armour, gilt, graven, and "enammelled," given by Prince John Voyle (the elder?) to Prince Henry, a white tilt and field armour of Prince Henry, a white tilt armour made for the Earl of Desmond, gilt armour given to Prince Henry by the king of France, gilt and graven tilt and field armour which cost £200, and was given in September, 1608, to Prince Henry by Sir Harry Lee; and in the Harness Chamber, a footman's armour of King Henry VIII., which was seen by Hertsner in the Tower in 1598, and was again there. And Mr. Cooper hoped that the armour would be identified which in 1660 had received the apocryphal assignments to the early Henrys, the Edwards, and even to William the Conqueror.—4. *The Jewel-House* received the treasure taken from the Spaniards in 1580 by Sir Francis Drake, and brought from the western ports. 5. *The Record-Office* was under the charge of Edward Bowyer, and great pains were taken by Lord Stafford to arrange the records; whilst it was proposed in 1567 to take there the records of the Chancery and of the Parliament, and to repair the Great Tower for the better keeping of the whole. And 6. *The State Prison* in reference to which the MSS. in the State-Paper Office shewed that the deprived Bishops, the Abbot of Westminster, and the Dean of Windsor, who were committed in May and June, 1560, were not, as Strype and Burnet stated, some committed to easier restraints, and some restored to perfect liberty: for some two years afterwards, September 5, 1562, they were still returned as prisoners. That the plague twice caused the removal of state prisoners: first in August, 1563, when Lady Katherine Grey was removed to Sir J. Grey's house at Chequers, in Essex, and the Earl of Hertford to his mother's house, in Middlesex; and in August, 1570, when the Duke of Norfolk was removed to his mansion in the Charterhouse. And passing over any notice of the other state prisoners whose cases were well known, Mr. Cooper concluded by referring to the prisoners for offences in connection with the coinage, including the alchemist, Cornelius de Lannoy, who had undertaken by aid of the wonderful elixir to turn any metal into gold and gems, and had been allowed to work in Somerset-house; of John Bulkeley, a student at Oxford, and William Bede, a stationer, who had proposed to cast a figure for the recovery of lost money, and by alchemy to diminish and lessen the coin of the realm; down to a poor "simple creature of no capacity," who had been sent to the Tower for helping one Ogier, a Frenchman, by the help of a piece of old pewter dish, to counterfeit Spanish money, and who was recommended for the Queen's favour for his want of capacity, and because the principal offender, who had been a prisoner in the King's Bench, had "broken prison long since and gone."

Mr. Hunter, V.-P., then read a communication on Early Water-marks used by Paper-makers in the Fourteenth and early part of the Fifteenth Centuries, accompanied by twenty-five tracings from examples existing among the public archives of England. The earliest paper used in England was all foreign, and was without a mark. The first specimen he had discovered was in an account-book of 1302, which had no mark: and in paper

books in series from that time to 1330 there were no indications of the use of any such mark; they were all books of accounts rendered to the English Exchequer by officers employed in Aquitaine, and prepared probably at Bordeaux. It was in 1330 that he first found a manufacturer's symbol: it was a ram's face in the book containing the accounts of the Constable of Bordeaux. The second was in an account of Burwash, Bishop of Lincoln, employed in 1337 on an embassy; it resembled a pair of tongs. Other specimens shewed the letter S in a circle; a bell in 1350 in Bordeaux accounts; a sword in a book of Calais in this same year; the custana in the accounts of Bordeaux, 1351-2; some specimen of a bird in the accounts of the Comptroller of Gascony, 1354; a plant, perhaps a water-lily, in the account of W. Prior, 1360; an arbelist in a Calais account of 1359, and a Constable of Bordeaux, 1365; a sprig with leaf, and a bulb, or flower, in the household-book of some English person of distinction at the close of the reign of Edward III.; a drawn bow in the same book; also a perpendicular line enseigned with cross and the letter R,—the latter being also found in Bordeaux accounts, 1379; a bull's face in like accounts, 1372 and 1375; a demi-bull in a custom-book of the same place, 1375; two circles in pale, with a line passing through the centres of both, and enseigned with a cross, from the accounts of the bailiffs of Kay-street, in the manor of Huddleton, Kent, 1380; the face of a stag, from a book of Bordeaux customs of wine, 1390; the head of a unicorn in profile, from a Comptroller's account of the customs there, 1409; a unicorn salient, from the Comptroller's account of wine there, 1412; a pair of balances, most resembling Fenn's plate ix. no. 16, from the Comptroller's account of the same year; and a bugle-horn, from a Bordeaux custom-book, 1431.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

At the February meeting, held in the Society's Hall, George-street, Mr. Cosmo Innes, Vice-President, in the Chair, R. M. Smith, Esq., and James Starke, Esq., were admitted Fellows of the Society. The following communications were then read:—

1. Notice of Sculptured Stones found at "Dinnacair," a rock in the sea near Stonehaven. By Alexander Thomson, Esq., of Banchory.

This interesting paper was accompanied by accurate drawings of the stones in question, as well as of another noticed by Mr. Thomson, recently found in the wall of a house at Old Aberdeen, by Mr. Smith, postmaster there. From Mr. Thomson's description, it appeared that the rock had at one time been united to the land, and that the stones had been found in a wall built along the edge of the rock. This wall was discovered about twenty-six years ago, when an inhabitant of Stonehaven, incited by the frequent dreams of the grave-digger at Cowie, of hid treasure on the top of the rock, climbed up its steep sides, and after digging through layers of guano, discovered the dyke beneath, but not the gold. The stones are of a very small size, but are of different kinds of rock, so that they are not parts of one large slab. They are incised on one side with figures of circles and triangles, and on one of them is a fish resembling a salmon. These figures resemble in some respects the more elaborate symbols in "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," printed for the Spalding Club. Two of the stones are figured in that work, but the rest have been recovered since its appearance, through Mr. Thomson's exertions.

Mr. Stuart remarked that Mr. Thomson's observations had made it easier to understand the history of this singular rock, which, instead of being insulated as at present, had in former times formed the point of a projecting headland. In this state it had probably been fortified in the same way as Burghead in Moray, where a neck running out into the sea had been made into a British strength, and where sculptured slabs of about the same size as those at Dinnacair had been found in 1809. He gave several instances of sculptured rocks and slabs having been found in the

neighbourhood of British forts, both in England and Scotland, and also remarked that sculptured stones of a similar type had been recently found in a "Pict's House" in Orkney, in some sort of connection with sepulchral deposits; which last also frequently occurred near British forts, and rendered it probable that all these sculptured stones had a sepulchral meaning. The name of rock, which probably was formed from the words "Dunnet," and "Kair," or "Keir," favoured the notion of its having originally been a fortified position.

Mr. Joseph Robertson pointed out the resemblance which the rock of Dinnacair bore to the Craig of Downie, near the village of The Cove, in Kincardineshire, and to the rock on which stands the chapel of St. Skae, near the mansion-house of Dunninald, in Forfarshire, and suggested that Dinnacair might, like these, have been chosen as the site of some early hermit's cell, with its chapel and burying-ground.

2. The Law of Treasure Trove—how it can be best adapted to accomplish useful results. By A. Henry Rhind, Esq., Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Mr. Rhind in this paper commenced by a description of the method now followed in asserting the rights of the Crown to relics found in Scotland; from which it appeared that the claim extended to every ancient relic, from a bone pin to a gold torque, and was enforced through the Procurators-Fiscal of the various counties by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. Mr. Rhind proceeded to shew how, under this system, the finders of relics were tempted to conceal and dispose of them; and stated that a very small proportion of those found every year were ever preserved for any useful purpose. He gave the result of enquiries made on the spot, and subsequently gathered from Mr. Worsaae by letter, of the working of the system in Denmark, which has led to wealthy national stores of antiquities such as no other country can boast of. This interesting paper concluded with some practical suggestions, with the view of securing the more regular transmission to the Exchequer of all relics, and of obviating the temptation to destruction which now exists, by allowing to the finder the full bullion value of all objects of the precious metals.

A committee was nominated with the view of reporting on Mr. Rhind's suggestions, in the hope that some practical improvement on the present system might be brought about.

3. Notice of Cists recently discovered on the sea-shore at Lundy, in Fife. Communicated by Mrs. Dundas Durham, of Largo.

It appears that cists have frequently been discovered in this locality. The recent discoveries consisted of four cists, found in digging in a quarry. The two last were found a few feet from each other. They were formed of roughly-hewn slabs, two or three stones to a side. The skeletons were described by the workmen as having been perfect; one of them, unusually large, had the head cleft as by a wound. A local tradition refers to an ancient battle as having taken place here, and as thus accounting for the graves. The interesting paper sent by Mrs. Durham was accompanied by some of the bones found in one of the cists. Unfortunately, the skull has not as yet been recovered.

4. Note of the Recent Discovery of a Cist at Pitkennedy, on the estate of Aldbar, and of its contents; and of a Coffin dug out of a Rock at Ferne, in Forfarshire. By A. Jervise, Esq., Corr. Mem. S. A. Scot.

The ground where this discovery occurred was at one time a part of the old royal hunting-forest of Montreuthmont, throughout the whole of which traces of ancient sepulture are often found. It is in the parish of Aberlemno, and near the spot where numerous sculptured stones stand in that parish. The cist was found in a natural gravel-hillock about two feet from the surface, and it was composed of stones of the grey slate kind, common to the locality, with the exception of one piece, which was of red sandstone. The remains of bones were discovered; a clay urn was in the east end of the cist, and near to it a number of beads and ornaments of jet, forming a necklace of unusual beauty and elegance. Mr. Jervise concluded his instructive communication by a notice of a coffin dug out of the solid rock near the manse of Ferne, in Forfarshire, which contained a skeleton and an urn.

Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar, exhibited a very remarkable and beautiful necklace of jet found in a cist at Pitkennedy. Among the donations were the following: — 1. Bones found in a cist at Lundy, by Mrs. Dundas Durham, of Largo; 2. A hammer of baked clay or silt, dug up in the Orchard-park at Montblairy, by Alexander Morison, Esq., of Bognie; 3. An iron rod and fetter-locks, by the Edinburgh County Prison Board.

ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, BROMPTON.

Feb. 10. A lecture on the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages was delivered by Mr. John Henry Parker, F.S.A., who commenced by stating that the existing remains of the dwellings of our ancestors were few and far between, and were daily disappearing before our eyes, so that if some attempt was not made to preserve a record of them, we shall soon find it too late. The architecture of remote periods has been aptly called "history written in stone," and those who have once mastered the simple key to this history, find it quite as interesting as any other history written on paper or parchment. If this is the case with architecture in general—the greater part of which belongs to churches, and is, therefore, in some degree monotonous, or at least presents less variety—it is still more the case in the architecture of dwelling-houses, which present an endless variety of plan and arrangement, and are intimately connected with the habits and customs of the people who built them and inhabited them.

Mr. Parker next described the different plans of houses, and by the aid of some very carefully prepared plans and drawings, shewed the gradual development, from the Norman Keep down to the complete house of the fifteenth century. He referred to numerous examples, the dates of which were in many cases known from documentary evidence, exhibiting in order the various additions which from time to time were made as civilisation increased, and the fear of attack less felt. As some of the most perfect instances of the internal arrangement in Keep-towers, he referred to Dacre, Bamborough, and the Pele-tower of Corbridge; and to shew to how late a period they were used, he noticed Brougham Castle, the keep of which had been refitted in the fourteenth century; and Kenilworth keep, which had been adapted for habitation as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His examples of Baileys were chiefly taken from the Border and Welsh castles of Edward I. With regard to town houses, he said—

"Before we enter upon the general domestic arrangements, it may be useful to remind you that throughout the middle ages, both in town and country, it was very common to build the house upon a vaulted substructure, containing cellars or store-rooms half underground. These were very strongly and substantially built, for security against fire; and these vaulted chambers were common alike in all descriptions of houses, whether fortified or not, in monasteries as well as in secular buildings. This vaulted basement story frequently remains where all the superstructure has disappeared, for the upper part was often of wood only: for this reason, the substructure is often of much earlier date than the rest, the wooden house having been replaced by one of stone or brick at a later period. In many towns, a great part of the modern houses are built upon these ancient vaulted chambers. This is especially the case at Chester and Winchelsea; and in London itself there are many remaining, though the most perfect example, known by the name of Gerard's-hall Crypt, has recently been destroyed. The Guildhall stands upon a crypt of this kind. In castles and in country-houses they are equally common. This substructure does not affect the general plan of the house, which is the same whether it stands upon the ground or upon a series of vaults,—excepting in a few rare instances, where the kitchen and offices have been made in these vaulted chambers. The best example of this is in Warwick Castle, where the lower story is, however, only partially underground, and contains a fine suite of servants' offices, very perfect, and nearly in their original state, though all the upper part of the house has been much modernised."

He then went on to describe the Manor-house, explaining the objects and uses of the various chambers which we find in those examples which remain to us. He shewed that the hall was the most important feature in the building during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth century.

In the latter part of the fifteenth century, the lord's chamber and the other family apartments became much more important in proportion to the hall: there are often two good rooms, one over the other, and called the dining-room and drawing-room. In the Bishop's Palace at St. David's these apartments must have been of considerable size, and encroached considerably upon the hall. In some of the late Tudor buildings, and in Elizabethan houses, the lofty hall frequently disappears altogether, its place being supplied by the dining-room and drawing-room, two large but low rooms, one over the other; and in many instances this alteration has been made in later times, the roof of the hall being often preserved, but the space divided by a floor and ceilings, in order to adapt the house to modern usages—as at Charney, Berkshire; Yan-

wath, Westmoreland; Place-house, Tisbury, and very many other instances.

The chapel, also, was carefully described, not only as to the position which it generally occupied, but also as to the form and arrangement. He also gave instances of the use of oriels, or upper-chambered chapels, in the fifteenth century—a feature which had been already fully described in the volume of "Domestic Architecture of the Fourteenth Century."

After the chapel he referred to the usual position of the kitchen, bringing forward a large number of instances. Also to the beer and wine-cellar, the buttery, scullery, bakehouse, brewhouse, and the other offices.

The bakehouse was an important office, and often remains perfect, being commonly taken for a second kitchen. The ovens not unfrequently remain still in use. They remain perfect at Fawsley, Hurstmonceux, Haddon-hall, and very many other places. The salting-house and the drying-house were also important offices in the larger establishments, as at Durham and Chepstow, and in most of the Benedictine abbeys. The laundry also frequently remains in use, as at Fawsley. Over these various offices there are frequently apartments of considerable size and importance, as at Great Chalfield and Fawsley, the use of which is not always clear, as they seem too good to have been only servants' apartments In some instances the oriel is mentioned in such a manner as to shew that it was the upper chamber over the pantry and buttery, and behind the music-gallery; but in these cases it is probable that it was also the chapel or oratory, as at South Wingfield.

From these he passed on to the external features of the house—the porch, the moat, &c. He also mentioned the dovecot, the earlier examples of which are generally round; and there are examples of these remaining as early as the thirteenth century, as at Llantwit in Glamorganshire, Garvey in Herefordshire, and several others. The later ones are more frequently square, and often built of brick. Examples of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are very numerous, and they were a customary appendage to the manor-house of the time of Elizabeth and James I. Sometimes it was not considered necessary or convenient to make a separate structure for this purpose, and a part of some other building was fitted up and used.

He reviewed also the varieties of type which may be found in the timber houses of the fifteenth century: but this subject will be more fully treated in the third volume of his work on Domestic Architecture, which will shortly make its appearance.

In conclusion, the lecturer said—"I am perhaps departing from the strict letter of the subject in saying anything about furniture, but as the bare walls of a modern house give a very inadequate and uncomfortable idea of a modern dwelling, so is this equally the case with a dwelling-house of the middle ages; and yet most people form their ideas of these from the bare walls only, and come to the conclusion that they must have been very wretched, uncomfortable places, which I believe to be very far from the truth.

"To begin with the hall, as the principal dwelling apartment, where large parties were assembled. The walls were hung with tapestry to the height of eight or ten feet from the ground; above this the walls were painted with foliage and figures, often with subjects taken from the popular romances of the day, or hunting scenes, or sometimes legendary or Scripture subjects: similar subjects were worked upon the tapestry, so that when the colours were all fresh there was little distinction between those parts of the walls which were hung with tapestry and those which were not. The windows also were filled with painted glass, containing similar subjects, and forming a continuation of the paintings on the walls, or the work of the needle in imitation of paintings. The best example we have remaining of this arrangement is in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, where the tapestry and the painted window over it at the high end of the hall, behind the dais, remain perfect, though faded. They are of the time of Henry VI., and record a visit of that monarch to Coventry. In several other instances the gables at each end of the hall are filled with windows, the buildings attached being considerably lower than the hall.

"To provide for sufficient warmth, I have mentioned that a large fire of logs of wood was made in the middle of the hall, on a brazier with fire-dogs, around which forty or fifty people might be assembled and yet feel the benefit of the warmth: the smoke, escaping from the louvre in the roof, passed above the heads of the people. This custom was continued in the hall of Westminster School until a very recent period, having only been altered by Dean Buckland. It was also continued in the hall of Lincoln College, Oxford, within the memory of some of the present Fellows, and the smoke-louvre in the roof still remains. I believe it is also still the custom in the hall of St. John's College, Cambridge.

"But as the smoke must have frequently been injurious to the paintings, we commonly find in the richer halls of the fifteenth century fireplaces introduced—sometimes only one, as at Haddon-hall, Wanswell-court, and very many others; often two, and these placed usually on the same side of the hall, as at Kenilworth, and numerous others: sometimes there were more than two, as at Conway; though it is difficult there to tell exactly how far the great hall extended, and where the partition-screen of the chapel was placed which formed one end of it. At Linlithgow there are two large fireplaces close together at one end of the hall, behind the dais, probably because the climate was cold and damp (and perhaps because the Princess, afterwards known as Mary Queen of Scots, whose father built this palace, was a delicate child, and required more than usual care). The fireplaces in Scotland are generally large and fine, and resemble the French flamboyant fireplaces with their magnificent hoods.

"The tables—both the high-table on the dais and the side-tables in the body of the hall—were long and narrow, being merely boards placed on tressels, and removed when not required for use. The word 'table' properly signifies the same as the Latin word *tabula*, a board, and does not include the tressels, or the legs, or framework on which the table rests. These tables appear to have been generally used on one side only, the people in the body of the hall sitting on benches, the grandees at the high-table on chairs, and the lord in the centre, on a sort of throne, or chair of state, with a canopy over it—at least, if we may trust the illuminations in manuscripts of the period, as I believe we may, though some persons consider them so entirely conventional that no reliance at all is to be placed upon them. A few of these state chairs have come down to us: perhaps the Coronation-chair in Westminster Abbey is the most beautiful, and although it is in a shamefully neglected and mutilated state, having been evidently used merely to nail the velvet coverings upon, yet the original carving and gilding, and painting, with the diaper-work, can still be made out with care.

"In the recess of the bay-window at the end of the dais was the sideboard, or cupboard, on which the plate and china were displayed on shelves. The dais itself was often covered with a carpet, and the chairs had cushions on the seats, and dorsars at the back;—these seem to have been thin cushions or pads hanging over the back of the chair. The table was covered with a linen cloth, and napkins were provided for each guest. Water was brought round before and after meals to those at the high-table in lavatories, which were small basins of silver or metal richly enamelled, about the size and depth of a soup-plate, but with a spout to pour out of, and which were often filled with rose-water; those in the body of the hall were expected to wash their hands at the lavatory provided for that purpose behind the screen at the lower end of the hall. The dais was commonly boarded, but the floor of the body of the hall was covered with tiles, or sometimes paved; or earth only, and was strewed with rushes, which were frequently renewed. At the lower end of the hall, over the screens, was the music-gallery, which was occupied by the minstrels during meals; and from this there was often a door to a room at the back. The bed-rooms were well furnished with bedsteads and bedding, as is proved by the numerous inventories of furniture which we have remaining, as well as by the illuminations. The bedsteads had testers at the head, the four-post bedsteads were not introduced before the sixteenth century, and are not often earlier than the seventeenth. We find mention of silk curtains, feather beds, mattresses, and flat cushions to be placed against the wall at the back of the bed. The bedstead served as a couch during the day to sit or lounge upon, the same chamber serving its occupant both for bed-room and sitting-room, as is still the custom in France. The floor was usually covered with tiles, or with a kind of mastic, as at Bolton-castle, Yorkshire, which is not cold or uncomfortable to the feet.

"Small carpets, like what we now use as bedside carpets, were in common use, and the quilt or covering of the bed was often a richly-worked piece of tapestry or needlework. But chairs appear to have been scarce articles, as we read frequently of people sitting together on the sides of the bed. In the place of our chest of drawers there was a chest of a different description, often richly ornamented both with painting and with well-wrought ironwork. There was also a shelf to put books upon, or for any other purpose. In each bedroom there was a fireplace, and attached to each was a garderobe, either in a turret or in the thickness of the wall, with a passage leading to it.

"In the kitchen and offices there was no lack of the utensils necessary for carrying on the work there required. The inventories of the period enumerate all sorts of conveniences,—boilers and kettles, and stewpans and fryingpans, and gridirons, tubs, vats, barrels, and everything wanted

for the bakehouse, the brewhouse, the salting house, and other offices.

"Thus it will be found, upon careful investigation, that with all our boasted improvements and advances in the march of civilisation, so far as comfort is concerned, the country house of the middle ages presented as many luxuries to those who inhabited it as a modern house does to ourselves, making some allowance for the wants of a less effeminate age, which did not require all the little delicacies and refinements of modern usage. We are often too ready to look back upon the dark ages, as we love to call them, and fancy that because we do not at first sight find proofs to the contrary, men must have lived like cattle. If, however, with the evidence we have collected, we can look back in imagination, and transport ourselves, for instance, into one of those old halls at Christmas-time, with the yule-log blazing on the hearth, sounds of music pouring forth from the minstrels' gallery, of merry laughter from the vicinity of the jester, and dancing with thorough good-will in another part, we should see a scene of warmth and comfort which may well bear comparison with the refinements and the stiffness which civilisation often imposes on our modern drawing-rooms. It is too much the fashion to despise our ancestors for what they had not, instead of taking the trouble to examine what they had. We are often too conceited to copy or to learn from past ages, but seek after some new and taking invention, which, after all, perhaps, if we had searched diligently, is no invention at all, but something which was common in those ages which we call dark, but which will be found not unworthy of the attention of an age which prides itself on the advanced state of its arts and sciences."

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.

Uttlesford Hundred.—No. VI.

Stanstead Montfitchet.—Takeley.—Widdington.—Wimbish.—Wenden-Lofts.—Wendens-Ambo.—Wickham Bonhunt.

Stanstead Montfitchet.—On a sumptuous monument of alabaster, with recumbent effigies to *Sir Thomas Middleton, Knt.*, Lord Mayor of London, who died Aug. 12, 1631, aged 81, these arms:—

1. *Middleton,* quarterly of 9—3, 3, 3.
   1. *Middleton,* Arg., on bend vert 3 wolves' heads erased of the field.
   2. *Middleton* another coat, Vert, a chevron between 3 wolves' heads erased arg.
   3. —— a lion pass.
   4. —— Gu., on bend or 3 lions pass. sab.
   5. —— Arg., 2 crows in pale sab., beaked and legged gu.
   6. —— Per pale arg., sab., a lion ramp. countercharged.
   7. —— Vert, 3 cocks arg, 2, 1, combed and wattled gu.
   8. *Prescott,* Sab., a chevron between 3 owls arg.
   9. *Ednowain,* Gu., 3 snakes embowed arg.

At the sides are the arms of his four wives:—

1. *Middleton,* impaling gu., a chevron between 3 mullets or.
2. *Middleton,* impaling vert, a chevron between 3 garbs or.
3. *Middleton,* impaling or, a bend between 2 eagles displayed sab.
4. *Middleton,* impaling gu., on chevron arg. a lion ramp. sab.

In the spandrils of the arch are the arms of the *City of London* and the *Grocers' Company.*

On an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigy to *Esther,* daughter of *Sir Thomas Middleton,* and wife of *Henry Salisbury,* of Llewenny, co. Denbigh, Esq., 1604:—

1. *Salisbury,* quarterly of 16—4, 4, 4—impaling Middleton quarterly of 6.
   1. *Salisbury,* Gu., lion ramp. arg. between 3 crescents or.
   2. *Vaughan,* Quarterly arg., sab., 4 lions ramp. countercharged.
   3. —— Az., lion pass. arg.
   4. —— Gu., 3 lions pass. in pale arg.
   5. —— Arg., 2 bars az., on each 3 martlets of the field.
   6. —— Vert, a stag standing arg., attired or.
   7. —— Az., a bend arg.
   8. *Middleton.*
   9. —— The other coat.

10. *Middleton*, Gu., on bend or 3 lions pass. sab.
11. —— Arg., 2 crows in pale sab.
12. —— Gu., lion ramp. arg.
13. —— Or, a boar pass. sab.
14. —— Barry of 6, arg., gu.
15. —— Barry of 6, arg., sab.
16. —— Gu., a file of 3 points or; impaling
    1. *Middleton.*
    2. *Middleton*, the other coat.
    3. —— Gu., on bend or 3 lions pass. sab.
    4. —— Arg., 2 crows in pale sab.
    5. *Prescott.*
    6. *Ednowain.*

2. *Salisbury* only, impaling *Middleton* only.
3. *Middleton*, Quarterly of 6, as on the sinister side of No. 1.
4. This shield concealed by brickwork.

On a flat stone to *Sir Stephen Langham, Knt.*, 1709:—

Langham, Arg., 3 bears' heads erased sab., 2, 1, muzzled or; impaling a bull's head and neck, couped and winged.

Also these hatchments:—

1. For *James*, only son of *Sir Stephen Langham, Knt.*, of Downton, co. Northants, 1692.
    1, 4, *Langham.*
    2, 3, —— Erm., a chevron gu., and border engrailed sab.
2. *Heath*, Per chevron embattled sab., arg., in chief 2 mullets or, pierced gu., in base a heath-cock sab., wattled and combed gu.
   On an escutcheon of pretence, *Bayle*, Arg., on fess between 3 martlets gu. 3 plates.
3. *Heath*, Surtout *Bayle* impaling *Bayle.*
4. *Heath*, impaling quarterly,
    1, 4, Arg., a chevron engrailed gu.
    2, 3, Per pale arg., gu., a lion ramp. sab.
5. Quarterly of 6,—
    1. *Heath.*
    2. *Bayle.*
    3. —— Arg., chevron engrailed gu.
    4. as 3.
    5. *Heath.*
    6. *Bayle.*
6. Quarterly, *Heath* and *Bayle*, impaling az., a stag trippant arg., attired or.
7. Az., semé of crosslets or, a lion ramp. arg., surtout *Heath.*
8. Gu., a wivern arg., surtout *Heath.*

On a flat stone in the churchyard to *Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison*, 1750:—

A cross engrailed impaling an eagle displayed.

Takeley.—1. A flat stone to *William Collyn, Gent.*, 1681:—

Vert, a griffin segreant or. Crest, a griffin's head erased or, collared gu.

2. A flat stone to *Mary*, wife of *John English*, vicar, 1695:—

Az., a lion ramp. arg., on a chief of the last 3 mullets of the field impaling barry arg., gu., a lion ramp. or.

3. A flat stone to *John Kendall, Esq.*, 1663:—

Gu., a fess checky or, az., between 3 eagles displayed or.

4. A flat stone to *Hannah*, wife of *Francis Knollis*, of Nether Winchington, co. Bucks, Esq., 1689:—

Knollys, Az., semée of crosslets, and a cross moline voided or, impaling *Collyn.*

Hatchments.

1. To *Sir Peter Parker, Bart.*, of Bassingbourne-hall:—
    1. *Parker*, Gu., on chevron arg., between 3 keys erect or, as many cinquefoils az., with Ulster.
    2. —— Sab., 2 bars engrailed arg.
    3. *Cheney*, Checky or, az., a fess gu., fretty arg.
    4. *Lovetoft*, Or, lion ramp. per fess gu., sab.; impaling
        Nugent, Erm., 2 bars gu.

   Crest, an elephant's head erased arg., trunk and tusks or, ear gu., on a collar of last 3 fleur-de-lys or.

2. As last, without the crest.
3. *See of Canterbury*, impaling erm. on canton sab. an owl arg.

Widdington.—The only arms in this church are in a north window of the nave, and date c. 1450. Two of the shields are *France and England* quarterly, the third is *Fitzwalter*, Or, a fess between 2 chevrons gu.

There are also some curious heraldic borders.

Wimbish.—Here are several monuments to the *Wiseman* family, but without arms. In the east window of the north aisle are four ancient and beautiful coats of arms in stained glass, c. 1400:—

1. *Tiptoft*, Arg., a saltire engrailed gu.
2. *Fitzwalter*, Or, a fess between 2 chevrons gu.
3. —— Arg., 5 bars gu.
4. *Aspall*, Az., 3 chevronels or.

Wenden-Lofts.—On a monument to *John Wilkes, Esq.*, Or, a chevron between 3 ravens' heads erased sab. Surtout, Erm., 2 chevronels engrailed az. between 3 escallops gu.

Crest, on a mount vert a crossbow erect

or, round it a scroll inscribed "Arcui meo non confido."

In a window, *Wilkes* and the above coat quarterly.

In a north window, the *See of Rochester*.

In the south window of the chancel the arms of the *Rev. R. Fiske*, rector, Checky arg., gu., on a pale sab. 3 mullets or.

Crest, on a triangle sab. besantée standing on its base, a mullet or

Great Wenden, now called *Wendens Ambo*.—In a south window were formerly these coats:—

1. Arg., on fess gu. between 3 pheasants pp. 4 mullets arg.
2. *Raynesforth*, Gu., a chevron erm. between 3 fleur-de-lys or.

On a monument in the chancel to *Robert Fiske, M.A.*, forty-two years rector, 1783:—

Fiske impaling two coats per fess.

1. *Harrison*, Az., 3 mullets in fess arg.
2. *Wilkes*.

Crest of Fiske.

On a monument in the nave to *Ambrose Andrews, Gent.*, c. 1700:—

Arg., on bend engrailed cottized sab. between 2 lions ramp. gu. 3 mullets or.

Wickham Bonhunt, alias *Wicken*.—On a monument in the chancel to *John, Francis*, and *Anne*, children of *Francis Bradbury, Esq.*, 1693:—

Sab., a chevron erm. between 3 round buckles arg.

On a costly monument of white marble, by Scheemakers, to *John James*, son and heir of *Matthew Bradbury, Esq.*, lord of the manor of Wicken, who died Nov. 27, 1731, aged 10 years:—

Bradbury, with crest, a falcon rising or, and motto, "Tempus et Patientia."

On Brick-house, an old mansion of the Bradburys, built in the early part of the seventeenth century, are their arms over the doorway.

The following hatchment, now removed, used to hang over the chancel-arch:—

1, 4. *Bradbury*.
2. *Rockhill*, Arg., a chevron between 3 chess-rooks sab.
3. *Eden*, Arg., on fess gu. between 2 chevrons az., on each 3 escallops arg., as many garbs or; impaling

Whitgift of Clavering, Arg., 3 crosses florée sab., on each 5 besants, on a canton sab. the head and neck of a conger eel couped or.

Crest and motto of Bradbury.

In the Harleian MSS., British Museum, these quarterings are assigned to Bradbury. Quarterly of 8,—

1. *Bradbury*.
2. *Rockhill*.
3. *Filmer*, Gu., 3 bars and a canton arg.
4. *Montfort*, Bendy of 10, or, az.
5. *Fauconberg*, Arg., a lion ramp. az.
6. *Langham*, Arg., 3 bears' heads erased sab., muzzled or.
7. *Ashwell*, Arg., on fess dancetté sab. 3 crosslets arg.
8. —— Erm., a lion ramp. gu.

A hatchment to *Harriet*, wife of *John Sperling, Esq.*, patron of the living. Quarterly,—

1. *Sperling*, Arg., on a mount vert 3 gillyflowers gu., stalked and leaved pp., on a chief az. 4 mullets arg.
2. Quarterly,—
   1, 4. *Foxall*, Arg., a chevron az. between 3 foxes' heads erased gu.
   2, 3. *Milner*, Per pale or, sab., a chevron between 3 snaffle-bits countercharged.
3. Quarterly,—
   1, 4. *Piper*, Gu., a chevron embattled arg. between 2 falcons close in chief jessed and belled or, and a dexter gauntlet barways in base holding a dagger pp.
   2, 3. *Byatt*, Paly of 4 or, gu., on chief az. a garb or between 2 escallops arg.
4. Quarterly,—
   1, 4. *Grace*, Gu., a lion ramp. per fess arg., or.
   2, 3. *Cheney*, Checky or, az., a fess gu. fretty arg.; impaling quarterly,
   1, 6. *Hanson*, Or, a fess counter-compony arg., az., between 3 martlets sab.
   2. *Rastrick*, Arg., a chevron between 3 roses gu., barbed and seeded pp.
   3. *Woodhouse*, Az., a chevron between 3 mullets or.
   4. *Rayner*, Arg., on chevron sab. between 3 roses gu., barbed and seeded pp., as many crosses patée or.
   5. *Hargreaves*, Quarterly or, vert, on fess engrailed erm., between 3 stags trippant countercharged a fret gu.

Crest, a pair of wings conjoined and displayed arg., lined az., between them a mullet suspended or. "Sapiens qui assiduus."

Note.—A pedigree of the Bradbury family, compiled by the Rector from the Harl. MSS., parish registers, and other sources, with the arms, is preserved in the church chest. JOHN H. SPERLING.

Wicken Rectory, Feb. 1858.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Islington. *A Perambulation of Islington.* By THOMAS EDLYNE TOMLINS, Esq. (8vo., 220 pp.)—Among the villages which formerly girded the city of London, and have since been merged in the body of that vast metropolis, Islington, if not the largest, was probably the favourite. It was pleasantly seated on a rising-ground to the north, at an easy distance for a Sabbath-day's journey, or for a walk on a summer afternoon, offering a purer air to those who were suffering from confined lodging and imperfect drainage, recreation to the toil-worn, and green fields to the smoke-dried. In the days of Charles II. it was described as having been, "time out of mind, the metropolitan mart of cakes, custards, and stewed pruans;" and in the same happy condition it remained until the close of the last century—chiefly remarkable as being the first place on the Great North Road, and consequently full of inns and houses of public entertainment. Though the parish is ten miles in circumference, it contained only 325 houses in 1708, and only 1,745 in 1801, but which had increased to nearly 15,000 in 1851, when the population was more than 95,000.

Islington has now had several historians. The late Mr. John Nichols, who was for so many years associated with SYLVANUS URBAN, was born opposite the church in 1745, and at an early age he celebrated the praises of his native village in lofty rhyme. Afterwards he compiled the history of that portion of the parish named Canonbury. Subsequently to the illustration which Islington received from the Messrs. Lysons, in their excellent work on the "Environs of London," its history was formally published by John Nelson in 1811, and a second time in 1824. In 1842, Mr. Samuel Lewis produced a quarto volume on the subject. And now we have another very unassuming, but still substantial, and strictly original contribution to the same purpose. The three latter works are distinct in character. Nelson's is of the ordinary, commonplace material. Lewis's is peculiarly full of personal anecdote, and belongs even more to biography than topography. Mr. Tomlins is a vigorous miner, who proceeds at once, with mattock and spade, to the *fontes et origines rerum*,—to charters and court-rolls, the public records and acts of parliament. His work is that of a legal antiquary, in which documentary evidence is maturely weighed and carefully adjusted. The title is quaint, and perhaps in some measure inappropriate, as a "Perambulation" suggests the idea of an external view of things; whereas the contents of the book are eminently expositive of what is unseen and unknown, and the author's walk has been chiefly through plains of old parchment, and over hills and mountains of law-papers. He is strictly an historian, though too modest to assume that title, which so many have taken upon much slighter pretensions. Still, in the arrangement of his copious collections, Mr. Tomlins has maintained his plan of a perambulation; and having lighted his torch at the luminaries to which we have alluded, he comes forth, casting its radiance not only on both sides of his path, but also far back into the murky distance of the past. With respect to the various lines of road, both ancient and modern, his information is most curious and particular: and the same may be said of every manor or ancient dwelling-house, all the important estates, and particularly those which formerly belonged to religious houses.

It is perfectly impossible for us to give any adequate notion of the abundant collection of minute facts that Mr. Tomlins has amassed in these pages; but by way of specimen, we will append a few lines from his peroration:—

"Aged people there are, who recollect the High-street and Lower-street lined on each side with trees. Several large elms stood opposite the Angel; and Nelson, in 1811, notices the rural aspect Islington presented in haymaking season. The ancient houses and inns, most of them in former times the residences of the nobility and gentry, from the time of Henry VIII. to the end of the reign of Charles I., presented an antiquated appearance. In the High-street, the Angel retained the aspect of a large country inn, of which the interior or court-yard has been preserved by Hogarth in his print of 'A Stage Coach,' 1747. Then the Peacock, a long-roofed and capacious building; the White Lion, celebrated in 'Drunken Barnabee's Itinerary;' and the ancient range of buildings at the Three Hats, represented in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August, 1823. In the Upper-street was the old Vicarage-house; the Pied Bull, (represented in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in 1791 and 1795,) the abode of Sir John Miller in the reign of James I.; and opposite Rufford's Buildings there stood, previous to 1812, a large wood-framed mansion. In the Lower-street also were numerous ancient buildings,—indeed, that part of Islington town seems to have been far more ancient than the upper side or High-street, and contained what were once spacious mansions, afterwards converted into schools, inns, manufactories, and pauper farm-houses, all now taken down to make way for uniform rows of brick-built shops for the use of a trading population. Some of these mansions are of almost recent remembrance,—the Queen's Head, (engraved in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1794,) which was pulled down in 1829; the Crown; Fisher House, a brick

mansion of the time of James I.; and the ancient house called Ward's Place, demolished in 1800, but of which slight remains exist on the south side of Greenman's-lane. In Cross-street also, where there now stands a Dissenters' chapel, was the residence of the Fowler family, pulled down in 1850. At the extremity of its garden, in a small street called Allen-street, there yet stands a brick edifice, that till the last thirty years, looked over what were then Canonbury-fields. On the west side of this building are the arms of Sir Thomas Fowler, sculptured in stone, and the date 1653. This leads us to Canonbury-town, the only perfect remains of what, with the adjacent buildings, formed Canonbury-house, built by William Bolton, prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew, between 1509 and 1532."

But we need not accompany Mr. Tomlins further,—to the manor-house of the Knights of St. John at Highbury, popularly called Jack Straw's Castle, one of several moated sites within the parish of Islington, of which none are now left; for he tells us that "the manerial residence of Ducketts', in the Green-lanes-road at Hornsey, is now the only moated house within seven miles of the north of London, since the recent removal and levelling of the old Vicarage-house at Stoke-Newington." For the true and particular history of that venerable site, and of Barnsbury, for many centuries, from the days of the Conqueror, the manor of the family of Berners, latterly barons of the realm; for these and other localities of some ancient importance,—for the Islington ducking-ponds, the favourite resort of the citizens in the seventeenth century; and for the exercises of the Finsbury archers, when their butts and rovers extended over all the fields towards Islington,—for these and many other matters of much interest, we must refer to Mr. Tomlins' most full and overflowing pages.

The Antiquities of Athens, and other Monuments of Greece, as measured and delineated by James Stuart, F.R.S., F.S.A., and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architects. Seventy-one Plates. Third Edition, with Additions.—This useful little manual of Grecian architecture has reached a third edition, which proves that it is found valuable by the school of Grecian architects. The plates are strictly architectural in elevation and outline, very clearly, though slightly, engraved in the Parisian style: for although taken from a great English work, this abridgment was originally made in French; and we notice that the word "Monuments" is used in the title-page in the French sense, not the English. To our minds, the Grecian style is totally unsuited for this northern climate; it is admirably adapted for Greece and Italy, where the light is so intense that the great difficulty is how to shut it out; and as light and heat are closely connected, every possible contrivance for shade is also necessary. For such a climate, nothing can be better than the cell, enclosed by solid walls without a single window, and surrounded by open porticoes, which are the one characteristic of this style. Whether this building be a temple, a theatre, or a church, the solid wall and the portico are indispensable. Can we conceive anything less suitable for our cold, damp, murky, gloomy climate, where all our requisites are the very opposite? We require our buildings to admit all the light we can get, and the warmth of the sun's rays is cheerful and comfortable, not at all objectionable. We want all the windows we can get, while windows are an abomination in the Grecian style. The absurdity of the fashion which introduced the Grecian style into England is so manifest, when once the light of common sense is turned upon it, that no further reference is required. The grand porticoes of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and St. Martin's Church in London, may be very magnificent in their way, but they are totally out of place; they merely obstruct the light and heat, and no one ever dreams of lounging under them and enjoying their deep shade: more frequently, the Englishman shivers at the cold draught of air as he passes hastily through them. In the narrow streets of London these Grecian pillars are a positive nuisance, by seriously obstructing the light;—witness the Law Club, in Chancery-lane. In the Gothic style, on the contrary, and especially in the English Gothic, the window is one of the most essential features; and to this indigenous style we are fast returning, as we awake from our dream of classical romance.

The Works of Professor Wilson. Vols. IX., X., and XI. (Blackwood's.)—The first two of these volumes contain the articles from "Blackwood" which were collected and published in 1842, under the title of "The Recreations of Christopher North." The papers are in the Professor's usual style of mingled mirth and pathos; but some of them, such as "The Field of Flowers," "The Holy Child," and "Christmas Dreams," where the pathetic predominates, are more than usually beautiful.

The last of the volumes before us is taken up by the "Tales,"—the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," "The Trials of Margaret Lindsay," and "The Foresters." These stories will be familiar to many readers who have but small acquaintance with their author's other writings; and it is certain that by whomsoever they

are known they must be loved. The grace, simplicity, and purity of feeling which pervade them, must make sure their hold upon all hearts. We do not know what may be their value as pictures of Scottish peasant-life: perhaps they are too much idealized to be implicitly relied on in that respect; but, be that as it may, their value as pictures of unaffected piety and beauty of life is beyond doubt. It is impossible to read them without being the better for the perusal.

There is now but one volume—a volume of poetry — wanting to complete the "Works of Professor Wilson."

Fear-nac-Flu,—A Combat; and other Poems. By G. Curtis and T. L. Aldridge. (London: A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopgate.)—The authors of this little volume cannot be accused of over-partiality in believing "that sufficient will be found in the work to justify, in some degree, their appeal to public consideration and regard." It is not enough to say that the compositions are respectable; they are something more than this. Whether they reach to the standard of *poetry*, the *cognoscenti* in that mysterious art may determine, if they will take the trouble. For our own parts, without venturing upon such a difficult question, we shall be content simply to record our opinion that they are very much superior to a large proportion of the productions which assume the name. The verses are very unaffected and very sweet.

We think it right to mention that the authors are working men; not because the book stands in need of any apology, but because it is a good sign of the times.

Messrs. Blackie's *Comprehensive History of England* is steadily progressing, and, we are glad to say, exhibiting signs of improvement,—more attention being paid to recent researches in the mine of history than we observed in the earlier numbers. We may also mention that many of the historic scenes have been visited, and their present condition described.

Five more numbers of the *Imperial Atlas* have also been issued by the same publishers, containing maps of China, Tartary, Siberia, Algiers, Australia, and many other countries,—all, as far as we have been able to examine them, most carefully executed, and the names of places inserted in a manner unusually clear and distinct.

Punishment and Prevention. By Alexander Thompson, Esq., of Banchory. (London: Nisbet.)

The Purgatory of Prisoners; or, An Intermediate Stage between the Prison and the Public. By the Rev. Orby Shipley, M.A. (London: Masters & Co.)

Formerly the opinion prevailed that crime could only be repressed by severity, consequently punishment was added to punishment, until at last, chipping a piece off the bridge at Blackfriars was considered as great a crime as the killing of a man. This state of things continued longer than can well be conceived; but eventually the tide turned, and a race of philanthropists arose, who effected an amelioration of the penal code, and introduced a more rational scale of punishment. These, again, are in turn succeeded by others, whose desire appears to be to make pets of offenders. Accordingly, we find that prisons are being transformed into comfortable habitations; and, once fairly housed, the convict has his health, education, and morals so carefully attended to, that if he behave well, he may consider it the luckiest moment of his life when, after his conviction, he was consigned to her Majesty's castle of ——. Had he remained honest, he would have grown up in poverty, and ignorance, and pauperism, and in his old age be consigned to that building which, to the independent poor, so fully conveys the description of Dante's *Inferno*.

Crime should be followed by punishment, and the punishment should be such, that, after undergoing it, the criminal should not be in a better position than the honest man: and we would endeavour to reform the prisoner at the same time; but we believe with Mr. Thompson, that more attention should be paid to the *prevention* of crime: this is the point to which more attention should be drawn, and we recommend Mr. Thompson's work to the notice of all who are desirous of seeing fewer persons in our gaols.

Mr. Shipley's pamphlet is a well-intentioned description of what he observed in Ireland, and of the working of the new system in the reformatory prisons there; but it does not alter our opinion, that "prevention is better than cure."

John H. Steggall: a Real History of a Suffolk Man, narrated by Himself; edited by the Author of "Margaret Catchpole." (London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.)—This is the sadly amusing history of a real man, at present a clergyman of the Church of England, who in his time has played the various parts of a gipsy, a sailor, a soldier, a surgeon, and a Fellow-Commoner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, before assuming his present position.

Essays on Church Penitentiaries. By JOHN ARMSTRONG, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Grahamstown. (Oxford & London: J. H. and James Parker.)—It is just ten years ago since a very animated conversation took place between the author of the above essays, the writer of this notice, and two or three friends, upon the subject of "the greatest of our social evils." At that time no one cared for the outcast. Dr. Armstrong, then a plain and almost unknown country clergyman, was warmly upholding the claims of the unfortunate upon the sympathies of others. They were rather the sinned against than the sinners. "Was finery the ruin of so many?" he asked: "then who tempted them with the finery, or with the means of procuring it? Was love of gaiety, society, or drink, the prevailing cause? then who assisted these unfortunates in attaining their desires?" As he warmed in the subject, he said that he would treat them as sisters—would not talk of the sins of the past, but would dwell upon the hopes of the future;—would not point out the terrors of hell, but allure to the fields of bliss. Such were the hopes and aspirations of the worthy author of these Essays; and he was not a man of words, but of works, for he immediately after wrote an article for the "Quarterly Review," another for the "English," and a third for the "Christian Remembrancer," and then "An Appeal for the formation of a Church Penitentiary." The stone, thus set in motion, has never stood still; public opinion has been roused. "Unfortunates" are now admitted to plead their own cause in the columns of the *Times*, and we hope the evil is in process of amelioration.

Historical Sermons on the Sufferings and Resurrection of the Lord. By one of the Writers of the "Tracts for the Christian Seasons." 2 vols., fcap. 8vo. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—Many of the sermons that come under our notice are like those weapons which we find among the "properties" in the theatrical armoury, beautifully polished and formidable to look at, but warranted to do no harm,—the edges are ground off and the points blunted. So with many sermons, the points and sharp edges so necessary for real warfare against man's evil nature are neatly rounded off, and no one is either better or worse for the hearing or reading. The volumes before us are just the reverse,—they are real practical sermons, earnest and devotional; they grapple with real cases of conscience, and carry conviction to the mind; and, while they are singularly devoid of ornamental display, we at times alight upon passages of exquisite beauty and true eloquence. Evidently they are the work of one who is imbued with the true nature of his office and its responsibilities, and as such we commend them to the notice of our clerical readers.

The Right Way the Best Way; or, A Plea for the Weekly Offertory. Four Sermons, by the Rev. GEORGE HUNT SMYTTAN. Fcap. 8vo. (London and Oxford: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—Mr. Smyttan is the Rector of Hawksworth, a little country parish containing 180 souls, without any resident gentry; and, impressed with the desire to extend the blessings of the Gospel, he set about it in the way the Church recommends—the weekly offertory: with what result, a table at the end of the volume shews. The Four Sermons to his parishioners prepared their minds to act upon his recommendation, and will supply hints to other clergymen who may wish to adopt similar means of doing good to their fellow-men.

Family Devotion; or, An Exhortation to Morning and Evening Prayer in Families. By the Right Rev. EDWARD GIBSON, late Lord Bishop of London. Reprinted from the Eighteenth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. (London: T. Hatchard.)—In that age of lukewarmness, the early part of the eighteenth century, Bishop Gibson was a burning and a shining light. Not satisfied with doing duty at his parish church, when Rector of Lambeth, he issued an affectionate Pastoral to his parishioners, and followed that by a work on the Holy Communion, which Mr. Hatchard has recently published; and now, as a companion volume we have this excellent little manual of Family Devotion, which will no doubt be received by many in preference to any more modern compilation. It is from the press of Mr. Barclay, and is one of the most beautiful specimens of typography that we have seen, the letter used being of the old-fashioned sort with which our own early numbers were printed.

A Vindication of the Hymn TE DEUM LAUDAMUS *from Errors and Misrepresentations of a Thousand Years. With Translations into various Languages, Ancient and Modern; and a Paraphrase in Old English, now first printed from the Original MS.* By EBENEZER THOMSON, Esq. Fcap. 8vo. (London: J. Russell Smith.)—Should the reading of the twenty-first section of the *Te Deum* be *numerari*, as the Roman and the Anglican Church have it, or *munerari*, as Mr. Thomson contends? The

arguments for the latter reading are well and temperately put together by Mr. Thomson; and some equally cogent reasonings for retaining the old reading, in answer to Mr. Thomson, will be found in our second volume for 1847, and in the first volume for 1848. For ourselves, we prefer the present reading, and think that what has been the usage of the Church for a thousand years, even according to our author's reckoning, may claim a still longer pedigree.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

"Churches and Chapels[a].

"The Annual Report of the Church Commissioners for 1857 had not been published up to the time of our writing. We shall, however, without its aid be able to shew that church-building is proceeding vigorously. Of course, all the new churches are mediæval in character. 'Whatever may have been our failures or shortcomings,' observes Mr. Scott, the foremost champion of Gothic architecture, and one of its ablest practitioners, 'in this we have been thoroughly and perfectly successful, —that we have completely revolutionized our ecclesiastical architecture. No revolution was ever, so far as it goes, more complete; for while, forty years ago, no one, in building a new church, would ever have dreamed of making it Gothic, no one now dreams of making it anything else.' Because a church is Gothic, it by no means follows, however, that it is beautiful, even in the eyes of the straitest adherent of Gothicism. 'With all the success I have claimed for our revival,' says Mr. Scott, in the lecture from which we have just quoted, 'the great majority of works which it has given rise to are not the productions of those who have promoted or care a straw for it, but of men picked up by chance, who only follow our style as the fashion of the day, have never studied old examples, much less worked out any original developments of their own, and are quite incapable of producing anything above the very tamest mediocrity.' Happy, yet unhappy Gothic!

"About London, several churches of more or less orthodox or mediocre Gothic have been completed since our last. Of these, St. Matthew, Oakley-square, by Mr. J. Johnson, may be regarded as in many respects a favourable example of the London churches of recent erection. It consists of a nave and aisle 90 feet long, and an aggregate width of 45 feet, and a chancel 35 feet long by 22 feet wide. At the south-east angle is a tower 75 feet high, surmounted with a spire 100 feet high. The exterior is picturesque in its general form, and has some good details. The tower is its most striking feature, but the appearance of substantialness is obtained by a somewhat too ostentatiously lavish use of materials. In the interior, picturesqueness of character has also been aimed at, though with perhaps less success than in the exterior. The only gallery is at the west end. The nave is separated from the aisles by thick clustered piers, which carry a light open wooden roof of high pitch. The pulpit and reading-desk are advanced some distance in the nave. The church has seats for 1,240 persons: its cost was 8,600*l.*

"Of other churches completed during the year in London and the vicinity we may mention the more important:—St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, is another example of late Decorated, having no internal advantages over that just mentioned, and of which the tower and spire have to be added to complete its exterior; St. Paul's, Lorrimore-square, Walworth, by Mr. H. Jarvis—a pleasing example of Early English, with some Transition details —has a nave and aisles, and a tolerably deep chancel, and, as its chief exterior feature, a tower and spire of good form at the north-east angle, 122 feet high. On the south side of Westminster-road, an early Decorated church, by Mr. W. Rogers, of large size (105 feet by 71 inside) and substantial character, is approaching com-

[a] From the "Companion to the British Almanac for 1858."

pletion: it has nave, aisles, and an apsidal chancel, and will seat 1,218 persons: the cost is estimated at under 8,000*l.* St. Thomas, on the north side of the Westminster-road, by Mr. Teulon, displays some novelty in the combination of coloured bricks with stone dressings; a parsonage-house is connected with it: the entire cost has been about 5,500*l.* St. Philip the Evangelist, Arlington-square, Islington, may also claim notice as differing from the ordinary range of London Gothic, it being a massive example of the Norman style, with a heavy square tower and short broach spire: the architect is Mr. Gough. All Saints', Haggerstone, by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, is of early Decorated character, consisting of a nave, aisles, short transepts, and chancel, and will seat 950 persons: it is built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings, and is richly fitted up internally; a parsonage-house is built in connection with it. Other churches recently or nearly completed are—St. Peter's, Notting-hill; All Saints', Blackheath, by Mr. Ferrey; St. Paul's, Bow-common; St. Andrew's, near Croydon,—all in the prevalent Decorated style; one at Old Ford, Bow, of early Perpendicular character, by Mr. J. Nichols: and several more have been commenced; among others, one of a superior character on Richmond-hill, by Mr. Scott. The old brick chapel of Harrow School has been replaced by a very elegant new one of flint, with stone dressings, having a lofty apsidal chancel, the five lights of which are filled with stained glass, and a south aisle, erected as a memorial to Harrow officers, 22 in number, who fell in the Crimean war: it is one of Mr. Scott's chastest works. Temporary iron churches have been erected chiefly in poor and crowded neighbourhoods,—at St. George's-in-the-East; Kentish-town; Holloway; Kennington; Newington Butts; and Lambeth, and perhaps elsewhere: they are described as being comfortable and well-ventilated, and in all respects answering their purpose.

"In the country, church-building has been carried on with unabated vigour. St. Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight—of which the first stone was laid with great ceremony, in presence of Prince Albert, in August, 1854—was opened in the present year. It is early Decorated in character, and consists of a nave and aisles, a north and a south chapel, and an apsidal chancel, and has at the western end a tower 100 feet high, with a turret and crocketed spire 30 feet high. The architect was Mr. S. W. Daukes, and the cost 10,700*l.*: it has sittings for 1,460 persons. At the east end of the north aisle the Queen has erected a monument (by Marochetti) in memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died while in confinement at Carisbrook-castle, and was interred here. At Wells, Somersetshire, a handsome church has been erected as a memorial of Dean Jenkins, of Wells, by his widow: it is in the Decorated style, is 78 feet long, with an apse of five windows; has a tower and spire at the south-east angle, 130 feet; will seat 400 persons, and cost 6,000*l.*: the architect was Mr. S. S. Teulon. At Baschurch, Shropshire, Mrs. Barret has built an elegant little church and parsonage-house, at a cost of 5,000*l.*, and provided a sinking-fund for repairs, and an endowment for the incumbent of 200*l.* a-year. At West Newton, Bromfield, near Carlisle, a church (Early English) has been erected at the expense of Mr. Todd, who has also largely contributed to the endowment-fund. At Dorking, a new church (early Decorated, by Mr. Ferrey,) has been erected at the expense of Mr. John Labouchere, on a site presented by Mr. H. T. Hope: it will seat nearly 500 persons, and has cost 2,700*l.* At Low Moor, near Bradford, Yorkshire, a church, in the early Decorated style, has been erected at the cost of Messrs. Hardy. At Bildersby, near Ripon, Yorkshire, a church, erected and endowed at the cost of the late Lord Downe, has been completed: it is early Decorated in style; the architect, Mr. Butterfield: it will seat 500 persons. The church of St. Helen's, Escrick, near York (Decorated), has been rebuilt in a very superior manner. St. Andrew's, Watford, by Mr. Teulon, is a neat Early English building, affording accommodation for 450 persons. At Woolland, Dorsetshire, a very handsome church has been erected from the designs of Mr. Scott, who has very effectively introduced piers of Purbeck and Dorsetshire fossil marble in the chancel-arch and chancel-groining. At Ilfracombe, the church of St. Philip and St. James has been completed. The style is early Decorated; the architect, Mr. J. Hayward, of Exeter: it has cost 6,000*l.*, and has 700 sittings. At Hulme, Manchester, a church by Mr. Shellard, of Manchester, Decorated style, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is in progress, of which the chief feature is a spire 192 feet high. We can only mention that other churches have been completed at Broughton-cum-Filkins, in the early Decorated style, by Mr. G. E. Street; at Wheatley, near Oxford, Early English, also by Mr. Street; at East Grimstead, Wilts, by Mr. F. H. Pownall; at Waresley, Decorated, by Mr. Butterfield; at Wrightington, near Chorley, Norman; at Stapleton (on the site of the old church, the tower of which is preserved), Deco-

rated, by Mr. Norton; at Brackenfield, early Decorated, by Mr. Hine, of Nottingham; at Boldmere, near Sutton Coldfield, early Decorated, by Mr. Wadmere; at West Newton, Broomfield, Cumberland, Early English, by Mr. Hugall, of Cheltenham; at Fulletby, Early English, by Messrs. Maugham and Taylor, of Louth; at France-Lynch, Bisley Common, by Mr. G. F. Bodley, of Brighton; at Greenhithe, by Mr. Vulliamy; at Caundle Marsh, Dorsetshire, by Mr. Shout; at Carlcoats, Yorkshire; and at Winchester. In Wales, churches have been completed, at Llandinorwig, near Bangor, in the Decorated style, carried out with great richness and care, by Mr. Kennedy, of Bangor, at an expense, with the parsonage, of 7,000*l.*,—it wills eat 600 persons; at Wrexham, one in the Decorated style, by Mr. M. K. Penson,—to seat 800 persons, and cost 6,000*l.*; at Tranmere, early Decorated, by Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool; at Velin Vole, a cruciform church, by Mr. R. K. Penson, of Swansea; and at Merthyr Tydvil, Decorated, by Mr. Benest, of Norwich. The rebuilding of Doncaster Church is proceeding steadily under the direction of Mr. Scott, who has also commenced another new church at Doncaster, and is carrying forwards others in Hawick, Huddersfield, and elsewhere.

"Restoration is being prosecuted zealously—sometimes, indeed, with more zeal than prudence — in our cathedrals and colleges, and among our fine old parish churches. At Worcester Cathedral, restorations have been carried on upon a most extensive scale, and, it is said, with great judgment and good effect. At Ely the restorations are steadily proceeding, under the untiring superintendence of Dean Peacock, aided by the professional knowledge of Mr. Scott; the last part completed is the choir, in which a new east window of stained glass, by Wailes, of Newcastle, has been placed. At Chichester Cathedral works are in progress under Mr. Slater; at Peterborough, under Mr. Scott; at Oxford they have been completed under Mr. Billing; at Carlisle they are in progress under Mr. Christian; and at Hereford, —where, during the last fifteen years, 34,000*l.* have been expended, and about 13,000*l.* more will, according to Mr. Scott, who is superintending the works, be required for their completion. At Manchester, under Mr. Holden, who has completed the exterior, and is now engaged on the interior: a richly-carved screen of Caen stone, and a bishop's throne of very large size and costly structure, are among the new features. At Norwich the tower is being carefully restored; at Chester the lady-chapel is being restored, under the direction of Mr. Hussey; at Llandaff, the works which have been many years in progress, under Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, and which, when completed, will restore what was, perhaps, the most barbarously-defaced cathedral in the kingdom, into one of the most perfect, are sufficiently advanced to permit of divine worship being again duly performed;—thus far the works have cost about 9,000*l.*: their ultimate cost is estimated at about 25,000*l.* Winborne Minster is among the old churches which have been most extensively restored.

"At Oxford, restoration and rebuilding are proceeding co-extensively. Among the more important works are, the new University Museum, by Messrs. Deane and Woodard, — by far the most successful attempt at the revival of Gothic secular buildings; a very elegant new debating-room for the Union, by the same architects; the chapel of Balliol College, by Mr. Butterfield; and the library and rector's lodgings at Exeter College, by Mr. Scott; and the famous tower and spire of St. Mary's Church. The chancel of the sister University church (Great St. Mary's, Cambridge) has also undergone renovation. The hall of Eton College has been restored, —nearly rebuilt, in fact,—so as to harmonize with the fine old chapel.

"Of parish churches, the noble tower of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, is being restored, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Scott, at a cost of 6,000*l.* The tower and spire of St. Martin's, Birmingham, have been thoroughly repaired. At Coventry, the famous neighbour-churches of St. Michael and St. Trinity have both been restored, with the exception of the splendid spire of the former, which is in a very dilapidated condition, but for the repair of which there are at present not sufficient available funds. St. Ann's, Limehouse, has, under the care of Mr. Blomfield, been entirely repaired, and now presents internally a far more perfect and satisfactory appearance than before its conflagration. In the city, St. Mary Woolnoth has been repaired, and a new porch has been added to St. Michael's, Cornhill. The former has been conducted rather as a builder and painter's than an architectural work; the latter has some noteworthy features. St. Michael's Church is one of those erected by Wren; but the tower was taken down and rebuilt towards the close of the life of that great architect, whether under his own direction, or not, is not quite clear. The body of the church has Wren's usual characteristics; in the tower there was made an imperfect imitation of some of the Gothic features of the older church.

To this church, unmistakeably of the latter part of the seventeenth century in its aspect, Mr. Scott has attached a porch more elaborately mediæval in character than any other in London. The porch itself, with its polished granite shafts, its richly-carved capitals, medallions, &c., is, looked at alone, a handsome object, but regarded as a part of the building, is singularly—to our thinking grotesquely—incongruous.

"We continue our list of church restorations:—Wantage, Berkshire, by Mr. G. E. Street; Edgbaston, by Mr. Fiddian; at Roade, the chancel; St. Lawrence, Exeter; Broxbourne; Tedstone Delamere, by Mr. Scott; East Peckham, Kent; Greenstead, near Colchester; Braintree, Essex; Warminster; St. Margaret's, Chilmark, Wiltshire; Newbourne, Woodbridge, Suffolk; Caversham, Oxfordshire; Felmersham; Kirkburne, East Riding of Yorkshire; Trelystan Long Mountain, Monmouthshire, &c. One church restoration deserves a word of special notice, on account of the peculiar circumstances attending it. The first pastor, and one of the chief founders of Boston, Massachusetts, was the Puritan minister, John Cotton, who, from 1612 to 1633, was vicar of Boston in Lincolnshire, when he, with several Boston families, fled from the persecution which awaited them here, to America, where they gave to their new town the name of that they had unwillingly left. The Bostonians of the new country have always looked with something like veneration to the Boston of their forefathers, and the church in which Cotton so long preached has usually been one of the places visited by them when visiting England. The south-western chapel of the old church having fallen into a ruinous condition, some New Bostonians undertook to restore it. A sufficient sum was soon raised, and, under the direction of Mr. Scott, the chapel, which is in future to be called the Cotton Chapel, has been perfectly restored. Its completion was, in July last, celebrated by a festival, at which the American Ambassador, the Bishop of Lincoln, and other notables of both countries took part.

"The Roman Catholics have during the year completed several churches and chapels of considerable architectural pretensions. The church of St. Mary and St. Michael, Commercial-road East, London, is a Decorated building, 155 feet long, by Mr. Wardell, and will form an imposing structure when the tower and spire are completed. St. Gregory the Great, at Cheltenham, is a cruciform church, with the chancel at the south end, and is a highly enriched example of the Decorated style; but, as is very commonly the case with Roman Catholic churches, the tower and spire are left for erection at a future time: the architect is Mr. C. Hansom, of Clifton. At Park-lane, Liverpool, a church, dedicated to St. Vincent de Paul, 150 feet long, and very lofty, with extensive confessionals, priests' houses, and other buildings attached, has recently been completed from the designs of Mr. E. W. Pugin. At Leeds, the church of the Immaculate Conception is an imposing structure, which has already cost 12,000*l.*, though only enough has been finished to allow the building to be opened for worship. Other Roman Catholic churches have been erected at Alston, near Preston; at Cliff-Bank, by Messrs. Hansom, of Clifton; at Ryehill; at Scarborough; at Shotley; and at Ugthorpe. In Ireland, Roman Catholic cathedrals are in course of erection at Limerick (by Mr. Hardwick), and at Ossory; and chapels have been completed or are in progress at several places.

"The Congregationalists are treading close upon the heels of the Establishment in the size, costliness, and character of some of their new meeting-houses; indeed, it would be almost impossible to tell them from real churches externally;—inside, there is commonly difference enough. At Halifax, for instance, a new Congregational meeting-house has just been erected, in the most ornate Decorated style, by Mr. J. James, at a cost of above 15,000*l.* It is cruciform, consisting of nave, cloisters, and transepts, with a tower and spire at the intersection of the nave with the south transept. The spire, which is elaborately crocketed, rises to a height of 235 feet, and, with the tower, cost 2,500*l.*, which was defrayed by Messrs. Crossley. The great east window, of seven lights, is thirty-six feet high, and, like all the other windows, is filled with stained glass. Carving is everywhere freely—some critics say profusely—employed, and in the interior there is a considerable quantity of colour and emblazoning. Altogether, it is a 'steeple-house' such as the 'fathers of dissent' would have looked upon with utter amazement. At Higher Broughton, Manchester, a Congregational meeting-house has been built by Mr. Oliver, jun., of Sunderland, also in the Decorated style, and also cruciform, with a lofty spire; but the Gothic is impure, and the pretension, unlike that at Halifax, is not compensated by real richness. Mr. Oliver, who appears to be much engaged on the Congregational meeting-houses of the North, and to be by no means de-

voted to a particular style, has completed a chapel at Middleborough-on-Tees, which is a curious eighteenth-century sample of 'Italian;' and he is completing another at Scarborough, which is described as 'Venetian-Gothic,' having alternate bands of coloured brickwork, with terra-cotta dressings and enrichments. Other meeting-houses have been erected at Cheshunt (Decorated, by Lander and Bedells); at Batley (Decorated, by Mr. Sheard, of Batley); at Buckingham (Decorated, by Foster and Wood, of Bristol); at East Bergholt, Suffolk (Early English, by Mr. C. F. Hayward).

"The Wesleyan Methodists have completed, or nearly so, chapels, among other places, at Highbury (Gothic, by Mr. C. Laws, to cost 4,000*l.*, of which 1,000*l.* is subscribed by Mr. Lycet); at Bayswater (by Mr. W. W. Pocock); at Leek (Early English, by Mr. Sugden, of Leek, at a cost of about 4,000*l.*, defrayed entirely by Mr. Wardle); at Haslingden (Perpendicular, by Mr. Wilson, of Bath, at a cost of above 3,000*l.*); at Wednesbury (Romanesque, by Messrs. Horton, of that town); at Chesterton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Gothic, by Mr. R. Edgar, of Stoke); and at Bangor one is building, which, by the description quoted in the 'Builder,' would appear to be a curiosity in ecclesiastical architecture. It is to be on a large scale, Elizabethan in style, and have a 'spiral steeple' placed at its centre!

"New meeting-houses are also reported as completed by the Baptists at Newport, in the Byzantine style; by the Wesleyan Reformers at Tipton; the New Connexion at North Shields; Unitarians at Hackney; Moravians at Bristol; Friends at Birmingham; Catholic Apostolic at Liverpool; and the Scotch Church in the Harrow-road (Venetian, red and yellow brick in alternate bands). The Jews have erected two synagogues (orthodox and dissenting) at Manchester; and places of worship of all kinds have risen or are rising all over the country, far beyond the possibility of accurately chronicling—but we believe we have noticed most of those which are of importance architecturally.

"Buildings for Public Purposes.

"The New Palace at Westminster is making steady progress. Much of the interior has since our last advanced towards completion, and several statues and paintings have been inserted in their respective places. In the exterior, the Victoria and Clock towers are nearly finished, and fairly display their noble proportions. On the clock tower gilding has been somewhat freely expended, with what general effect will be best seen when the clock-face is uncovered; and, through the most unfortunate accident to 'Big Ben,' this will probably be for some time delayed. Exaggerated statements have been put forth respecting the oxidation of the metal roofs, but Sir C. Barry (contrary to whose wish metal roofs were employed in connection with Dr. Reid's ventilating experiments) is of opinion that he has discovered an almost imperishable composition for covering them, which will effectually resist all further oxidation. He also hopes that the decomposition observable in portions of the plain surface of the stone will be successfully arrested.

"Mr. Pennethorne has completed the large range of offices of the Duchy of Cornwall, at Pimlico, in a very satisfactory manner. The building is Italian in style, with well-disposed but not excessive ornament, and the peculiarities of the site have been turned to good account. Dance's much-lauded prison of Newgate is being entirely reconstructed internally, under the care of Mr. Bunning, the city architect: the exterior, we are glad to say, is to be carefully preserved. New barracks of considerable pretension for the London Militia have been erected on the Artillery Ground, City-road, by Mr. Jennings, in the style of the early castellated mansion.

"Two of the buildings in the vicinity of London, the result of the interest aroused on behalf of the families of our soldiers by the events of the Crimean war, claim notice here. The first is the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth-common, 'for the orphan daughters of the soldiers, seamen, and marines of the realm,' the first stone of which was laid by her Majesty in July. The building, which is to contain three hundred children, and the cost of which is to be defrayed out of the Patriotic Fund, is to be erected from a design by Mr. Hawkins, founded on that of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. The other, which is nearly completed, is the Soldiers' Daughters' School and Home at Hampstead, an offshoot from the admirable Central Association for the Relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers on Active Service in the Crimea. The building occupies an excellent site, the Committee having purchased the well-known Roslyn-house and grounds for their purpose—Roslyn-house serving as a temporary home till their new one is habitable. The new building, of which Mr. W. Munt is the architect, is intended to accommodate one hundred and fifty children; but the Committee are already listening to proposals

to enlarge it, in connection with additional claims arising out of the Indian mutiny. At Limehouse, a neat Strangers' Home for Asiatics and Africans—the coloured sailors who now in considerable numbers navigate our ships from the East—has been erected from the designs of Mr. E. L. Bracebridge: it is Italian in character, and arranged with every attention to the peculiarities and the requirements of the class for whom it is intended: it will accommodate two hundred and fifty inmates.

"In the provinces, numerous buildings of a public character, as well for business as for benevolent purposes, have been erected. Passing by as merely in progress the much-discussed Netley Military Hospital, and the Cambridge Barracks at Portsmouth; and the public buildings at Manchester, the Town-hall at Halifax, and many others, as only contemplated; we may record the completion of Town-halls at Alfreston (by Mr. Wilson); at Eye, Suffolk (with some eccentricities and some originality, a picturesque building in coloured brickwork, by Mr. E. B. Lamb); and at Whittlesey (Italian, by Mr. Rowe, of Cambridge). At Chatham, a Public-hall; and at Edgbaston, a Vestry-hall (of rather superior character, by Mr. Fiddian), have been erected. Market-halls have been erected at West Hartlepool; at Ashby-de-la Zouch; at Leeds, one of large size, and costing about 14,000*l.*; at Chesterfield; at South Shields; and at Winchester. Corn-exchanges have been built at Chelmsford (an elegant Italian structure, by Mr. Chancellor); at Banbury (two by rival private companies); at Didcot; at Gloucester (a work of considerable size and pretension, of the Corinthian order, by Messrs. Medland and Maberly, of Gloucester); at Grimsby (Elizabethan, by Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln); at Hemel Hempstead; and at St. Alban's. New Court-houses have been erected at Liverpool by Mr. Shelmardine; and at Dudley by Mr. C. Reeves. Post-offices have been erected at Birkenhead (a building of some size, and of the Corinthian order, by Mr. Brattan); and at Cardiff (in the Byzantine style, by Mr. J. Seddon). A new General Hospital has been completed at Bristol."

JAN. 25.

Marriage of the Princess Royal.—In our Magazine for February will be found some account of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William, nephew of the King, and eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, heir apparent to the throne.

The bridegroom arrived at Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of the 23rd. He landed at Dover early in the morning; was received by Count Bernstorff, and welcomed with an address of congratulation by the Corporation. The Prince travelled to London by a special train; and found the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, waiting at the Bricklayer's Arms station to receive him. His arrival completed the royal circle. On the following day, the Queen and all her Protestant guests heard a sermon from the Bishop of Oxford in her private chapel.

The arrangements having been carried out as pre-ordained, the marriage took place in the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace. A little before eleven the great Officers of State and others who were to take part in the ceremonial began to arrive at Buckingham Palace, while the band of the Grenadier Guards played Mendelssohn's famous "Wedding March" in the quadrangle. Soon afterwards, the principal actors began to quit the Palace for St. James's. First, the Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Princes Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, drove off. The next to depart was the bridegroom, with an escort of cavalry. Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, the King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, followed in rapid succession. Lastly appeared the Queen, and her daughter the bride, in a state carriage with cream-coloured horses.

The Chapel Royal is neither large nor handsome; but a profusion of crimson velvet and gold, of blue paint and gilding, and the addition of a gallery on each side, made it a more fitting scene for a state marriage than it was when Queen Victoria appeared there as a bride eighteen years ago. A broad path covered with crimson cloth led from the entrance to the altar. On either side rose ranks of seats, and above them the two galleries previously mentioned. The walls around the altar were hung with crimson silk velvet, fringed with gold. The altar was enclosed with a light railing of blue and gold; and to the right and left, on a raised platform, were from forty to fifty settees, her Majesty's chair being placed on the left, and near it five smaller seats or stools for her children.

A little before twelve o'clock, the Princess of Prussia entered, robed in white satin worked with silver; and the whole

assembly rose as she passed on to her place. Then were heard distant trumpet strains—the Queen was coming. But before she entered, the Princess Mary passed along the chapel; then the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge; and after them the Duchess of Kent. Lord Palmerston came next, bearing the sword of state. Then, preceded by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, the Queen entered, leading Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, and followed by the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, hand-in-hand. Her Majesty wore a dress of lilac velvet, on her brow a castellated crown of pearls and diamonds, and among her jewels sparkled the Koh-i-noor.

The Prince-bridegroom wore the rich uniform of a Prussian General. He walked slowly up the chapel, bowed with "profound reverence," first to the Queen, then to his mother; then knelt in front of the altar for a few moments; then rose and stood at the right of the altar waiting for his bride. Here a pause ensued. The whole assembly grew perfectly still with expectation; the movement of plumed and jewelled heads ceased, and all eyes were bent upon the entrance. The strains of the trumpets were once more heard; and soon—her father the Prince Consort on one side, her grand-uncle King Leopold on the other—entered the bride, followed by her youthful bridesmaids.

The ceremony itself was duly recorded in our last Magazine.

FEB. 3.

Sheriffs Appointed by Her Majesty in Council for the Year 1858.

Bedfordshire.—John Sambrook Crawley, of Stockwood, Esq.

Berkshire.—Henry Richard Eyre, of Shaw-place, near Newbury, Esq.

Buckinghamshire.—Matthew Knapp, of Little Linford, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—Christopher Robert Pemberton, of Newton, Esq.

Cheshire.—George Fortescue Wilbraham, of Delamere-house, near Northwich, Esq.

Cornwall.—John Frances Buller, of Morval, Esq.

Cumberland.—Anthony Benn Steward, of Chapel-house, Esq.

Derbyshire.—Gladwin Turbut, of Ogston-hall, Esq.

Devonshire.—Sir Edward Marwood Elton, of Widworthy-court, Bart.

Dorsetshire.—George Frederick William Miles, of Ford-abbey, Esq.

Durham.—Timothy Hutchinson, of Egglestone-hall, Esq.

Essex.—Osgood Hanbury, of Holdfield-grange, Coggeshall, Esq.

Glocestershire.—Thomas Beale Browne, of Salperton-park, near Cheltenham, Esq.

Herefordshire.—Richard Snead Cox, of Pembridge and Eaton Bishop, and of Broxwood, near Kington, Esq.

Hertfordshire.—William Wilshere, of the Frythe in Welwyn, Esq.

Kent.—Edward Ladd Betts, of Preston-hall, Aylesford, near Maidstone, Esq.

Lancashire.—George Marton, of Capernwray-hall, Esq.

Leicestershire.—Charles Thomas Freer, of Bilsedon Coplow, Esq.

Lincolnshire.—George Nevile, of Stubton-park, Esq.

Monmouthshire.—Godfrey Charles Morgan, of Tredegar-park, Esq.

Norfolk.—Stephens Lyne Stephens, of Lynford, Esq.

Northamptonshire.—John Christopher Mansel, of Cosgrove, Esq.

Northumberland.—Lancelot John Hunter Allgood, of Nunwick, Esq.

Nottinghamshire.—Jonathan Hardcastle, of Blidworth-dale, Esq.

Oxfordshire.—Henry Lomax Gaskell, of Kiddington-hall, Esq.

Rutlandshire.—William Rudkin Morris, of North Luffenham, Esq.

Shropshire.—Edward Wright, of Halston, Esq.

Somersetshire.—Sir Alexander Acland Hood, of St. Audries, Bart.

Staffordshire.—Philip Williams, of Tipton, Esq.

County of Southampton.—Thomas Smith, of Droxford, near Bishops Waltham, Esq.

Suffolk.—Peter Robert Burrell, of Stoke-park, Ipswich, Esq.

Surrey.—The Hon. George John Cavendish, of Lyne-grove, Chertsey.

Sussex.—Edward Smith Bigg, of the Hyde, Slaugham, Esq.

Warwickshire.—Owen Pell, of Radford Semele, near Leamington, Esq.

Westmoreland.—Robert Addison, of the Friary, Appleby, Esq.

Wiltshire.—Francis Alexander Sydenham Locke, of Rowdeford, Esq.

Worcestershire.—Samuel Baker, of Thorngrove, near Worcester, Esq.

Yorkshire.—John Walbanke Childers, of Cantley, near Doncaster, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Richard Davies, of Bwlch-y-fen, Esq.

Breconshire.—Thomas Wood, the younger, of the Lodge, Esq.

Cardiganshire.—Thomas Hughes, of Noyaddfawr, Esq.

Caermarthenshire.—William Morris, of Coomb, Esq.

Caernarvonshire.—John Nanney, of Maesyneuodd, Merionethshire, Esq.

Denbighshire.—John Jocelyn Ffoulkes, of Erriviatt, Denbigh, Esq.

Flintshire.—Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, of Gwysaney-hall, Esq.

Glamorganshire.—Henry Lewis, of Green Meadow, Esq.

Merionethshire.—Edmund Buckley, of Plasyndinas, Esq.

Montgomeryshire.—Richard Penruddock Long, of Dolforgan, Esq.

Pembrokeshire.—Nicholas John Dunn, of Westmoor, Esq.

Radnorshire.—Howell Gwynne Howell, of Llanelwedd-hall, Esq.

FEB. 4.

France.—In consequence of the recent attempt upon the life of the Emperor, measures of a very stringent character are being resorted to. No one is allowed to enter the French territory without a passport, much to the annoyance of English visitors. In the official journal, the *Moniteur*, have appeared some addresses to the Emperor from the French army, contain-

ing allusions most offensive to this country, and the English Government have been called upon to pass some measures of a repressive character.

FEB. 20.

China.—Advices from Canton to the 29th of December contain some account of the operations which resulted in the capture of that city. The official statement is conveyed in this hurried despatch from General Van Straubenzee to Lord Panmure.

"*Canton, December* 29, 1857.

"My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in reporting that Canton city was escaladed and captured this day at nine o'clock, with a more trifling loss than could have been expected. Great emulation was displayed by the whole allied force, among whom the greatest cordiality and good feeling exists.

"We have to deplore the loss of Capt. Bate, of the Royal Navy; also of Lieut. Hackett, of the 59th regiment; Lieut. Bowen, of the same regiment, has been seriously wounded.

"All is still in confusion, and the mail leaving; I must therefore defer further details till the next opportunity.

"C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Major-Gen.,
"Commanding Troops in China.

"Fort Gough is now being occupied."

The ships began to assemble in the river on the 23rd, and to warn off the floating population. Honan was occupied by the English and French as early as the 15th. On the 25th, the allied commanders notified to Yeh that they would grant him forty-eight hours more to deliberate. They extended that to seventy-two. As Yeh gave no answer, it was determined to begin the bombardment on the 28th. Early on that morning, the gun-boats, ships, and batteries, opened a slow but heavy fire of shot and shell upon the walls and defences. About noon a body of troops, mainly English, but partly French, landed on the east side of the city, and soon captured Lin's Fort. All night rockets were fired at the houses near the walls, causing a fierce conflagration and the destruction of many frail tenements. Next day the troops successively stormed the five-storied Pagoda, the Magazine-hill Fort, and Gough's Fort. The fighting continued until dark, and the mail left the river on the 29th of December before it had concluded.

Change of Ministry.—Lord Palmerston and his colleagues this day tendered the resignation of their offices to her Majesty, in consequence of the adverse vote in the House of Commons on the day preceding, and her Majesty has accepted of the same.

FEB. 24.

The Ministry.—The Earl of Derby, having been sent for by the Queen, has agreed to undertake the task of forming a cabinet, of which a list will be given in our April Magazine.

India.—By a telegram in anticipation of the Bombay mail, we have news to the 28th of January. On the 14th Sir Colin Campbell was waiting at Cawnpore for a heavy siege-train from Agra, on the arrival of which he would move with his whole force, in concert with Jung Bahadoor, on Oude. On that day Brigadier Walpole crossed the Ganges, opposite Cawnpore, to march upon Bareilly. According to the Foreign-office telegram—"The Commander-in-Chief moved on the 14th of January with the head-quarters of his army to a position (Kanowy), occupied up to that time by Walpole's Brigade. That corps had been previously thrown forward to the Ganges, for the purpose of constructing a bridge at a point opposite the confluence of that river with Rumghur. Brigadier Walpole completed the required bridge, and crossed the Ganges by it into Rohilcund. The Commander-in-Chief reviewed and inspected the brigade previous to its departure for Bareilly, whither it was to march for the purpose of clearing the city of the rebels under Khan Bahadoor Khan. Sir Colin Campbell himself did not intend entering Rohilcund with the main body till he received from Agra a siege-train, to be escorted down by her Majesty's 38th."

The rebels who passed from Rohilcund into the Moozufernugger district on the 30th of January, were beaten by Captain Boisragen, and driven back across the river.

The Calpee rebels are still in force, it is said, under the leadership of the Nana Sahib, and that this chief is threatening us in the direction of Nagotee. If this be the gradual concentration of columns from Jubbulpore, Newa, and Mehore, there will soon be an end to this resistance.

An engagement took place between Captain Montgomery, the Superintendant of Police at Ahmednuggur, and a gang of Bheels in the district of Chanelore, on the road to Mallagamur. Captain Montgomery, three other officers, and fifty men were wounded.

It is also stated that the Rajah of Bulubghur has been hanged at Delhi. The trial of the Nawab of Gurucknuggur had commenced, that of the King is still postponed (as he is suffering from fever). The Military Governor of Delhi gave over charge of the city to the civil authorities on the 10th.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

Jan. 15. David Livingstone, esq., to be Consul at Quillimane, Eastern Coast of Africa.

Jan. 28. Earl Mulgrave to be Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Feb. 3. Her Majesty this day conferred the honour of Knighthood on William Hodges, esq., Chief-Justice, Cape of Good Hope.

Edward St. John Neale, esq., to be Consul at Patras.

Feb. 4. Horatio Bronte Suter, esq., to be Consul at Varna.

Feb. 5. The Earl of Clanricarde to be Lord Privy Seal.

Rev. B. Morgan Cowie to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

John Black, esq., to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Scotland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre to be a Companion of the Bath.

Robert Godschale Johnson, esq , to be Consul at Charente.

Feb. 8. Hon. W. Stuart to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

Feb. 12. Viscount Eversley to be Second Church Estate Commissioner.

Charles Hawkins, esq., to be Inspector of Anatomy.

Feb. 15. Henry Bouverie W. Brand, esq., to be Keeper of the Privy Seal to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Feb. 16. John Hammond, esq., to be Bailiff of Jersey.

Feb. 18. Her Majesty this day conferred the honour of Knighthood on the Hon. George Deas, William Topham, esq., and Benjamin Travell Phillips, esq.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Reigate.—Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.

Limerick, County.—George Gavin, esq.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the wife of His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieut.-Governor, a dau.

Jan. 15. At Edinburgh, the wife of Colin Campbell, esq., of Kilmartin, a son and heir.

Jan. 18. At Circus, Bath, the wife of Capt. Willes Johnson, Royal Navy, Hannington-hall, Wilts, a dau.

Jan. 20. At Okehampton, the wife of the Rev. James Rathborne, a son.

Jan. 22. At New Burlington-st., the Lady Charlotte Neville, a dau.

At Kilkea-castle, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.

The wife of Hugh Mallet, esq., jun., a son.

Jan. 24. At Blackland's, Cavendish, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Sir Wm. Parker, bart., a dau.

At Farringdon-house, Berks, the wife of D. Bennett, esq., a dau.

Jan. 25. At Harberton Ford, near Totnes, the wife of the Rev. Robert Le Marchant, a son.

At Swanage, the wife of Commander J. F. C. Mackenzie, R.N., a son.

Jan. 26. The wife of Capt. Marcom, of Wallington-hall, Norfolk, a dau.

Jan. 27. At All Saints', Colchester, the wife of Sayers Turner, esq., a son.

Jan. 28. At New Burlington-st., Lady Hulse, a dau.

At Heighington, near Darlington, the wife of Calverley Bewicke, esq., a son and heir.

At Gayton, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, a dau.

At Eastbourne-ter., Hyde-pk., the wife of Capt. Weller Poley, a son.

Jan. 29. At Dundanion-castle, Cork, the wife of Sir Thos. Deane, a son.

At Beaumont-house, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. Coleridge, of the South Devon Militia, a son and heir.

At Upper Belgrave-st., the Hon. Mrs. Brand, a son.

At Maristow, near Plymouth, Lady Lopes, a dau.

At the Woolleys, Naseby, Northamptonsh., the wife of George Ashby Ashby, esq., Capt. 11th Hussars, a son.

At Ellingham-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Henry Smith, esq., a dau.

At Ryde, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Barrow, M.A., a dau.

Jan. 30. At the Rectory, Little Torrington, the wife of the Rev. George De Carteret Guille, a dau.

At Aldwark-hall, near Rotherham, the wife of H. B. W. Milner, esq , a son.

Jan. 31. At Leamington, the wife of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, esq., of Wroxhall-abbey, Warwickshire, a dau.

At Uffington-house, near Stamford, the wife of the Hon. Capt. Bertie, a dau.

The wife of J. W. Brooke, esq., Sibton-park, Suffolk, a son.

Feb. 2. In Upper Church-street, Bath, the wife of Rear-Adm. Nias, C'D., of a dau.

At Rutland-gate, the Lady Alfred Churchill, a dau.

At Combe-house, Dulverton, the wife of the Rev. C. St. B. Sydenham, a son.

Feb. 4. At Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of R. B. Wilson, esq., of Cliffe-hall, Darlington, a son.

Feb. 5. At Hayes-park, Middlesex, the wife of Charles Fitz-Gerald, esq., a dau.

Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, of Donnington-priory, Newbury, a son.

At Eaton-sq., the wife of the Hon. W. H. Wyndham Quin, a dau.

At Glocester-pl., Portman-sq., the wife of David Stern, esq., a dau.

Feb. 6. The Marchioness of Winchester, a son and heir.

At Pau, France, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, of St. Martin's and Rossie-castle, a son.

Feb. 7. The wife of R. C. Strachey, esq., of Ashwickgrove, Somerset, a dau.

At Inverness-place, Bayswater, the wife of Capt. Anson, R.N., a son.

At Clevedon, the wife of Colonel Maxwell Hyslop, a son.

At Kilmoney-abbey, county Cork, the wife of Hodder Roberts, esq., Capt. 1st Derby Militia, a dau.

Feb. 9. At Fermoy, the wife of Capt. Robert Peel of the 13th Light Infantry, a son.

At Stone-court, Stone, Glocestershire, the wife of William Brandford Griffith, esq., of the Island of Barbadoes, a son.

At Cavendish-sq., Lady Catherine Petre, a dau.

At Bellarena, county Londonderry, the wife of Sir Frederick William Heygate, bart. a dau.

Feb. 10. At Sheldon-house, Warwickshire, the wife of Thos. Colemore, esq., a son.

At Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, the wife of Watson Askew, esq., of Pallinsburn, Northumberland, a son.

Feb. 11. At Leinster-street, Dublin, the Lady Lurgan, a son.

At her residence, Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Lady Belford Wilson, a son.

Feb. 12. At Bognor, the wife of Lieut.Col. A.E. Holcombe, H M.'s 1st Royals, a dau.

In the Close, Lichfield, the wife of Charles Gresley, esq., Chapter-Clerk, a dau.

At Blaenavon-house, Mon., Mrs. T. W. Plum, a dau.

At Stottesdon Vicarage, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Awdry, a son.

Feb. 13. Mrs. G. C. Uppleby, Barrow-hall, Lincolnshire, a son.

At Nether Seile, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. M. Webster, a son.

Feb. 14. At Kinmel-park, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, a dau.

At Aldershott, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Erskine, Military Train, a son.

At Upper Seymour-st,, the Lady Louisa Dillon, a son.

At Rushbrooke-park, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, the wife of Major Rushbrooke, a son and heir.

At Slatwoods, Cowes, I.W., the wife of Capt. H. B. Phipps, a son.

At East-end-house, Fairford, the wife of G. A. Payne, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, a dau.

At Kensington-Palace-gardens, Lady Peto, a son.

Feb. 15. At Park-villas, Lonsdale-road, Barnes, Surrey, the wife of George Robert Wright, esq., F.S.A., a son.

At Glen, Peeblesshire, N.B., Mrs. Tennant, a dau.

At Broughton Astley, the wife of Arthur W. Arkwright, esq., a dau.

Feb. 16. At Chester-pl., Regent's-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. M.A. Biddulph, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Ampthill-park, Bedfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. W. Lowther, a son.

In the Rue St. George, Paris, the Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At Sidney, N.S. Wales, Edward Wolstenholme Ward, esq., Royal Eng., eldest son of the Hon. Petty Ward, late Bengal Civil Service, to Anne Sophia, eldest dau. of Robert Campbell, esq., M.P., of the same place.

Nov. 25. At Guntoor, Charles G. Master, M.C.S., son of the Rev. R. Moseley Master, Archdeacon of Manchester, to Emma Caroline, eldest dau. of Thomas Onslow, esq., Madras Civil Service, and granddau. of the late Sir Henry Onslow, bart., of Hengar-house, Cornwall.

Nov. 30. At Singapore, Charles Bell, esq., of Bangkok, Siam, to Charlotte Erskine, second dau. of Mr. and the late Frances Jemima Goodeve, of Clifton, and niece of the Earl Mar and Kellie.

Dec. 2. At Perth, Tasmania, James Grafton Carstairs, esq., M.D., of Geelong, to Aimee Weston, third dau. of the Hon. W. P. Weston, esq., of Hythe, Longford, Tasmania.

Dec. 3. At St. James's, Melbourne, John J. Shillinglaw, F.R.G.S., Registrar of Seamen, Victoria, to Emma, only dau. of Archibald Boyd, esq., Edward's-st., Portman-sq., London.

Dec. 8. At Burmah, James A. Day, Capt. 37th Madras Grenadiers, to Georgiana Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Smith, Bengal Cavalry.

Dec. 19. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, W. Alex. Garden, esq., Lieut. 39th Reg. B.N.I., to Louisa, only dau. of the late John Gee, esq., of Gawsworth, Cheshire.

At H.M.'s Consulate, Mexico, Robert Brown Watson, esq., merchant there, to Eden Sophia, second dau. of Francis Morphy, esq., merchant.

Jan. 6. In St. Paul's Cathedral, London, C.W., Edward Blake, esq., of Toronto, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Hon. the Chancellor of Upper Canada, to Margaret, second dau. of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Huron.

Jan. 19. At St. Feock's Church, Cornwall, Richard Michael Williams, sq., Capt. 2rd Light Dragoons, second son of William Williams, esq., of Tregullow-house, Cornwall, to Georgiana Sophia, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, of Porthgwidden, Vicar of St. Feock.

At Brixton, Surrey, the Rev. Francis Fred. M'Glynn, M.A., of Holy Trinity church, Maidstone, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late John Sullivan, esq., of Clontarf, near Dublin.

At Bath, the Rev. H. H. Still, M.A., Rector of Cattistock, Dorset, to Agnes Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. M. Mount, M.A., Prebendary of Wells.

Jan. 20. At Llangerniew, Denbighshire, Chas. Aldenburgh Bentinck, esq., of Indio, Devon, to Frances, second dau. of the late Martin William, esq., of Bryn-Gwyn, Montgomeryshire.

Jan. 21. At All Souls', Langham-pl., William Huskisson Tilghman Huskisson, esq., of Eartham, Sussex, to Eliza Mary, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Rivett Carnac, of Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., London.

At St. Giles', Camberwell, the Rev. William Lucas Chafy, late Fellow of Dulwich College, to Caroline, youngest surviving dau. of the Rev. Zachary Brooke, late of Dulwich, and formerly Rector of Great Hormead, Herts.

Jan. 22. At Whitegate, Northwich, William Swan, esq., of Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. White, of Parkhall, Derbyshire, and Dale Fords, Cheshire.

Jan. 23. At St. John's, Notting-hill, Alderman Rose, of Queenhithe, London, and Bifrons Cranford, Middlesex, to Charlotte Grace, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Edward Winterton Snow, Madras Army.

Jan. 26. At Headingley, Leeds, the Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Incumbent of Grosmont, York, to Mary Elizabeth, second dau. of Mr. Waddington, of Whitby.

At Rochdale, the Rev. William Henry Glover, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bungay, and second son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Sudbury, to Frances Caroline, second dau. of the late J. T. Bridges, esq., Walmer.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Commander William Gore-Jones, Royal Navy, son of John Gore-Jones, esq., resident magistrate, county Tipperary, to Agnes, dau. of the late Robert Spankie, esq., one of Her Majesty's serjeants-at-law.

At St. Mary's, Dublin, Duncan Macpherson, only surviving son of the late D. Macnab, esq., Dalhuly, Inverness-shire, N.B., to Annie Mary, youngest dau. of B. M. Tabuteau, esq., of Simmons-court-castle, near Dublin.

At St. Andrew, London, Benjamin, second son of the late George Culloden Frend, esq., of Rosetta, county Cork, to Emma Rose, third dau. of Nicholas Grut, esq., of Stoneville, Sevenoaks.

Jan. 27. At Haltwhistle, Jas. Henry Ingledew, esq., solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Mary, only dau. of Robert Carrick, esq., of Croft-house, New High Town, Northumberland.

At St. Mary's, Kingswinford, the Rev. George

Gilbanks, M.A., to Laura, second dau. of the late Edward Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, esq., Kingswinford, Staffordshire.

At Hope-under-Dinmore, the Rev. Berkeley Lionel Scudamore Stanhope, M.A., Vicar of Bosbury, third son of Sir Edwyn Scudamore Stanhope, bart., of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire, to Caroline Sarah, eldest dau. of John Arkwright, esq., of Hampton-court, in the same county.

At Hurst, Berks, John Christian Watson, esq., of Castelnau, Barnes, Surrey, to Sarah Rebecca, youngest dau. of the late Charles Edward Armstrong, esq., of Twyford, Berks.

Jan. 28. At St. George's, Brandon-hill, Bristol, William, youngest son of the late James Smith Ley, esq., of Durrant-house, to Ann Elizabeth, only dau. of John Taylor, esq., of Bristol.

At Devonport, the Rev. Wm. Samuel Sturges, M.A., assistant chaplain to the Forces, to Laura Innis, third dau. of Lieut. Henry Perry Dicken, R.N.

At St. Pancras, Gervas, second son of the late John Parnell, esq., Waltham-abbey, Essex, to Elizabeth, only dau. of J. Cooper, esq., Shacklewell-green, Middlesex.

At Barthomley, Cheshire, Ellis Gosling, esq., of Busbridge, Surrey, to Emma Susan, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edwd. Duncombe, Rector of Barthomley.

At Carlisle, Capt. Thomas Lynden Bell, Depot Battalion, son of the Rev. Thos. Bell, Brookhill-house, co. Wrexford, Ireland, to Fanny Bradshaw, dau. of John Slater, esq., of Carlisle.

At St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, London, J. H. Kershaw, esq., of Halifax, to Anne, second dau. of the late Robt. Topham, esq., of Middleham.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Chs. Morgan, only son of Richard Dutton, esq., of Burntwood-lodge, Wandsworth-com. to Mary Emma, eldest dau. of R. T. Cousens, esq., of Hyde-park-gate, south.

At St. James's, Paddington, Herbert Croft Ryder, esq., of the 3rd European Regt., Bombay, youngest son of the late Rev. T. R. Ryder, Vicar of Ecclesfield, to Rose Christina, second dau. of J. R. Riddell, esq., of Baughurst-house, Hants.

At Wateringbury, Robert Henry Earle, of St. John's Coll., Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. R. Earle, of Wateringbury, and Vicar of Minster Lovell, Oxon, to Susanna, second dau. of the late Wm. Henry Allchin, esq., of East Malling, Kent.

At Horley, the Rev. Henry W. Harden, Incumbent of All Saints', Norwood, to Ellen Matilda, eldest dau. of the Rev. William H. Hughes, Vicar of Horley, Surrey.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, the Rev. Martin J. Lloyd, M.A., Rector of Depden, Suffolk, to Adelaide Elizabeth, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gregory, Bath.

At Preston, Rutlandshire, the Rev. Charles Hanson Sale, of Newton Regis, Warwickshire, to Jane, widow of the Rev. Samuel Shield.

Jan. 30. At All Souls', Langham-pl., C. A. Ofverberg, esq., eldest son of the Rev. John P. Ofverberg, of Gothland, in Sweden, to Lucy Celeste Blanche, only dau. of Capt. C. A. Morris, of the Bengal Army.

At St. James's, Muswell-hill, Alexander Heylin, esq., Paternoster-row, and Kensington, to Annie Neville Grist Murray, only dau. of Robert Manson, esq., of Meadow-bank, New Galloway, N.B.

Feb. 1. At St. John's, Henry Wm. Forester, only son of Francis, brother of the late Lord Forester, to the Hon. Eleanora Alexandrina Fraser, dau. of the late Hon. Wm. Fraser, and sister of Lord Saltoun.

At Bath, the Rev. J. L. Anstis, D.D., to Emma, relict of Major Gen. Dubble, and dau. of the late Sir Henry Ross, K.C.B.

Feb. 2. At the British Embassy, Florence, the Rev. Phillip Menzies Sankey, Curate of Highclere, Hants, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Sankey, Rector of Witney, Oxon, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P., of East Sutton, Kent.

At the British Embassy, Florence, Wm. Stewart Ferrers, esq., second son of the late Wm. Edmund Ferrers, esq., to Emilia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P., of East Sutton, Kent.

At Osmington, Dorset, the Rev. W. Francis Tregarthen, only child of the late Hugh Tregarthen, esq., of St. Agnes, Scilly, to Harriet Fonblanque, youngest dau. of the Rev. Sir James E. Philipps, bart., Vicar of Osmington.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Hugh Charles, son of John Charles Bettesworth Trevanion, esq., of Carhays, Cornwall, to the Lady Frances Bowes Lyon, dau. of the late Lord Glamis.

At Hull, the Rev. Isaac Close, Incumbent of Kirkby Ravensworth, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Richard Jackson, esq., of Welton, and niece of the late Sir William Henry and Lady Pennyman, of Beverley, and of Ormsby-hall, Cleveland.

At Prestwich, Capt. John Grant, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, eldest son of James Murray Grant, esq., of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, to Anne, second dau. of Robert Chadwick, esq., of High-bank, Manchester; also, at the same time and place, Salusbury Gillies Payne, esq., only son of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, bart., of Blunham-house, Bedfordsh., to Catherine Anne, youngest dau. of Robert Chadwick, esq., High-bank, Manchester.

At Yazor, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur A. B. Hanbury, Rector of Shobdon, in the co. of Hereford, to Mary Ward, eldest dau. of John Davenport, esq., of Foxley, in the same county, and of Westwood, in the county of Stafford.

Feb. 3. At Paddington, the Rev. John Papillon, Rector of Lexden, Essex, to Laura, dau. of the late Capt. Lochner, H.E.I.C.S.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. Wm. Henry Priestley, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Sir Robert Le Poer Trench, K.C.B., K.T.S.

At Auchterarder-house, Perthshire, Thos. Jas. Graham Stirling, esq., of Strowan, to Jane, youngst. dau. of the late Wm. Hugh Hunter, esq., of Garry-cottage, Perth.

Feb. 4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., London, the Hon. Chas. Hay, second son of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul, and Capt. in the Fusileer Guards, to Isabella, dau. of Col. Wm. Henry and Lady Laura Meyrick.

In Naas, co. Kildare, the Rev. Chas. Elrington M'Kay, son of the Rev. Dr. M'Kay, Rector of Magheragal, diocese of Connor, to Georgiana Frances, youngst. dau. of the late George Ogle Moore, esq., Kilbride-manor, co. Wicklow, formerly M.P. for the city of Dublin.

Feb. 6. At Southampton, Thomas Bell Slatter, M.D., of Ryde, to Mary Ann, dau. of John Clark, esq., formerly of Poole.

Feb. 8. At Repton, Derbyshire, Col. the Hon. Richard Curzon, second son of the earl Howe, to Isabella Katherine Anson, eldest dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. George Anson, Commanding in Chief in the East Indies.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Weyland Chetwynd, R.N., second son of the Viscount Chetwynd, to Julia Bosville, second dau. of Duncan Davidson, esq., of Tulloch, and the late Hon. Mrs. Davidson.

Feb. 9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, son of the 4th Earl of Bessborough, to the Lady Maria Coventry, sister of the Earl of Coventry.

At Plympton St. Mary, Arthur Lowe, esq., Captain Royal Navy, commanding H.M.S. "Implacable," son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter, to Florence, youngest dau. of the late George Strode, esq., of Newnham-park, Devon.

At Radbourne, Henry Bagot, esq., Capt. R.N., son of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Eleanor, third surviving dau. of E. S. Chandos Pole, esq., of Radbourne-hall.

At Palgrave, Charles John Martyn, esq., of Christ Church, Oxford, only son of the Rev.

Charles Martyn, Rector of Palgrave, to Catharine Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Harrison, of the Priory, Palgrave.

At Southborough, Tonbridge, the Rev. Thomas William Carr, Rector of Loddington, Northamptonshire, to Harriet, seventh dau. of the late John Deacon, esq., Mabledon, Kent.

At Waresley, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Lewis Woodward Lewis, M.A., to Louisa Anne Edie, eldest dau. of Colonel Elwyn.

Feb. 10. At Garey, George, son of Henry Grazebrook, esq., Liverpool, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only dau. of Col. Robert Owen of Marlfield, co. Wexford.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Earl Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Baring, only dau. of the Hon. Francis B. Baring.

At Stratford, Essex, Charles John, son of David Gray, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Helen, youngest dau. of John Blakesley, esq., of Newtown, Leicestershire.

At Freston, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. H. S. Green, Curate of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, to Sarah Charlotte, seventh dau. of the late E. B. Venn, esq., Freston-lodge.

At Alston, Cumberland, the Rev. Joseph Bowstead, M.A., Curate of Whickham, Gateshead, to Hannah, third dau. of H. W. Friend, esq., Harbut-lodge.

At Hanwell, Edward Augustus Layton, of Slough, Bucks, second son of Wm. Layton, esq., of Wood-house, Ely, Cambridgeshire, to Clara, second dau. of the late Thomas Wood, esq., of Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire.

At Hallow, Worcestershire, the Rev. Henry Vere, son of Col. Packe, Twyford-hall, Norfolk, to Helen Sarah, dau. of Stewart C. Bruce, esq., of Hallow-cottage, Worcester, and Banagher, county Londonderry, Ireland.

Feb. 11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Nathaniel, eldest son of Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, esq., of the Ryes, Sudbury, Suffolk, to the Lady Florence Legge, dau. of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Dartmouth.

At Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, John Kendall, esq., of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, to Eleanor Jane, fourth dau. of A. Chichester, esq., of Stokelake.

At Spanish-pl., Manchester-sq., London, Sam. Charles Roby, esq., of Alvecote Priory, Warwickshire, to Flora Ross Condy, third dau. of the late Major John Lockhart Gallie, 38th Regt.

At St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester, the Rev. William Laing, M.A., Rector of St. Martin's, Colchester, to Mary Dansie, third dau. of the late S. T. Carter, esq., Commander R.N., formerly of Lowestoft.

At St. John's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, the Rev. Robert Rashdall, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, to Mary Ann, third dau. of the late Rev. Richard Johnson, M.A., Rector of Lavenham.

At Husborne Crawley, Bedfordshire, Orlando Robert Hamond Orlebar, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 28th Regt., Knight of the Legion of Honour, only son of Orlando Orlebar, esq., Commander Royal Navy, to Arabella Emily, eldest dau. of Robert hipton Orlebar, esq., of Crawley-house, Bedfordshire.

Feb. 13. At Clifton, Capt. Maskelyne, R.F., only son of Maurice Maskelyne, esq., of Upton-house, Gloucestershire, and Long Ashton, Somerset, to Rosina Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Patton, Inspecting Field Officer, Bristol.

At Brighton, Thos. Trollope, M.B. and L.M., Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, son of the late Thos. Trollope, esq., of Whethersfield, to Esther Sarah, youngest dau. of the late John Hudson Huffam, Commander R.N.

Feb. 16. At Cheltenham, Major Chs. Cooch, Brigade-Major, Colchester Division, to Charlotte Hyacinth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kirwan, of Promenade-ter., Cheltenham.

At Holy Trinity, Marylebone, the Rev. A. Blount Whatton, B.A., LL.B., Curate of St. George's, Hanover-sq., only son of the late W. R. Whatton, esq., F.R.S. and S.A., to Maria Elizabeth, elder dau. of John Swift, esq., of Madehurst-lodge, Sussex, and Portland-place, London.

At St. Marylebone, Gordon E. Surtees, esq., of Devonshire-pl., youngest son of the late William Villiers Surtees, esq., of Rotherfield-hall, Sussex, to Jane, elder dau. of Wm. Chapman, esq., of Wimpole-st.

At Overton, Flintshire, the Hon. Brownlow de Grey, to Emma, dau. of the late George Kenyon, esq., of Cefn, Wrexham.

At Woodbastwick, Wm., third surviving son of the late Henry Birkbeck, esq., of Norwich, to Elizabeth Margaret, second dau. of Albemarle Cator, esq., of Woodbastwick-hall, Norfolk.

At Limerick, Thos. Stewart Brodie, esq., of Lethen and Coulmony, co. Nairn, to Emma Georgiana, third dau. of Wm. Gabbett, esq., of Mount Minnett, co. Limerick.

At Edinburgh, Chas. R. Boys, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Army Medical Staff, to Margaret Mary, dau. of the late Major Champion, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers.

Feb. 18. At Ringmore, Chas. E. Fitz-Gerald, esq., surgeon, Folkstone, to Juliana M. M. Hele, dau. of J. Carroll Hele, esq., of Shaldon St. Nicholas, Devon.

OBITUARY.

Earl Spencer, K.G.

Dec. 27, 1857. At Althorp, Northamptonshire, aged 58, the Rt. Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G.

The deceased, Frederick Spencer, Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp, county of Northampton, Viscount and Baron Spencer of Althorp, county of Northampton, was fourth son of George John, second Earl, by his marriage with Lady Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl of Lucan. He was born April 14, 1798, and was consequently in his sixtieth year. The late Earl was twice married,—first, Feb. 23, 1830, to Elizabeth Georgiana, second daughter of the late William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray-park, Sussex, who died in 1851, by whom he had issue Georgiana Frances, died 1852, John Poyntz, Viscount Althorp, M.P., and Sarah Isabella. He married secondly, Adelaide Horatia Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, by his first wife, Elizabeth Mallett, eldest daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk,

Bart. By the latter marriage the Earl leaves two children, Victoria Alexandriana, to whom her Majesty stood sponsor, and Charles Robert, born at Spencer-house, St. James's, the month previous to his father's death.

The late Earl was born at the Admiralty, Whitehall, his father having for many years presided over that department of the Government. From H.R.H. the late Duke of York he received the name of Frederick. He adopted the navy as his profession, entering that service a few months before he attained his fourteenth year. As midshipman on board the "Malta," 84, he was employed occasionally with the inshore squadron, off Toulon, and also in co-operating with the British army on the coast of Spain, more particularly at the siege of Tarragona, and the evacuation of the Fort of St. Phillipe in the Col-de Balaguer. In July, 1818, he was made a lieutenant, and in 1821 he obtained the command of the "Alacrity," 10, and in August obtained his post rank. In September, 1825, he was appointed to the command of the "Talbot," 28. While in that ship he served in the Mediterranean, under the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and distinguished himself at the battle of Navarino. During the period he had the command of the "Talbot" he assisted at the reduction of the Morea Castle, and his firm though conciliatory performance of his duties gave the highest satisfaction to his superior in command. For his services at Navarino, &c., he was, in November, 1827, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and received the Cross of St. Louis of France, and was made a Knight of St. Anne of Russia, (second class,) and of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece. Since he relinquished the command of the "Talbot," in the autumn of 1828, his Lordship has not been afloat. His naval commissions bore date as annexed:—

Lieutenant, 14th of July, 1818; Commander, 5th of March, 1821; Captain, 26th of August, 1822; and Rear-Admiral, (reserved,) 7th of October, 1852; Vice-Admiral, 5th of December, 1857.

The Earl Spencer was for a series of years Equerry to her royal highness the Duchess of Kent. In July, 1846, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household, which appointment he held up to September, 1848, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Breadalbane. In January, 1854, he was appointed Lord Steward of her Majesty's household—an office he had recently resigned. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1849, on the death of the late Earl Talbot.

The deceased Earl succeeded to the family honours and extensive landed estates on the demise of his brother, John Charles, second earl, the well-known "Lord Althorp," in 1845. He is succeeded by his son John Poyntz, Viscount Althorp, M.P., born October 27, 1835. Previous to the late Earl's accession to the peerage he sat (as the Hon. Captain Spencer) in the House of Commons for Worcestershire, (1831). And at the general election in 1832 to 1835, and from 1837 to 1841, he represented Midhurst in Parliament. During his career in the Lower House, he invariably voted with the Whig party; of which political body, like his predecessor in the peerage, he was a consistent supporter.

The present Earl was returned to the House of Commons at the last general election for the Southern Division of the county of Northamptonshire,—the close of the poll, as under, shewing a large majority in his favour:—Althorp, 2107; Knightly, 1932; Vyse, 1597.

At the time of his father's death he had but recently returned from a tour in the United States and Canada, having hurried home on hearing that Parliament had unexpectedly been called together.

The following very appropriate and touching notice is extracted from the "Northampton Herald," a paper invariably opposed to Lord Spencer's politics:—

"Many circumstances, public and private, combine to invest this sudden and melancholy event with a painful interest beyond what the death of the exalted and powerful ordinarily calls forth. Had health been given, no Christmas hearth would have seen a brighter or happier party than that gathered together at Althorp last week. The noble Earl having resigned a place at Court, always uncongenial, it is understood, to his tastes, had just welcomed home from a lengthened tour in America his eldest son, who, by his success in the Southern Division last March, had fulfilled the long-cherished plans and hopes of the family. An introduction to an infant brother added, as all well know, to the joy of the father and the son. Death coming at such a time, and to such a family circle, calls forth our deepest sympathy,—for the late Earl Spencer possessed affectionate feelings of the heartiest kind. Never was a father who more loved his children, or who more entirely possessed their devotion. To his own family there is a blank which no time can effectually fill up. But we must not stop here. It would be injustice to the memory of the deceased nobleman not to mention the high esteem in which he was held as a landlord and a country gentle-

man, as well as for his generous contributions to the charities and sports of the county. Lord Spencer's hospitality and liberal conduct to an extensive tenantry will not be readily forgotten. His purse was eminently that of a nobleman, and whether his own estates, the call of general charity, of public utility, or of local amusement, gave the occasion, his assistance was always willing and unstinted. In the death of Earl Spencer the county has sustained a great loss. We ourselves, often as we have been opposed to, have always been able to respect, the late peer. In dealing with him, every one felt there was no fear of petty subterfuge or underhand chicanery. Accustomed in early life to command, his position in the county may have sometimes led him towards the side of severity, but always, we fully believe, from a strict sense of duty, and never from personal feeling or pique. Characters such as this are rare, and valuable as rare. Few neighbourhoods can afford to lose a man who, elevated by his position above jealousy, and by a conscientious sense of duty above manœuvring, can always be relied on in an emergency for an honest and straightforward course of conduct. Such a man this county has lost by the lamented death of Frederick, fourth Earl Spencer."

His remains were interred in the family vault at Great Brington, on the 2nd of January. His widow, Countess Spencer, Lady Sarah Spencer, the Dowager Lady Clinton, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Miss Lyttelton, Mrs. Cavendish Boyle, and Miss Mary Boyle, were in church during the service.

Nearly the whole of the tenantry and dependants were present on the occasion; and of his connections and friends, there followed his son, as chief mourner, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Lucan, Lords Lyttelton, Burghley, and Edward Cecil, Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Hon. and Rev. William Lyttelton, Admiral Sir Geo. Seymour, Captain Cavendish Spencer Boyle, Mr. Palk, M.P., and the Rev. Hen. Glynne, Dr. Francis, Mr. Slade, Mr. J. Beasley, Mr. J. Beasley, jun., and Mr. Goodford.

Sir Wm. Henry Maule, Knt.

Jan. 16. At Hyde-park-gardens, aged 69, the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Henry Maule, Knt.

The deceased was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1810; led the Oxford circuit for many years; was M.P. for Carlow from 1837 to 1839; was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which he resigned in 1856, and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Willes. He never held the situation of Attorney or Solicitor-General, but was Q.C. when he was raised to the bench. He was made a privy councillor in 1855. The deceased was a "Whig and something more," and was a staunch supporter of the government during the short period he was in Parliament.

At Cambridge, "The late Sir William underwent two examinations in a year, in which the late Archdeacon Hodson and Archbishop Musgrave were among the wranglers, and Baron Platt among the Junior Optimes. Though he did not take honours in it he was one of the readiest classics of the day, and 'universal' in every branch of literature. But, as is not the case too frequently with high University prizemen, he submitted his neck manfully to the yoke when he became 'a sad apprentice of the law,' and acted in full up to the truth of the adage, that she is a jealous mistress who will bear no rival near her throne. Hence he did not yawn over his 'Chitty' in chambers, as more degenerate students have done, and the Oxford Circuit solicitors discovered, ere long, that a brilliant and yet a safe 'stuff' was sketching magistrates on blotting-paper, or writing squibs in the back benches, when he was worthy of far better things. 'Maule and Selwyn's Reports,' however, first set the seal on his legal career. The love of Greek epigrams tinctured his style on the bench, and his judgments were always terse and trenchant to the highest degree. When the 'heavy blacks' of the Common Pleas turned drowsy, as is their custom of an afternoon, a smile would light up his shaggy eyebrows, and he would hurl a polished joke amongst them, which would make them all look alive again. At times, however, in criminal appeal cases of a certain nature, his jokes and illustrations were hardly quite *comme il faut*, and sad was the horror at the Chief Baron thereat. His most elaborate piece of satire was his memorable mock explanation of the old law of divorce to a poor man who wanted to get rid of a bad wife, and the few sentences in which it was embodied were worthy of Rabelais himself. 'The whole expense will be *only* worth £1,800,' were the closing words. This wondrous bit of irony may almost be regarded as the germ from which the improvement of the law eventually sprang; but the eloquent tongue which uttered it was placed in the 'last silence of the coffin' on the very day that the first decree under the new act was pronounced by one who for fourteen years was his learned 'brother' in the Common Pleas. A saying is always attributed to the deceased, when

worn out with the dull prosings of certain counsel. 'There is only one thing for me to do. I must drink a quart of porter in future, to level my wits down to theirs.' Still, with all this pride of intellect, he was by no means a brow-beating judge, although towards the last few months of his career, when pestered by criminal cases at the Old Bailey, (a species of practice which sorely tried his patience,) and hardly able to sit for pain, he attacked witnesses, counsel, and every one in a voice of thunder, worthy of a Jeffreys. The only wonder was, how, with such heavy infirmities upon him, he could have remained at his post so long; and latterly he made things as light as possible by nearly always going the Midland Circuit—a cushion upon which the seniors invariably desire to lay their heads, as it takes but three weeks, or only half that occupied by the Northern, to which the younger Judges are assigned."

THE REV. PHILIP ANDERSON.

Dec. 13. At the residence of W. E. Frere, Esq., Malabar-hill, Bombay, aged 41, the Rev. Philip Anderson, M.A., Chaplain of Colaba, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c.

Mr. Anderson was the son of Captain Anderson, an officer in the Hon. East India Company's service, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Philpott, Esq. He received the earlier part of his education at St. Paul's School, London, from thence removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and after taking his degree proceeded to Durham, where he passed the examination for a license in theology. In 1839 he was ordained to the curacy of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, where he made a favourable impression, and is still remembered. He was afterwards successively curate of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne; at which latter place he preached a farewell sermon October 31, 1841, which was published at the time. Having been offered a chaplaincy in the Hon. East India Company's service, he resolved henceforward to devote his energies to the work of the ministry in the land of his nativity. Accordingly, in Jan., 1842, he left England for India, and arriving at Bombay, was employed as chaplain for some time at Malligaum, and afterwards at Surat. Here, however, his health failing him, in 1847 he was obliged to return to England; but, unwilling to spend the two years of his leave in listless inactivity, he undertook the temporary charges in succession of the parishes of Holy Trinity, Manchester, and Bywell St. Peter's, Northumberland. Upon his return to India in November, 1849, he was stationed at Colaba, where, with the exception of two or three short absences on temporary sick leave, and the charge of Mahableshwurs for one season, he continued most zealously and most conscientiously to labour in his vocation till the period of his lamented and untimely decease. Whilst engaged in his Master's service, although frequently toiling beyond his strength, he never complained, seeming to deem it unbecoming to refer to weariness in the path of duty. He was only ill for about a month, but the seeds of the disease would appear for years to have been in his constitution. About ten days previous to his decease his illness assumed an alarming aspect, and though he was removed, for the benfit of fresher air, from his own residence at Colaba to Malabar-hill, he never rallied, but sank rapidly under the disease, and at length departed out of this life on Sunday, December 13, in perfect peace, and full of the hope of immortality. The numerous attendance of all classes at his funeral, which took place in the evening of the following day, strikingly testified the esteem and respect in which this excellent and amiable man was held, not only by his own parishioners of Colaba, but by the Christian community at large. The Bishop and the entire body of the clergy in Bombay, the principal gentry of the island, including the Governor and members of Council, the secretaries to Government, and numbers of civil, military, and naval officers, besides the great majority of the parishioners of Colaba, were present on the occasion, and but one feeling of grief and sorrow for the loss they had sustained pervaded the whole assemblage.

"Rarely has it been the fortune of man or minister to secure such unanimity of esteem and respect as that which characterized the feeling of the local public towards Mr. Anderson. We should suppose he had not an enemy or detractor. Nor was it by sedulously striving to adapt himself to every man's liking that he won this general friendship. He was too faithful a minister, too honest a man, too true a gentleman, to seek popularity in that way.

"During his long incumbency at Colaba, he had acquired very much of the habit and character of the best ideal of the parochial minister in England. A true shepherd, he sought the stray sheep of his flock, and carried help and comfort, spiritual and material, to the distressed and unfortunate. As a preacher he had

many of the qualities and qualifications which tend to secure popularity. His sermons addressed themselves at once to the intellect and the heart. They were as acceptable to the refined scholar as to the unlettered private soldier. As a private gentleman of the best type, he has left few superiors to him in this community. Dignified and courteous in address, eloquently cheerful in conversation, frank and honourable in feeling, with refined taste and scholarly accomplishments, he wanted nothing to complete the character we have assigned to him." — (Abridged from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Anderson was not spared to witness the accomplishment of a long-cherished hope, in the consecration of the handsome monumental church of St. John, which, though commenced during the incumbency of his predecessor, Archdeacon Pigott, yet owes its completion to his untiring zeal and energy, and to the cost of which he is stated to have himself contributed as much as one thousand rupees. The consecration, which had been deferred on account of his illness, and in the hope of his recovering and being able to assist at the ceremony, took place on the 7th of January, when the Bishop, in the sermon which he preached on the occasion, paid a deservedly high tribute to the memory of Mr. Anderson, referring particularly to his exertions on behalf of that church, and deploring the loss which the whole community had sustained by his death. It remains only to notice Mr. Anderson's literary productions. Whilst in England, he contributed some articles to the "Colonial Church Chronicle" on Indian Missions, a subject in which he always took a very warm interest. In 1850 he started the "Bombay Quarterly Magazine," which was brought to a close after the completion of the third volume. Amongst Mr. Anderson's own contributions to this periodical may be specially mentioned a life of St. Chrysostom, and St. Chrysostom's Picture of his Age. In 1851 Mr. Anderson put forth a valuable and useful compilation—"Forms of Private Prayer, drawn from various sources, and designed especially for the use of persons in India." His principal work, "The English in Western India," was, we understand, a series of articles originally appearing in the "Bombay Gazette," and afterwards collected into a separate volume. It professes to fill up an hiatus in Anglo-Indian history, and is the fruit of much research amongst the records of Government, to which the author had access. We have in it a great amount of interesting information respecting the pioneers of English dominion in India, the merchants and traders who formed the settlements and composed the factories at Surat and Bombay. A revised edition of this valuable work was published in 1856. In January, 1855, appeared the first number of the "Bombay Quarterly Review," of which Mr. Anderson was the unrequited Editor. The articles furnished by him to the Review—and no number appeared without one—were all of great merit and excellence. It must not be omitted, that Mr. Anderson had acquired great proficiency in the study of Sanscrit literature. He married, in 1841, Dorothy, second daughter of Matthew Potts, Esq., then residing at Caer-hill, near Gateshead, by whom he has had eight children, six of whom survive.

Rev. Henry Kirby.

Jan. 29, at Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry Kirby, M.A., Rector of that parish, aged 64.

He was born at Mayfield, Sussex, of which parish his father was vicar and patron. He was educated at Westminster School, and in 1813 entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1817, as fourth Senior Optime, and was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of his college, and resided there for many years. In 1829 he was Senior Proctor; and during his residence held several other offices, both in the University and in his own college. In 1826 he was appointed a Whitehall Preacher; and in 1842 presented by his college to the rectory of Great Waldingfield, where he afterwards constantly resided, greatly respected and beloved. His gentlemanlike and attractive manners, combined with great kindness of disposition, secured to him a large circle of friends in the University, and afterwards in his own immediate neighbourhood. One who records these particulars (though in after life removed to a distant residence) looks back with melancholy pleasure to college days, when daily intercourse cemented their friendship, and now feels that neither time nor distance has effaced from his memory the recollection of his sterling worth and amiable qualities.

Robert Baldwin, Esq.

Jan. 29. In Cumberland-place, Westbourne-grove North, aged 78, Robert Baldwin, Esq., formerly an eminent bookseller and publisher in Paternoster-row.

He was of a family which for more than a century has been honourably connected

with the trades subservient to literature. The first Mr. Richard Baldwin, of St. Paul's Churchyard, bookseller, was born in 1691, and died at Birmingham, June 4, 1777, aged 86. His son, Mr. Richard Baldwin, jun., died before him in 1770. The business was next carried on by Mr. Robert Baldwin, who was nephew to the elder Richard, and who took into partnership another Robert, the eldest son of his brother Henry, who was printer and proprietor of the "St. James's Chronicle." The nephew prematurely died, at the age of 24, in 1791; and the uncle continued the business with Mr. L. B. Seeley, and other able assistants. He had been originally a surgeon in H.M.'s Navy; was a man of mild and retiring habits, and is very handsomely spoken of by Mr. Nichols in his "Literary Anecdotes," and by Mr. West in the "Aldine Magazine." The latter has thus described him: "He was a good old sportsman, and kept an excellent hunter, rather privately, but frequently joined in the chase in the true *Farmer George* or George the Third style. His neat light scratch-wig, plain brown clothes, and top-boots gave him the air of a country gentleman. He frequently attended behind the counter for mere amusement."

Among the later assistants of this elder Robert Baldwin was his nephew, whose death we now record. He was the only son of Mr. Benjamin Baldwin, a medical gentleman at Faringdon, in Berkshire; and married, on Oct. 2, 1806, his cousin, Miss Maria Baldwin, third daughter of Henry Baldwin, Esq. About the same time he entered into partnership with his wife's brother, the present Charles Baldwin, esq. In the early part of their career, as printers and booksellers in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, they were the publishers of a weekly paper called "The Literary Journal," and of many important works. One of their greatest undertakings was "The Philosophical Transactions Abridged," under the editorship of Charles Hutton, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich; George Shaw, M.D., F.R.S., of the British Museum; and Richard Pearson, M.D., F.R S. This work was commenced in November, 1803, and was completed in 1809, in eighteen volumes quarto. Although an abridgment, its extent was too great to be remunerative.

The death of Mr. Robert Baldwin, sen., took place in 1810, and then a dissolution of partnership took place between Mr. Charles and Mr. Robert Baldwin; the former continuing in the printing department, and particularly in the printing of newspapers, in which he was highly successful, and at length established a first-class evening paper, which he entitled "The Standard."

Mr. Robert Baldwin returned, as a bookseller, to his late uncle's house in Paternoster-row, where he subsequently united his business with that of another concern in the same locality, and the firm assumed the designation of Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy. They soon enlarged their business considerably, and in 1814 purchased the larger portion of the immense stock of Mr. Benjamin Crosby. They also entered very freely into publishing speculations, and became the publishers for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

In Jan. 1820 they started "The London Magazine," in direct opposition to "Blackwood's" of Edinburgh. For this purpose they enlisted the talents of Mr. Charles Lamb, Mr. Horatio Smith, and a host of other able and popular writers, under the editorship of Mr. John Scott. Unfortunately, the severe critique which appeared in the Magazine on "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," the work of Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law Mr. Lockhart, drew upon Mr. Scott a quarrel, which, after producing printed statements from both parties, led ultimately to a duel between Mr. Scott and Mr. T. Christie, the friend of Mr. Lockhart, which ended fatally to Mr. Scott, on Feb. 21, 1821. (See our Magazine for March and April that year.) This melancholy event, with other causes, led to the "London Magazine" being immediately transferred to Messrs. Taylor and Hessey.

Some years after, to the surprise of all their well-wishers, the great house of Baldwin and Co. became insolvent; and for many years after Mr. Robert Baldwin was employed in winding-up its concerns for the benefit of his assignees, who entertained so high an opinion of his talents and integrity, that they considered their interests could not be placed in better hands. He was a man of considerable information and acquirements, and of high-minded honourable principle, and to all previous appearance likely to have upheld the high character of the house, with the prospect of acquiring a handsome fortune. Though, according to the rule observed in such cases, he was not called upon the Court of the Company of Stationers, (of which he was a livery-man for fifty-six years,) yet they shewed their confidence in him by continuing him as one of their stock-keepers, which office he retained from 1834 until his death; and for many years he superintended the various almanacs published by the Company.

His eldest son, Mr. Robert Baldwin, after an education at Westminster and Cambridge, and having been called to the

bar, died prematurely about ten years' ago. He leaves two other sons, Edmund, a bookseller in America, and George, a solicitor in London, and four daughters. Two of the latter have for many years conducted a ladies' school with great success, first at Leamington, and now at Vernon House, near London.

Lady Boothby, Mrs. Nisbett.

Jan. 16. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 45, Lady Boothby, relict of Sir William Boothby, Bart., of Ashbourne-hall, Derbyshire, but better known under the name of Mrs. Nisbett.

This lady was the daughter of Frederick Hayes Macnamara, who held a commission in the 52nd Regiment during the Peninsular war, and was in the disastrous retreat to Corunna. Soon afterwards he returned to England, married a Miss Williams, left the army and took to the stage. His personal habits were fatal to his success there, and the early life of Louisa Mordaunt, that being Mrs. Nisbett's first theatrical name, was not passed under the most favourable auspices, in so far as the paternal example was concerned. Her histrionic talents were precociously developed and early put to profit; and for a time she flourished as a juvenile theatrical wonder. Unlike such generally, she matured into a handsome woman and an agreeable actress, and maintained a good position in the large metropolitan theatres down to January, 1831, when she quitted the stage for a time to become the wife of John Alexander Nisbett, Esq., of the First Life-Guards, and of Brettenham-hall, in the county of Suffolk. Within seven months Mrs. Nisbett was widowed by an accident, in which her husband was killed. That the marriage was one of unbroken happiness would appear from an anecdote, which we remember to have heard, of Mrs. Nisbett's reply to a friend who was condoling with her on the loss of her husband. "Husband!" she replied; "he never was a husband!" "How?" exclaimed the friend, in some surprise. "No! From the day of our marriage he was, as he had always been, my lover!" Left without fortune, Mrs. Nisbett had no alternative but to return to the stage, which she did in October, 1832, when she re-appeared at Drury-lane. Her greatest dramatic success was made at the Haymarket, in "The Love Chase," which was produced on the 9th of October, 1837, and ran for nearly one hundred successive nights. Her success as *Constance* in this piece established her as one of the greatest favourites of the public, and she retained her hold upon their favour until she again retired from the stage, to become the wife of Sir William Boothby. In this marriage she, in all probability, did not find the consolations which had made her former union, brief as it was, all one pleasing remembrance. The family of Sir William Boothby, we believe, looked unfavourably upon her, and Sir William's attractions were not such as to compensate for the disquiet to which her position was subject. He also died about two years after their marriage, leaving his widow very scantily provided for. Again she returned to the stage, but much of the charm of her acting was gone. Beauty had lost something of its "lustrous eyes," and the ring of her laugh was not so clear and musical as before. Her powers were frequently not under her control, and those who admired her most are willing to forget her latest appearances on the stage. For some years she had resided at Rose Mount, St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, where she died on Saturday last, as the necrologist of the "Times" informs us, after a short illness, brought on by anxiety and domestic affliction, having lost within the last eighteen months her mother, her brother, and sister. Mrs. Nisbett was a genial and kind-hearted woman, and a favourite with all who knew her. The public owes her much, for she contributed much to the "heart-easing mirth" which is invaluable in these days of overwork to body and brain, and she will live pleasantly and affectionately in their memory.—*Literary Gazette.*

Signor Lablache.

Jan. 23. At Naples (his birthplace) aged 66, Signor Louis Lablache, the eminent lyric comedian.

He came to England for the first time in 1830, and made his *début* at the Italian Opera (then the King's Theatre), in the character of Geronimo in Cimarosa's comic opera, *Il Matrimonio Segreto*.

"The mould in which nature had cast Lablache was colossal. His head was the head of Jupiter, his figure the figure of Milo, his voice that of Boanerges. One might have excused one of so vast and so grandiose a presence, with an organ so overpowering as Lablache's, had he been heavy and untameable, if correct as a singer. But the fire and the life of a true artist were in him, and though not Neapolitan by blood, the spirit of Naples ran in his veins, and the old science of the schools of Naples was shewn in his training. Thus, in his day, Lablache was equal to the most brilliant music of Signor Rossini. He had made an organ, the mighty sonority of

which could not be equalled—flexible, supple, brilliant. He was intelligent to a turn, steady in any emergency of *tempo*, admirable as support, though at any moment he could have burst forth and borne down his comrades on the stage. So far from doing this, Lablache, as the greatest operatic artist of our time, was also the most obliging. No part was too small, because none was too great for him. We have seen him lead the chorus of nullities in *Lucrezia Borgia*. While we remember his moment in *Othello*—that of the malediction in the father's scene with Desdemona; we cannot forget that when such an eccentric creation as Caliban had to be called up in *La Tempesta*, by MM. Scribe and Halévy,—or that when a Gritzenko had to be put together in M. Meyerbeer's *L'Etoile*, Lablache was more equal to his task, more ready with his ideas, more potent in his music, more skilful in disguise of deficiency than the youngest and boldest confederate. Though he kept his Jupiter head to the last, the Milo figure by time was made unwieldy. Yet by whom was ever obesity made so light of, as by Lablache? He knew how to dress, he knew how to walk; he *would* keep young to the last, because he felt so; and in this he retained that lively popularity which belongs to no veterans less distinguished for their grandeur, geniality, and variety. The decease of such an artist makes us feel disinherited."—*Athenæum.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 14. At Exeter, aged 36, the Rev. *Jonathan Henry Tucker*, B.A. 1849, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Vicar of Childs Wickham (1857), Gloucestershire.

Jan. 21. At Eaglehurst, Sidmouth, aged 29, the Rev. *Richard Owen Lloyd*, B.A. 1851, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Jan. 22. At Egmanton, aged 59, the Rev. *Edward Younghusband*, Vicar of Egmanton (1841), Notts.

At the Vicarage, aged 81, the Rev. *William Burridge*, B.A. 1802, Exeter College, Oxford, for 39 years Vicar of Bradford, Somerset, and 57 years a magistrate for the county.

Aged 84, the Rev. *R. Wetherell*, of Pashley, Sussex, Rector of Notgrove, and Vicar of Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire, the last surviving son of the Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D.D., formerly Dean of Hereford, and Master of University College, Oxford.

Jan. 23. At Mary-church, Torquay, the Rev. *John Buddell*, M.A., formerly of Stibbard Parsonage, Norfolk.

Jan. 24. At North Collingham, aged 81, the Rev. *Charles Lesiter*, B.A. 1800, Clare College, Cambridge, Vicar of North Collingham (1802), Notts.

At the Rector aged 79, the Rev. *Richard William Vevers*, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1816, Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Cubley (1832), Derbyshire.

At Fonthill Rectory, aged 74, the Rev. *Simon Webber*, for many years Rector of Fonthill Bishop, and Vicar of Tisbury, Wilts.

At his house, Eaton-sq., London, after 30 hours of most severe suffering from acute inflammation, aged 67, the Rev. *Sir H. R. Dukinfield*, Vicar of the important parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He was the third son of the late Sir Nathaniel Dukinfield, and succeeded, as seventh Baronet, on the demise of his brother in 1836. The deceased Baronet had no issue, and the baronetcy has become extinct. "It is not a little singular that this should be the case, inasmuch as the first baronet (the eldest son of a celebrated colonel in Parliamentarian forces, and Governor of the city of Chester after the death of Charles I.) was the father of 24 children, including no less than nine sons."

Jan. 26. At Blenheim-house, Pitville, Cheltenham, aged 57, the Rev. *John Acton Hanson*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, Brasenose College, Oxford.

Jan. 28. At his residence, St. Begh's, Cumberland, the Rev. *Richard Parkinson*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1824, B.D. 1838, D.D. 1852, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, and Hulsean Lecturer, Cambridge, Principal of St. Begh's College, Canon of Manchester (1838), Perpetual Curate of St. Begh's (1846), Cumberland.

Jan. 29. At the Rectory, the Rev. *Henry Kirby*, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820, formerly Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, Rector of Great Waldingfield (1842), Suffolk.

Jan. 30. At Horwood-hill, Darlington, aged 28, the Rev. *George L. Kenyon*, B.A., late Curate of St. James, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Jan. 31. At Nice, aged 54, the Rev. *Ralph Berners*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, Magdalen College, Oxford, Rector of Erwarton and Woolverstone (1835), and of Harkstead (1832), Suffolk, Rural Dean, Honorary Canon of Norwich (1845).

Feb. 1. At St. Tudy, aged 56, the Rev. *Honoratus Leigh Thomas*, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1826, Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of St. Tudy (1846), Cornwall.

At Wilton-upon-Wye, Herefordshire, the Rev. *Henry Bisse*, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Rector of Winford (1850), Somerset.

Feb. 2. In London, aged 33, the Rev. *Astley Cooper*, B.A. 1851, St. John's College, Cambridge.

At the Parsonage, Hollingwood, aged 81, the Rev. *John Holme*, Perpetual Curate of Hollingwood (1809), Lancashire.

In Dublin, aged 78, the Rev. *Andrew Davoren*, Vicar of Kilseily, Clare.

Feb. 3. At Streatham, Surrey, aged 59, the Rev. *Jenkin Jones*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Feb. 4. At Dinas Rectory, aged 64, the Rev. *Watkin William Thomas*, B.D. 1835, St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Dinas (1836), and Llanychllwyddog *w.* Llanllawer (1825), Pembrokeshire.

At Hyde-park-gardens, aged 60, the Rev. *Charles Chichester*, LL.B. 1837, Downing College, Cambridge, Rector of Barton Mills (1845), Suffolk. The rev. gentleman has left a widow (the only surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury) and three sons, two of whom hold commissions in the army.

Feb. 5. At the Parsonage, Lower Norwood, aged 64, the Rev. *Charles Turner*, Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Norwood (1836), Surrey.

Feb. 7. At Lavenham, the Rev. *Thomas Bligh*, M.A., second son of the late Rev. Reginald Bligh, B.D., Rector of Romald kirk, Yorkshire, and cousin of the late Rev. Reginald Bligh, M.A., Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk.

At the Vicarage, Kent, aged 67, the Rev. *Francis Barrow*, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816, Wadham Coll., Oxford, Vicar of Cranbrook (1841), Kent.

Feb. 8. At the Rectory, aged 77, the Rev. *John Drake*, B.A. 1802, B.C.L. 1805, All Souls' College, Oxford, of Northchurch, Hertfordshire, and Rector of Stourton (1846), Wilts.

Feb. 9. At Ashleigh Ventnor, the Rev. *Thos. Frederick Dymock*, B.A. 1828, M.A., 1831, Balliol College, Oxford, formerly Rector of Hatch Beauchamp, Somersetshire.

Feb. 14. At the Rectory, aged 78, the Rev. *Joseph Cotterill*, B.A. 1808, M.A., 1812, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Blakeney (1824), Norfolk, Honorary Canon of Norwich (1846).

Jan. 17. At Gorleston, aged 45, the Rev. *Joseph Pike*, minister of the Congregational Chapel, Gorleston.

Jan. 20. At the Collegio Pio, Rome, of small-pox, aged 52, the Rev. *Charles John Laprimaudaye.*

At the Manse of Middlebie, aged 67, the Rev. *Richard Nivison*, the thirty-eighth year of his ministry.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 3. At Seetapore, Oude, Lieut. George Snell, 10th Regt. Oude Local Infantry; also, shot on her horse, while attempting to fly, aged 24, Helen Johnson, his wife, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Davis, esq., M.D., of Cheltenham; also, Georgiana Helen, their child, age 2 years.

Some time in *July*, in the Residency, at Lucknow, of cholera, aged 33, Capt. James William Mansfield, of H.M.'s 32nd Regt., brother of the Rev. Joseph Mansfield, Blandford Saint Mary.

July 17. At New Plymouth, New Zealand, John James Weston, esq.

Aug. 21. At Lucknow, aged 32, George Pratt Barlow, Major of Brigade.

Aug. 26. At Lucknow, aged 26, Lieut. Pelham Caryer Webb, 32nd Regt.

Sept. 22. At Lucknow, aged 22, Foster John, Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery, sixth son of Gen. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., C.B., of Acton-park, Denbighshire.

Sept. 25. At the relief of Lucknow, aged 22, Robert Maxwell Pakenham, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham.

Before Lucknow, aged 25, Lieut. Chas. Henry Lycett Warren, of the 8th B.N.I., and Adjut. of the 12th B.N.I.

Sept. 26. At Lucknow, Arthur A. Moultrie, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, youngest son of George Austin Moultrie, esq., of Ashton-hall, Shropshire, and Sandrock, Farnham, Surrey.

At the Residency, Lucknow, during the latter part of the siege, aged 36, Capt. Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, of the Hon. E. I. Company's 7th Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry, third son of the late Rev. Stringfellow Radcliffe, of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire.

Oct. 1. By the accidental explosion of a mine in the Fort of Malagurh, after having escaped unhurt from the assault on the Cashmere gate at Delhi, which he gallantly led, aged 28, Lieut. Duncan Charles Home, of the B.E., eldest son of Major-Gen. Richard Home, Hon. E. I. C.'s Service.

Oct. 5. At Simla, from the effects of a wound which he received during the siege of Delhi, Lieut.-Col. Murray Mackenzie, Bengal Horse Artillery. He entered the Indian army in 1828, and saw a great deal of service in all parts of India. In his despatch after the capture of Delhi, Sir Archdale Wilson spoke of him as an "admirable officer."

Oct. 8. At Lucknow, aged 35, Capt. A. A. Becher, 40th Bengal N. I.

Oct. 12. At Lucknow, J. Bensley Thornhill, esq., B.C.S., of wounds received on the 26th of Sept. He nobly headed a party to bring in the wounded that were left behind on the 25th, and received his death-wound when taking the eldest son of General Sir Henry Havelock into a place of safety when he was wounded.

Oct. 26. At New Zealand, accidently drowned, Capt. Charles Ayers, late of Lingwood, Norfolk.

Oct. 29. At Lucknow, Capt. Harry Denison, 90th Regt., eldest son of Robert Denison, esq., of Waplinton-Manor.

Nov. 10. At Shanghai, of fever, Geo. Smith, esq., youngest surviving son of the late Alexander Smith, esq., of Edinburgh.

Nov. 12. At Lucknow, aged 38, Col. Campbell, of the 90th Light Infantry. Lord Canning, in general orders, referring to his untimely death, declared that the "Queen's service possessed no more gallant or promising officer."

Nov. 14. At Lucknow, aged 28, Augustus Otway Mayne, Bengal Horse Artillery, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen. on the Staff of Brigadier Hope Grant.

Nov. 17. At Simlah, aged 25, 1st Lieut. Chs. Edward Lewes, of the B. H. A., eldest son of Col. Lewes, late of the Bengal Army.

Nov. 18. At Secunderbagh, Col. George Biddulph, formerly of the 45th Regt. B. N. I.

At Lucknow, aged 21, William Temple Thompson, of the 82nd Regt. The heroic exertions of his gallant brother in the siege of Kars have become matter of history, and his early death awakened universal sympathy and sorrow. He landed at Calcutta on the 22nd of Oct.; he advanced by forced marches and joined Sir Colin Campbell on the 14th of Nov. before Lucknow; on the 18th he fell mortally wounded in the moment of victory, the single officer of his regiment, the only one of the brigade, who commenced and closed his career in this brilliant achievement. This young officer was the fourth son of the late Jonathan Thompson, esq., of Stubbing-court.

Nov. 19. Near Lucknow, Capt. Robt. Bogle, 78th Highlanders.

Nov. 23. At Lucknow, aged 19, Charles Keith Dashwood, Ensign 18th B. N. I., eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Col. A. W. Dashwood, of Shenley-grange, Herts.

Nov. 26. At 106, Gerard-st., Liverpool, Ann, relict of Mr. Charles Lee Andrew Robert Gresley.

In the attack on the Gwalior Contingent, under Gen. Windham, aged 21, Capt. H. H. Day, of H. M.'s 88th Regt. Connaught Rangers, only surviving son of the late D. J. Day, of Rochester.

Nov. 28. At Cawnpore, aged 34, Lieut.-Col. Charles John Woodford, commanding a detachment of the 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, second son of Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford.

At Cawnpore, aged 32, William Fletcher Morphy, Brigade-Major and Capt. H. M.'s 64th Regiment.

Nov. 29. At Calcutta, aged 20, Richd. F., eldest son of Thomas Rock Shute, esq., of Watford.

Dec. 2. Henry G. Payne, Lieut. R.N., of H M.S. "Hecate," Coast of Africa, youngest son of the late Adm. Charles Payne, of Weymouth.

Dec. 3. At his residence, Bhewndy, Bombay, aged 42, Capt. Hen. Waterloo Prescott, youngest son of the late Capt. C. E. Prescott, formerly one of the Directors of the H.E.I.C.S.

Dec. 4. At Madras, Charles Burville, esq., last surviving son of Adm. Burville, of Rouen, and brother to the late William Burville, esq., of Woodland's-hall, Kent.

Dec. 6. Near Cawnpore, aged 24, Lieut. Charles James Salmond, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, and Adj. of the 2nd Cavalry, late Gwalior Contingent, eldest son of James Salmond, esq., of Waterford, Cumberland.

Dec. 8. At Sunbury, aged 88, Mr. Sam. Owen, well known as a marine artist of great talent.

Dec. 13. At Hong Kong, aged 27, Henry Edmund Bacon, 1st Lieut. of H.M.S. "Inflexible,"

youngest son of Charles Basil Bacon, esq., of Moor-park and Culverlands, Farnham, Surrey.

Dec. 14. Caroline Broughton Burt, wife of the Rev. George B. Brooks, of Blenheim, Jamaica, and dau. of Dr. Burt, of Harwich.

In action at Gungaree, aged 28, Capt. George Wardlaw, 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabineers.

At Gungaree, aged 25, Lieut. John Hudson, of the Carabineers, second son of George Hudson, esq., M.P.

Dec. 18. While gallantly leading his regiment against the mutineers of the 34th N.I., the Hon. Robert Byng, brother of Viscount Torrington.

Jan. 8. At Bishop Lydiard, near Taunton, Somersetshire, aged 111, Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, in full possession of her faculties.

Jan. 9. At Bayswater, aged 78, Robert Baldwin, esq., formerly of Paternoster-row.

Jan. 10. At Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 58, Col. Tucker, commanding Royal Engineers.

Jan. 12. At the Chateau de Burgst, North Brabant, Holland, aged 75, Major-Gen. Baron Nahuys de Burgst, Commander of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Knight of the Military Order of William, and of the Legion of Honour.

Jan. 13. At the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Astley, 49th Reg., Walmer, in the presence of his family, aged 69, Commander George Heastey, R.N.

At his residence, Bathwick-house, aged 51, Samuel Chas. Ferris, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S., Calcutta.

Jan. 15. At Lansdown-place, Bath, aged 45, Mary Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wynell Mayow, R.A., retired.

At Richmond-grove, Bath, aged 41, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Vaughan, late Chaplain of the H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 16. At Rowden-hill-house, Chippenham, aged 53, John Baldwin, esq., late of West Kington, Wilts.

Jan. 17. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 22, Popham Tudor Fenwick, youngest son of the Rev. Collingwood Fenwick, Rector of Brook, Isle of Wight.

At the Hotel de Princes, Paris, aged 52, Thomas William Tottingham Prescott, late of the Madras Cavalry.

At Notting-hill, London, aged 35, Andrew Pringle, esq., M.D., of Borgue.

At Southtown, Great Yarmouth, aged 77, John Slipper, esq., late of Ashby, Suffolk.

Jan. 18. Anna, wife of the Rev. C. Wheelwright, Rector of Tansor, Northamptonshire, and second dau. of the late G. Hubbard, esq., of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Romford, Essex, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Roberts, esq., banker, and only dau. of J. K. Reeves, esq., West Hendred, Berks.

Jan. 19. At Newmarket, very suddenly, aged 78, Tyrell Moody, esq.

In Bedford-row, London, Edward Willan, esq.

At Luthers Sewardstone, Essex, aged 75, Chas. Preston, esq., many years a magistrate for the county of Essex.

At Worksworth, aged 73, Mr. John Marshall, for many years High Constable for the Wirksworth Hundred, and Bailiff to the Barmote, Copyhold, Freehold, and Ecclesiastical Courts.

At Herne Bay, aged 64, Ann, eldest dau. of the late George Greaves, esq., of Hackney, Middlesex, and of Southend, Essex.

At Poundisford, near Taunton, aged 61, C. J. Helyar, esq., magistrate for the county of Somerset.

At Plymouth, aged 79, Vice-Adm. Sir John Coode, K.C.B.

Jan. 20. At Wick, Josiah Rhind, esq., of Sibster, Chief Magistrate of the royal burgh of Wick, and agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland there, both of which honourable and responsible offices the deceased held for many years.

At Laugharne, W. Ringer, esq., formerly of Bellevue, Clifton.

Jan. 21. At St. James's Palace, the Marchioness of Westmeath.

At Edinburgh, aged 62, Lady Agnew, widow of Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw.

At Clifton, Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest dau. of Sir James Forrest, bart., of Comiston, North Britain.

At Dresden, suddenly, aged 53, Marian Elizabeth, relict of Robert Tosswill, esq., of Dartmouth.

At Darlington, at an advanced age, John Fothergill, esq., surgeon.

At his residence, Belvedere-house, Wimbledon, aged 76, James Courthope Peache, esq., Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Surrey.

At Wells, aged 24, Frances, third dau. of Sam. Hobbs, esq., solicitor.

Of bronchitis, in Melville Hospital, Chatham, aged 48, Lieut. T. C. Ross, R.N., of H.M.'s ship "Wellesley," in ordinary.

Jan. 22. At Penzance, aged 80, Susanna, widow of William Peel, esq., formerly of Burnley, Lancashire.

Aged 79, Mary, widow of the Rev. P. Hansell, sometime Minor Canon and Precentor of Norwich Cathedral, and only surviving dau. of the late Robert Partridge, esq., of Norwich.

Aged 79, Edward Browne, esq., of Ivy-house, Marshgate, Richmond, Surrey.

At Bishopwearmouth, (while on a visit to his brother-in-law, William Hemsley, esq., R.N.,) Ralph Stamper, esq., of Boxmoor, Herts.

At Thorington-hall, Suffolk, Louisa, only dau. of the late Robert Herring, esq., of Bracondale, Norfolk.

At Bridge of Allan, Hugh Redpath, esq., iron-merchant, Edinburgh.

Jan. 23. Aged 47, Mr. Miles Edmund Cotman, a young artist of no mean powers; he was the eldest son of the late well-known and excellent painter and etcher John Sell Cotman. The deceased chiefly practised his art in water-colours, and his productions are faithful and elegant in the extreme.

At Fulford, near York, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Lefroy.

At Grosvenor, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Ward, late of the Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of the late Major-General Warde, of Woodlands-castle, near Swansea, and father of Lady Neill.

Suddenly, at Plymouth, Commander Perceval Baskerville, R.N.

At Staindrop, Anna Eleanor, widow of John Dean, esq., and dau. of the late Robert Marshall, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At North Parade, Bath, Mary Ann Martba, wife of Gen. James Welsh, Madras Army, and mother of the Rev. R. J. F. Thomas, Vicar of Yeovil.

At Bodmin, Preston Wallis, esq., solicitor.

At Donyland-lodge, Colchester, Richard John Gordon, son of Capt. R. Coles, 1st Royal Regt.

In Cambridge-st., Hyde-park, Emily Frederica Newington, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Wyatt, of North-lodge, Worthing, and Vicar of Wroxton and Balscot, Oxfordshire.

Jan. 24. At Peperharrow-park, aged 58, Anne, wife of John Abel Smith, esq., M.P.

At Littleton, aged 79, Thomas Lye, esq.

At Belvoir-house, Fareham, Hants, aged 64, J. F. Burrell, esq.

At Tottenham, aged 72, James Foster Groom, esq., formerly of Abchurch-lane, London, and one of the Official Assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy.

At Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire, aged 61, Augustus Hubbard La Fargue, esq., late Capt. in the Leicestershire Militia.

At Asfordby-house, near Melton Mowbray, aged 28, William Adcock, only son of William Inett, esq.

At his residence, the Woodbines, Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 80, William Miller Christy, esq.

Jan. 25. Aged 74, John Heath Goldsworthy, esq., of High-st.-place, Stepney.

At Greenwich, aged 71, Michael Henry Howard, esq., formerly of Thistle-grove, Brompton.

Aged 28, Francis Fitz-Richard Orpen, esq., barrister-at-law, elder son of R. J. T. Orpen, esq., of North Great George-st., Dublin, and of Ardtully, co. Kerry.

William Jones Penkivil, esq., solicitor, of Warwick-road, Upper Clapton, and Gray's-inn-sq., London, second son of Dr. Penkivil, for many years an inhabitant of Devonport.

At Paris, the Queen of Oude. It is said that she died of grief. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. Royer, one of the Emperor Napoleon's physicians. The prayers enjoined by the Mahometan religion were said over the death-bed. The body is watched by four women. The unfortunate lady left England a few days ago in very bad health, intending to proceed to Egypt, and eventually to Mecca.

At Hemingstone Rectory, aged 16, Mary Anne Sophia, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. Brown.

At Caroline-villas, Kentish-town, suddenly, aged 62, Thom. Brewer, Commander R.N.

At Weymouth, Mary Jane, wife of M. Coucher, esq., M.D.

Suddenly, at Brighton, aged 48, George Byng Paget, esq., of Sutton Bonington, Chairman of the Midland Railway Company.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, aged 78, Thom. Hammond, esq., late of Alphington.

Jan. 26. At his residence, in the Lower Cloisters, Windsor-castle, aged 69, Mr. William Salmon, the eminent chorister, and was, on Monday, buried at St. George's Chapel, with full choral service. Mr. Salmon entered St. George's Chapel at the age of seven years, as a chorister, in which capacity he served for seven years, when he was elected one of the lay-clerks of the said chapel, and one of the choir of Eton College. Shortly afterwards he was appointed a lay-vicar of Westminster-abbey, and one of the gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's; all these appointments he held until the time of his death. Mr. Salmon was a musician of no ordinary talent, and was universally esteemed by the profession. About the commencement of the present century he joined the ranks of the celebrated Windsor Royal Volunteers. On the occasion of his late Majesty George III. reviewing his regiment at Bulmarsh-heath, near Reading, his commanding stature and soldierly bearing attracted the notice of his sovereign, who, calling Col. Desborough, desired him to request Mr. Salmon's acceptance of a commission in the line. This honour, however, he modestly declined.

At his residence, Widcombe-hill house, near Bath, aged 81, Joseph Brace, esq.

At his house in Grosvenor-place, Rear-Adm. Hamlyn Williams, second son of the late Sir James Hamlyn Williams, bart., of Clovelly-court, and Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire.

At Cavendish-hall, Suffolk, Harriet, dau. of the late John Yelloly, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

At Market Lavington, aged 82, John Ives, esq., who for more than fifty years was surgeon at that place, and in whom society has lost a valuable member.

At Polperro, aged 40, Margaret, dau. of J. Couch, esq.

At his residence, Portswood, Southampton, aged 55, John Soy, esq., Commander of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship, "Pera."

At Ramsgate, aged 60, John Rainer, esq., Lieut. R.N.

Aged 20, Ellen Ashworth Brunt, second dau. of Josiah Brunt, esq., Mount-Pleasant-house.

At Southam, aged 80, Wm. Taylor, esq., upwards of 30 years an active Justice of the Peace for the county of Warwick. In politics he was a staunch and tried Conservative.

At Bridge, aged 81, Alexander Boyack, esq., Commander R.N.

At her residence, Upland-views, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Charlotte, relict of C. E. Goodall, esq., of Normanton, Notts.

At Muirtown-house, Inverness, Gen. Munro, of Teaninich.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 14, Bellina Alicia Maria, eldest dau. of Sir John and Lady Lees.

At his residence, Southwell, aged 49, John Charles Wylde, esq , banker.

At Madeira, Gregory Cook, esq., late of the firm of Shoolbred and Cook, Tottenham-court-road.

Suddenly, at his residence at Friar's-mount, Church-st., Bethnal-green, Mr. H. Bird. The deceased was pantaloon at the Royal Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, where he performed only a few nights since in the new pantomime. He was a great favourite with the public, and had been for many years engaged at the East-end of the metropolis as a comedian of considerable talent.

Jan. 27. At Prestonfield-house, Harriet Hammer, widow of Sir Robert Keith Dick Cunyngham, bart., of Prestonfield and Lambrughton.

At the Vicarage, Dorking, aged 76, Maria, wife of G. P. Barclay, esq.

At Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq., Fanuala Georgina, wife of Capt. C. Wyndham, and dau. of the late Major George Marlay, 1st Royal Regt.

At her residence, Stanshope, Staffordshire, aged 66, Constantia, youngest and only surviving child of the late Robert Bill, esq., of Stone.

At Hadleigh, aged 75, Henry Hollick, esq.

At Hurworth, near Darlington, aged 87, Wm. Shepherd Angle, esq.

At Powderham-castle, aged 60, Anne, wife of Mr. W. Brayley.

At the Court-lodge, Great Chart, near Ashford, aged 66, George Paine, esq.

At Sydney-house, aged 78, John Stone, esq.

At Clifton, Bristol, Emma Isabella, wife of Robert Gay Barrow, esq., magistrate of that city and county.

At Preston, Rutland, aged 76, Thomas Green Parker, esq.

At Funchal, Madeira, Sidney Hamilton Rowan, esq., of Downpatrick, Ireland.

Charles Becheley Ede, the second son of C. Ede, esq., Losterford, Guildford.

At Greenlaw, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B., suddenly, of heart complaint, aged 57, William Gordon, esq., of Culvernuan.

At Howle-manor, Salop, Jane, relict of Wm. Yardley, esq., of Luton-park, Beds., and of Havers, near Bishop Stortford, Herts.

Jan. 28. At St. Helen's, Auckland, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Storey, esq., C.E.

At Great Malvern, aged 35, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Major George Gordon, commanding 1st Regt. Sikh Infantry, and eldest dau. of W. F. Lindsay Carnegie, esq., of Spynie and Boysack.

At the Priory, West Moulsey, Surrey, Selina, wife of Lieut.-Col. Scriven, 4th Middlesex Militia, and dau. of the late Henry Perkins, esq., of Hanworth-park, Middlesex.

At Genoa, at the house of her brother, Martin Lindsay, Anne Stuart, relict of James Lindsay, esq., London, and third dau. of the late William Lindsay, esq., Carolina Port, Dundee.

At Russell-sq., having survived her husband only six days, Sarah Maria, relict of the Rev. Richard Wethcrell, of Pashley-house, Sussex.

At Frimley-park, near Farnborough, aged 82, John Tekell, esq.

At Bohun-lodge, East Barnett, aged 84, George Barnes, esq., of Bohun-lodge, and Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Jermyn-st., suddenly, Donald Campbell, esq., Surgeon, H. E. I. C. S., son of the late Rev. Dr. Campbell, Kilninver, Argyllshire.

Jan. 29. At Larkhall-lane, Clapham, aged 86, Richard Colson, esq.

At Carlton-ter., Harrow-road, of apoplexy, Edward Stanley, esq., formerly of the R.A.

At Budleigh, Salterton, Daniel Heffernan Con-

sidine, Lieut.-Col. 21st Regt. Madras Native Infantry.

At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 82, Webb William Nash, esq., Surrey, and formerly of Royston, Cambridgeshire.

Aged 48, Martha, wife of Richard Strange, esq., of Manningford-house, near Swindon.

At his residence, Tower-cottage, Parkstone, Dorset, aged 75, James Robbins, esq.

Aged 35, Henry T. C. Smyth Piggott, esq., late Captain of the 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoons.

At his house, Academy-sq., Montrose, aged 87, Alex. Scott, esq.

At Dusseldorf, Anne Burnes, relict of Major Ward, H. E. I. C. S., dau. of the late James Burnes, esq., Montrose.

At Pembroke-dock, Marianne, wife of the Rev. W. B. Bliss.

At Kingstown, near Dublin, John Duff, esq., youngest and last surviving son of the late Major Duff, of Dundee. R.I.P.

Jan. 30. At his residence, South Molton, Devon, aged 80, Humphry John Norris Bawden, esq. The subject of this memoir was born on the 26th of May, 1777, in the house now occupied by George Allerton, esq., in East-st. In early life Mr. Bawden possessed a very great inclination to be engaged in the business of a merchant, for which his powers appeared highly to recommend him, and a premium of £1,000 was paid to Messrs. Cresswell, of Exeter, to teach him the business of a merchant. After Mr. Bawden had served his articles, he proceeded, about the year 1795, to Germany, and remained there for a period of two years. It was during his residence there that the French army, under Jourdan, advanced to the banks of the Maine, and after a bombardment of two days, compelled his adversaries to evacuate the city of Frankfort, and retire to the left bank of the river, of which engagement Mr. Bawden was an eye-witness; and being in Frankfort, he saw the first shot fired from the Republican army. About the the year 1800, Mr. Bawden commenced the woollen business in Exeter, under the name Bawdens and Co., and continued successfully to conduct this business until the year 1842, when one of the partners, J. Bawden, esq., died, and the business was continued by Mr. Bawden alone for about two years. Mr. Bawden was a conservative in principle, and was elected a councillor for the borough on 1st Nov., 1837, in which office he continued until the year 1855, when he resigned. In the month of July, 1843, Mr. Bawden was appointed a justice for the borough, and in Jan., 1851, was raised to the commission of the peace for the county.

At Eaton-pl., South, aged 28, Priscilla, wife of the Rev. Stratford Leigh, and only dau. of the late W. P. Honywood, esq., of Mark's-hall, Essex.

At Heavitree, Edna, relict of James Cross, esq , Exeter.

At Ashburton, aged 74, Samuel P. Knowles, esq., formerly of H. M.'s Dockyard, Deptford.

At Norman-cottage, Yaxley, Hunts, aged 78, Major Kelly, of the 2nd Royal Veteran Battalion, (formerly Capt. in the 4th or King's Own Regt. of Foot.)

Sophia, wife of Wm. Goldsmith, esq., Norbury-house, Streatham, Surrey.

At St. Paul's-road, Camden-road, Josephine, wife of George Lowe, esq., architect, Basinghall-st., city.

At Sussex-pl., Hyde-park-gardens, Jane, wife Gen. Paul MacGregor.

At Sevenoaks, aged 80, Col. Holcroft, late of the Royal Artillery.

At Aspendon Rectory, Herts, aged 61, Charlotte Maria, widow of the Rev. S. Sanderson, of Pembroke College, Oxford.

At Abercromby-sq., Liverpool, Mrs. C. M. Paton, widow of James Paton, esq., of Crailing, Roxburghshire, N.B.

Jan. 31. At Chigwell, Essex, Caroline, wife of Francis Clark, esq.

At Margaretting, Essex, aged 76, Richard Emery, esq.

At Barnstaple, Jane, relict of the Rev. E. Taylor, and youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Francis Walkingame, esq.

At his residence, Parkfield, aged 64, Lewin Mozley, esq., banker, Liverpool.

At Sutton, Bucks, aged 84, Edward Lloyd, esq.

At Bristol, Wm. Bartley, esq., on retired pay as Ordnance Storekeeper at Bermuda.

At Calais, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Captain Henry Cavendish, R.I.A.

Aged 66, William Bell, esq., of Parson's-green, Fulham.

At his residence, Brunswick-sq., Brighton, aged 53, Thomas Haig, esq., of Brentford.

At Barnsbury-pk., George Carr Peirson, esq., third son of the late James Peirson, esq.

At her residence, Brixton-pl., aged 35, Amelia, wife of Mr. George Watson, and third dau. of Thomas Scarlett, esq., Bedford-pl., Clapham-rise.

Lately. At New Jersey, U. S., aged 70, Miss Elizabeth Leslie, authoress.

M. James Odier, the banker, father-in-law to the late Gen. Cavaignac, has put an end to his life by strangulation. He had failed in business, with a deficiency of about £200,000.

At Wareham, aged 79, Henry Everingham, esq. Deceased was a surgeon in the Royal Navy during the early part of the French revolution, and has been resident in Wareham more than fifty years.

At Brixton-grove, aged 74, Thos. W. Muskett, esq., brother of the late George Alfred Muskett, esq., M.P. for St. Alban's.

At Saltash, aged 47, E. L. Kinkelin, esq.

At Haughton-le-Skerne, aged 71, Samuel Brewster, esq.

At her residence, St Helier's, Jersey, Sarah, relict of Philip Nicolle, esq., and widow of Rd. Eldridge, esq., merchants, of Southampton.

At an advanced age, J. C. Peache, esq., of Belvidere-house, Wimbledon. Commencing life in humble circumstances, he, by dint of unwearied perseverance, coupled with good fortune, succeeded in everything he took in hand, until he realized an income of £50,000 per annum. The whole of his real and personal estate now falls to the Rev. Alfred Peache, of Heckfield, Hants, who will be found one of the wealthiest clergymen in the Church of England, although for years he has been officiating merely as a curate among a rural and humble population.

At Redmoss, Liddesdale, at a very advanced age, Mr. Adam Jackson, formerly shepherd at Fairloans. From his enthusiastic attachment to the chase he rejoiced in the well-merited appellation of "The Hunter King." He was a fellow-sportsman in his early days of Mr. Davidson of Hindhope, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott as Dandie Dinmont. Lord John Scott never passed his door without calling, and shewing him personal tokens of his regard.

Aged 70, Father Borrus, Prior of the Hospice of the Simplon. He passed 47 years of his life in the two Hospices of St. Bernard and the Simplon, and was for 23 years at the head of the latter.

At North Shields, aged 112, Barnard Gibbings. He was able to go about until within a few weeks of his death. He was not affected by any disease, and died from exhaustion. He was a native of Westport, and served in the army, principally in Gibraltar, about half-a-century ago.

At Rio-de-la-Plata, Lieut. the Hon. Randolph A. Capel, Flag-Lieut. to Vice-Admiral W. P. Wallis, third son of the Earl of Essex. Mr. Capel fell a victim to yellow fever on board H.M.'s ship "Madagascar." This gallant young officer obtained his commission as Lieut. in 1852, and served on board H.M.'s ship "Britannia," 120, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir James W. D. Dundas, G.C.B., in the Mediterranean, during the late war with Russia. On Admiral Wallis

being appointed to his command on the Brazilian station, in April last, Lieut. Capel was selected as his Flag-Lieut. on board the "Cumberland."

At Milan, the celebrated Lombard sculptor, Marchesi.

At Milan, aged 80, the Marquis Beccaria, son of the celebrated author of "Crimes and Punishments."

At Edinburgh, aged 88, Mrs. Fletcher, widow of Archibald Fletcher, esq., advocate, a lady celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments in the literary circles in the early days of the "Edinburgh Review," and of whom it is said that Mrs. Siddons was so jealous that she would not meet her. Angus Fletcher, the sculptor, is her son.

Feb. 1. Aged 62, Nathaniel Ogle, esq.

At St. Servan, France, aged 83, Capt. Alexander Eckford, R.M.

At Dover, at the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Luke Smithett, aged 93, Capt. Sir John Hamilton, kt., and Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

At Fort-crescent, Margate, the wife of G. A.W. Trotter, esq.

At Cadogan-pl., aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of T. C. Brooksbank, esq., late of H.M.'s Treasury.

Robert Lancaster Rawes, esq., Secretary of the Royal College of Physicians.

At Littlehampton, aged 55, the wife of Robert French, esq., solicitor.

At St. Hilda's-ter., Whitby, aged 45, Jane, eldest dau. of the late George Langborne, esq.

At Shadwell-grange, near Leeds, D. Cooper, esq., (of the firm of Messrs. D. and J. Cooper, of Leeds,) a Deputy-Lieut. for the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

At Hastings, Hercules Sharpe, esq., of Oaklands, Seddlescomb, Sussex.

Feb. 2. At the Rev. O. H. Halsted's, Osbournby, Lincolnshire, aged 81, Mrs. Halsted, widow of the Rev. J. Halsted, of Great Thurlow.

At his residence, Malvern-cottage, Clapham-road, London, aged 51, Jacob Melhuish, esq.

Aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of W. W. Shore, esq., of Feltham, in the county of Middlesex.

At Bonhams, near Alton, Hants, aged 58, Geo. Knight, esq., late of Sloane-st.

At Golder's-green, Hendon, Hannah Margaret Cochran, dau. of the late Gen. Colin Mackenzie.

At Liverpool, aged 62, George Maxwell, esq., of Glenlee.

At Broxholme, Doncaster, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of John Seddon Bower, esq.

Feb. 3. At Exmouth, aged 74, Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Gordon, for more than thirty years M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, late Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and brother of the Earl of Aberdeen. This officer entered the navy on July 2, 1797, as midshipman, on board the "Romulus," 36, Captain George Hope, whom he successively followed, on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations, into the "Alcimene," 32, and "Majestic," 74. Between December, 1799, and September, 1803, he served chiefly on the home station in the "Immortalité," 36, Captain the Hon. Henry Hotham; "Dryad," 36, Capt. C. J. M. Mansfield; "Leda," 38, Capt. George Hope; "Minotaur," 74, Capt. John Louis; and "Fisgard" and "Naiad," 38's, both commanded by Capt. James Wallis. While under the latter officer he contributed to the cutting out, by the "Naiad's" boats, on the evening of July 4, 1803, of the French national schooner "La Providence," of two guns and 22 men, laden with timber and cannon, and lying near Brest, a service which was effected without casualty, notwithstanding a great rapidity of tide and the difficulties offered by a number of rocks and shoals with which the enemy's vessel was surrounded (*vide Gazette*, 1803, p. 840). In September, 1804, Mr. Gordon joined the "Trident," 64, bearing the flag of Admiral Rainier, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on July 2, 1804, and further served until February, 1806, in the "Arrogant," 74, Capt. Hood Hanway Christian, and the "Culloden, 74, flag of Sir Edward Pellew. After a brief attachment, towards the commencement of 1817, to the "Clyde," 38, bearing the broad pendant, off the coast of France, of Commodore Edward W. C. R. Owen, he obtained a command on April 24, 1807, of the "Charwell" sloop, in which vessel he visited South America, and then proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope. Being there posted from the "Sapphire" into the "Minerva" hired armed ship, March 12, 1810, Capt. Gordon in the following autumn visited the Isle of France. His after appointments afloat were June 23, 1811, to the "Laurestinus" 24, on the South American station; August 21, 1812, to the "Magicien," 36, which frigate, after having captured the "Thrasher," American privateer of fourteen guns and eighty men, and witnessed the fall of St. Sebastian, he left on July 20, 1814; and March 5, 1827, to the "Briton," 46. The latter ship was employed in various particular services, and was ultimately paid off on April 27, 1830. He attained his flag on the brevet of 1847. From 1841 to 1846 he was a Lord of the Admiralty.

At Aviary-cottage, Bath, aged 79, George Halford, esq.

At his residence, Birstall-lawn, aged 54, Henry Paget, esq., second son of Joseph Paget, esq., late of Loughborough.

At Dedham, aged 82, Catherine, widow of Abraham Constable, esq.

In Dover-st., London, aged 78, Edwin Corbett, esq., of Tilstone-lodge, Cheshire.

At Delamore-house, Bishop's-Teignton, Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Kirkman Gardiner, esq.

At Warminster, Sarah Welch, dau. of the late Charles Welch, esq., of Evercreech, Somerset.

At Antony Vicarage, Cornwall, aged 80, Georgiana, widow of the Rev. John Lane Kitson, formerly Vicar of Ashburton.

Aged 42, Henry Lyons, esq., of Lorain-place, Holloway.

Feb. 4. At Warminster, aged 84, Thomas Dredge. The deceased was one of the latest survivors of the heroes who fought under Lord Howe at the memorable naval engagement of the first of June, 1794.

At London, Thomas Campbell, esq., sculptor, better known at Rome than in London, whose most celebrated work in England is the statue of the Princess Pauline Borghese at Chatsworth.

At the residence of her son, the Rev. R. W. M'All, Leicester, aged 73, Sarah M'All, widow of the late Rev. Dr. M'All, of Manchester, and only surviving sister of the late Mr. John Whitaker, founder of the Macclesfield Sunday-school.

At Western-bank, Derby, William Briggs, younger son of William Shaw, esq.

At Black Notley-lodge, Essex, aged 83, Wm. Brewster, esq.

At Arnotdale, Falkirk, James Russell, esq., of Blackbraes, writer, Falkirk.

At Dudley-bank, Whalley-range, George Elliot, esq.

At Kensington-garden-terrace, aged 33, John Tyrie, jun., esq., eldest and last surviving son of John Garnett Tyrie, esq.

Feb. 5. At her residence, Eamont-ter., St. John's-wood, aged 69, Martha Douglas, relict of Reader Clarke, esq., of Newport, and second surviving dau. of the late Sir John Pinhorn, of Ningwood-house, Isle of Wight.

Aged 74, John Pauncefoot Hawkins, esq., C. B., of Minsterworth, Gloucestersh., late Lieut.-Col. H.M.'s 68th Regt.

At Hadham, aged 78, Julia Charlotte, widow of Robert Pollett, esq., of Saffron-gardens, Hornsdon, and last surviving dau. of the late Charles Frisby, esq., of Stratford-green, Essex.

At the Lawn, Sittingbourne, aged 85, William Abbott, esq., formerly Proctor, Doctors' Commons, upwards of sixty years Registrar of the Diocesan Courts of Canterbury.

John Septimus Alderson, esq., medical super-

intendent of the West York County Asylum, and brother of the Rev. W. T. Alderson, chaplain to the West-Riding House of Correction.

At Alphington, aged 66, Fanny, widow of Geo. Frederick Lillies, esq., Surgeon, R N.

At Burton, Bridport, aged 69, Lieut. Francis Roberts, R.N.

At Turret-house, Rayleigh, aged 72, John Page, esq.

Feb. 6. At his residence, Weston, near Bath, aged 72, Edward Hudson, esq., LL.D.

At Paris, aged 81, the Count de Noé, formerly a peer of France, and a gentleman of the chamber of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. He was the representative of one of the oldest families in the French peerage. His father, a direct descendant of one of the four great barons of Armagnac, married his cousin, the dau. of the Marquis de Noé, and thus became the head of one of the first noble families in the south of France. The late Count passed many years in England, where his father took refuge after the great revolution. He was President of the Société des Amis des Arts.

At Ramsgate, after a short illness, aged 72, Cholmeley Chas. Wm. Dering, esq., of Chapel-st., Grosvenor-sq., London, and uncle of Sir Edward Dering, bart., late M.P. for East Kent.

At her residence, Caroline-pl., East Stonehouse, aged 81, Blanche, widow of Major Thos. Shepperd, of the R. M.

At Warminster, aged 81, John Bannister, esq.

At Beechlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, at his grandfather's, Gen. Sir James Caldwell, G.C.B., aged 40, Mr. Richard Jas. Sullivan, Madras, C.S.

At Tunstall-lodge, in the county of Durham, aged 78, Elizabeth Robinson, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Robinson, esq., of Hendon-lodge.

Aged 71, Robert Wynne, esq., of Bronywendon, Rhyl, North Wales.

Aged 58, Edw. Wm. Wakefield, esq., of Birklands, near Kendal.

At Park-hill, Clapham, aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. West, esq.

At Newport-Pagnell, aged 73, Wm. Keep, esq.

At Naples, Margaret, wife of General Prince de Ischitella, Aide-de-camp to his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, R.P.

Feb. 7. At Brighton, aged 69, Sir Chas. Leslie Falkiner, bart., Capt. Royal Navy. Sir Charles was the second son of the second Baronet, and entered the navy in 1803; was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1813 for his conduct at the capture of the American ship "Chesapeake," by the "Shannon."

At Hurlingham, aged 78, John Horsley Palmer, esq., whose name for fifty years has been among the most eminent and honourable in connexion with British commerce. Mr. Palmer was elected a director of the Bank of England in 1811, filled the post of governor for three successive years (1830 to 1832,) and at the date of his retirement, last April, was senior member of the Court. His withdrawal from the active business of his firm was notified at the opening of the present year.

In the Island of Guernsey, aged 61, John Symons Higgs, esq., late of Southernhay, Exeter.

At Rawcliff-hall, Yorkshire, aged 44, Ralph Creyke, esq.

At Kittery-court, Kingswear, aged 73, William Newman Roope, esq., of Sussex-pl., Regent's-pk.

At Beech-house, Tottenham, aged 19, Harley James, second son of the Rev. W. J. Hall, Vicar.

Of paralysis, Wm. Webb Beckett Charlton, esq., only surviving son of Wm. John Charlton, esq., of Cheltenham.

At Bemersyde-house, Berwickshire, Jane Elizabeth Kay, wife of Geo. Rutherford Darling, esq.

In Bugle-st., Southampton, aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. W. D'Aranda, R.N.

At Oakhill-house, aged 61, Hannah Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Davis.

At Guildford, aged 75, Hannah, widow of Capt. G. Nicholetts, of the Bengal Army.

Feb. 8. At Moss-pit-house, Stafford, aged 54, Charles Chester Mort, esq. He was for many years editor and joint proprietor of the "Staffordshire Advertiser," and a magistrate and alderman of the borough of Stafford.

At Broom-hills, Rochford, aged 84, Mary, widow of J. H. Mottram, esq., late of Norwich.

At Hastings, aged 55, B. H. Norgate, esq., surgeon, of Norwich, second son of T. S. Norgate, esq., of Hethersett, Honorary Consulting Surgeon of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and late the Senior Surgeon of that Institution.

Aged 84. At Rouen, Normandy, Colonel le Chevalier de Bourbel de Montpinçon, formerly Col. of the 10th Regt. of Cuirassiers, Knight of Malta, the Legion of Honour, and of St. Louis.

At Portland-lodge, Brighton, aged 64, Capt. Arthur Magan, R.N., second son of the late Arthur Magan, esq., of Rutland-sq., Dublin, and of Clonearl, Philipstown, Ireland.

At Wimborne, Eleanor, fifth and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart., of Dean's-court, and Corfe Mullen, Dorset, and sister of the late Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart., of Dean's-court.

At Lower-house, Payhembury, aged 84, John Venn, esq.

At High Heworth-house, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, aged 74, Wm. Grace, esq., formerly of Old Durham.

Henry Waite Peall, esq., of Shacklewell, Stoke Newington, and H.M.'s Customs, London, having survived his wife only seven months.

At Papworth-hall, Cambridgesh., of consumption, aged 22, George Rooper Cheere, only son of the Rev. George Cheere.

At Bloomfield-rd., Maida-hill, aged 74, Lucretia Margaretta, relict of William Francis, esq., of St. George's-ter., Hyde-pk.-sq.

At the house of her brother, the Rev. Dr. Raffles, Edge-hill, Liverpool, aged 71, Mary Jane, widow of James Baldwin Brown, esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law.

At Lausanne, of bronchitis, aged 18, George, second son of the late Sir John Halkett, bart.

Feb. 9. At the house of her father, Dr. Weeding, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 37, Elizabeth Mary, widow of the Rev. W. Addington Norton, M.A., late Rector of Alderton and Eyke, Suffolk.

At Topsham, aged 64, William, second son of the late John Yarde, esq., of Trowbridge-house, Crediton.

At Romsey, after ten days' illness from paralysis, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Beddome, Mayor of Romsey.

At Stoke, Sarah, wife of H. R. Bolton, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, Marianne, wife of Edward Booth, esq., and dau. of the late Col. Beaumont, of Bretton-hall, Yorkshire.

At Lansdowne-pl., Hove, Brighton, Anne Charlotte, widow of Charles Shirley, late of Midhurst, esq.

At Lower Rock-gardens, Brighton, Jas. Patey, esq., late of Hammersmith.

At his residence, Clarence-sq., Brighton, aged 66, George Child, esq.

At his residence in Argyle-sq., aged 83, John Christie, esq., of Hackney, and of Glan Usk, Brecknockshire, of which county he was twice High Sheriff.

At her residence in Geneva, Susan, relict of John De La Rue, esq., of Genoa.

Aged 72, John Watts, esq., of High-st., Lambeth, for upwards of 41 years connected with the firm of Doulton and Watts, Lambeth.

Feb. 10. At Toddington, Gloucestershire, aged 81, the Right Hon. Charles Hanbury-Tracy, Lord Sudely. His Lordship represented Tewkesbury in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to the dissolution in 1837, and in the following year was raised to the Peerage on the occasion of her Majesty's coronation. He is succeeded in his titles and estate by his eldest son, Thomas Charles, now second Lord Sudely.

At Hyeres, France, Major Sir James Dunlop, bart., of the Coldstream Guards.

At her residence, Crescent-villas, Plymouth, Ann, relict of Robert Fortescue, esq., of that town, surgeon.

Aged 68, Arthur Champion Barwell, esq., late of the B.C.S.

At Upper Belgrave-st., Richard, infant son of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brand.

At King-st., St. James's, suddenly, aged 80, John Rogers Whitter, esq.

Aged 49, Maria, wife of Robert Sale, esq., late of Hurstgreen, near Westerham, Kent.

At Bloomfield-st., Westbourne-ter., aged 34, Maria Henrietta, wife of Wm. Whyte, esq., and only child of the late Capt. Rotton, H.M.'s 17th Regt.

At Tonbridge Wells, Kent, Anne, wife of Francis Welford, esq.

Feb. 11. At Algiers, Mary Charlotte, wife of Thomas Francis Rolt, second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Rolt, K.C.B., and dau. of Capt. Foot, R.A., of Tor-grove, near Plymouth.

At Newton Don, aged 2 years and 8 months, Victor Alexander Charles, third son of Lord Chas. Lennox Fitzroy.

At Sutton-hall, Rochford, Essex, aged 50, Anne, wife of Edward Tabor, esq.

At Stratford-place, aged 76, Elizabeth Johanna, widow of Major-Gen. James Pattison Cockburn, of the Royal Artillery.

At his residence, Ashburnham-grove, Greenwich, aged 49, F. A. Cudlip, Commander R.N.

Aged 27, Edmund, third son of Stafford Stratton Baxter, esq., of Manchester Manor, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

At St. Ives, Hunts, aged 83, Joseph Upsher, esq.

At Clyst Honiton, Capt. Henry Le Messurier, late 61st Regt., Bengal N.I.

At Dunkerque, France, after a few hours' illness, Cordelia, wife of Walter A. J. Wakeman, esq., and only dau. of Capt. W. H. Kitchen, R.N.

At Lincoln, aged 86, Anne, relict of John Gardiner, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 75, Dionysia, relict of the Rev. Wm. Marsh, late chaplain of Morden College, Blackheath.

Feb. 12. At Codrington-pl., Brighton, aged 84, Thomas Woodforde, esq., late of Taunton, and formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Friars'-walk, Exeter, aged 80, Jane Lathbury, relict of J. W. Williams, esq.

At Farcham, Hampshire, Sarah, relict of Chas. Reeve, esq., late of the Manor-house, Carlton-in-Cleveland.

At Albany-villas, Cliftonville, Brighton, Margaret Eliza Pitt, relict of Thomas Best Pitt, esq., M.D., of Brighton.

At the Grammar-school, Great Berkhampsted, the residence of her son, the Rev. J. R. Crawford, Frances, relict of John Crawford, esq., Capt. H.E.I.C. Navy.

At Perranuthnœ, aged 62, Capt. Geo. Francis.

At Castle-hill, Englefield-green, aged 84, Adm. John Sykes.

At Upper Seymour-st., West, Connaught-sq., aged 60, Isabella Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Keates, of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Haverstock-cottage, Jersey, aged 73, Mr. Justice Wilson, late Chief Judge of the Mauritius.

At Temple Dinsley, Herts, aged 47, Thomas Harwood Darton, esq.

At Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., aged 44, Juliana Mary Berners, wife of Geo. H. Richardson Cox, esq.

At Redruth, aged 70, Dr. Michell.

Aged 69, relict of George Wilkins, esq., of Gordon-house, Kentish-town.

At High Wycombe, aged 68, Thomas Trencher, esq., J.P.

At Edmonton, aged 76, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of John Hughes Stanley.

Feb. 13. At Picardy-pl., Edinburgh, aged 80, Hugh Bone, esq., M.D., licentiate, Royal College of Physicians, London, and Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals.

At Ashfield, near Honiton, aged 56, J. H. Townsend, esq., Solicitor.

At Buckingham-road, Kingsland, aged 55, Sarah, relict of Cyprian Hilton, esq., of Lynn.

At Croft, aged 37, John Wrixon, esq., of Tynemouth, Surgeon, formerly of Gateshead.

Honora, widow of Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., and dau. of the late Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq., of Edgeworthstown, Ireland.

At Worthing, aged 68, George Augustus Meggs, esq., late of Alverstoke, Hants.

At Whittington-villas, Upper Holloway, aged 75, Mary, widow of the Rev. D'Arcy Hagatt.

At the residence of her brother, Ormond-house, Vauxhall, Annie Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William George Moss, of Clapham-rise.

Feb. 14. At Hainault-villas, Horn-lane, Chigwell, Essex, aged 81, Job Keen, esq.

At Fern-hill, near Whitby, aged 41, William Frankland, esq.

At Sinnington, aged 75, Rachel, relict of Thos. Bentley, esq., of Sinnington-hall.

At 19, Circus, Bath, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Olivier, of Potterne, Wilts, and dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.H.

At Mansion-house-road, Grange, J. Buchanan, esq., of Dura, Lanarkshire.

At Rusholme-pl., Manchester, aged 63, Sam. Allecock, esq.

At Torquay, aged 70, James Hack, esq.

At Streatham-hill, Samuel Stone, esq., of Austinfriars.

In Liverpool-st., London, aged 83, Osborne Yates, esq., of Llangattock-court, Brecon, and of Goodrich-house, Herefordsh.

At Dawlish, Ann Hodgson, wife of Shadworth Hollway Hodgson, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

At the house of her brother, Rear-Adm. Richards, Wimpole-st., Flower, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut. Thomas Salmon Richards, R.N.

At Smith's-pl., Edinburgh, Margaret Campbell, widow of the Rev. John Smart, D.D., Stirling.

Feb. 15. At Basset Down-house, Wilts, aged 72, Margaret, dau. of the late Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., Astronomer Royal, and wife of Anthony Mervyn Story-Maskelyne, esq.

At Lee-priory, Canterbury, aged 87, Sir John Wm. Egerton Brydges, bart., of Dentoncourt, Kent. He was the second, but eldest surviving son of the eminent genealogist and biographer, the late Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of the late Rev. William D. Byrche, and succeeded to the title on his venerable father's death in Sept. 1837. The deceased baronet, who was for many years in the 14th Light Dragoons, and saw active service in the Peninsula, was never married, and the title has consequently passed to his half-brother, Ferdinard Hanley Head Brydges, esq., now third baronet.

Aged 76, at her residence, Upper Berkeley-st., Hyde-park, Mrs. Frances Langham Read, dau. of the late Capt. Dayrell, R.N., of Towcester, sister of the late Richard Dayrell, esq., of Padbury-lodge, Bucks, and neice to the late Rev. John Langham Dayrell, Rector of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks.

At Middleton, Essex, at an advanced age, Wm. Hurrell, esq, by whose decease the family of the Hurrells in this vicinity become extinct.

At William-st., Albert-gate, John Vavasour, esq., son of the late Thomas Hippon Vavasour, esq., of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster.

At Ewell, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Reid, esq., and dau. of the late Capt. W. C. Lempriere.

At the house of her son, Adam Bealey, esq., M.D., Tavistock-sq., London, aged 74, Mary, widow of Adam Bealey, esq., of Radcliffe, Lancashire.

At Arundel-sq., Barnsbury, aged 29, Anna, wife of Samuel F. Gunning, esq.

At Crickhowel, aged 97, Mrs. Sarah J. Payne,

dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Payne, M.A., sometime Canon of Wells Cathedral.

Feb. 16. In Half Moon-st., Piccadilly, aged 61, Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, K.C.B.

At Langton, Sheffield Serrell, esq., one of the County Magistrates for the division of Wareham.

At Edinburgh, suddenly, James Anderson, esq., of Sheffield.

Suddenly, aged 75, Henry Barber, esq., of Fenchurch-st., city, and Lower Sydenham, Kent.

At his residence, Carpenders, near Watford, Herts, Eliza, wife of Jonah Smith Wells, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, at Rainbow-hill, near Worcester, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of William Chapman, esq., formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Binfield-road, Stockwell, aged 82, Mrs. Le Maire.

At Clifton, Bristol, Caroline, eldest surviving dau. of Thomas Townsend, esq., formerly of the Island of Grenada.

Feb. 17. At Hosmoor, Membury, Devon, of bronchitis, aged 76, John Newbery, esq.

Aged 52, Ferdinand Charles, eldest son of the late Thomas Wirgman, esq., of Timberham-lodge, Surrey.

At Portsmouth, of apoplexy, aged 57, Thomas Rolph, esq., M.D., surgeon.

At Maidenhead, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. H. F. Courtney.

At Houghton Rectory, Hants, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. B. Burnett, Rector of Houghton.

At her house in Lansdowne-pl., Brighton, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Francis Twise, of Bath.

At her residence, 29, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 69, Miss Phelp.

Feb. 18. At Brighton, Dalley Ann Matilda, wife of John Haffenden, esq.

At 30, Upper Gower-st., aged 13, Percy Alfred, third son of the Rev. Edward Osborn.

At the Grove, Blackheath, aged 38, Charlotte Mary, wife of R. R. Swann, esq.

At her residence, Belmont-lodge, Guernsey, aged 96, Harriet Brock, relict of Gen. Sir Thomas Saumarez.

At the house of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Alfred Whitehead, Ramsgate, William Selby, aged 23, eldest son of the late William Buckmaster, esq., of Kensington.

Feb. 19. At the Grove, Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 85, Charles Grimes, esq.

At West Wickham, aged 75, the Hon. Frances Ann, widow of Inigo Thomas, esq., of Ratton, in the county of Sussex, and eldest dau. of George, fourth Viscount Middleton.

Feb. 20. At 71, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, aged 29, Capt. Æneas Clark, R. Artillery, second son of J. P. Clark, esq., of Fingark, Inverness-shire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 23 .	590	176	226	266	70	1344	941	857	1798
„ 30 .	593	183	245	282	57	1363	880	870	1750
Feb. 6 .	588	149	232	275	66	1314	910	932	1842
„ 13 .	575	137	185	246	40	1195	943	893	1836

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average of Six Weeks.	47	7	36	10	22	8	32	8	39	3	40	4
Week ending Jan. 13.	45	8	36	3	22	8	30	9	39	3	41	1

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 22.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	
Mutton	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	
Veal	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	
Pork	3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	
Lamb		

Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 25.

Beasts	3,980
Sheep	16,550
Calves	107
Pigs	520

COAL-MARKET, JAN. 25.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 11*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow 52*s.* 0*d.* Petersburgh Y. C., 53*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Jan. 23 to Feb. 22, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
23	33	43	33	30. 46	foggy	8	33	40	31	29. 99	fair
24	28	40	33	30. 50	do.fr.cldy.snw.	9	33	38	33	29. 99	do. cloudy
25	38	46	36	30. 26	fair, foggy	10	32	37	33	30. 06	do. do.
26	27	33	32	30. 10	cloudy, fair	11	31	36	35	29. 90	foggy
27	32	43	35	30. 3	fair	12	36	44	40	30. 13	cloudy
28	33	46	39	30. 16	foggy, cloudy	13	40	46	40	30. 06	heavy rain
29	40	50	39	30. 9	fair	14	39	39	42	29. 88	const.hvy.rain
30	41	53	50	29. 84	heavy rain	15	38	42	37	29. 87	cldy. rain cldy.
31	38	42	38	29. 93	fair, cloudy	16	39	45	38	29. 92	do. fair, cloudy
F.1	33	41	31	29. 89	cloudy, fair	17	38	43	37	30. 09	foggy
2	29	32	34	29. 78	hvy.snow,rain	18	33	45	38	30. 18	fair
3	37	44	46	29. 77	cloudy, rain	19	32	36	33	29. 94	do.
4	50	48	42	29. 49	do.hvy.rn.fair	20	33	39	31	29. 83	do.
5	42	54	44	29. 94	fair, cloudy	21	32	39	33	29. 83	do.
6	42	46	36	30. 04	cloudy, fair	22	31	39	34	29. 79	do.
7	37	43	34	29. 94	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. and Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
26	226	95¼	95	95⅜	—	—	19 pm.	100¼
27	226	95⅜	95⅝	95¾	219	17 pm.	20 pm.	100¼
28	224	95½	95	95¾	221	17 pm.	23 pm.	100¼
29	225	95⅜	95¼	95⅝	221½	19 pm.	24 pm.	—
30	226½	95¼	95¼	95⅝	—	—	22 pm.	100⅛
F.1	226½	95¾	95½	95⅞	—	15 pm.	22 pm.	100⅛
2	225½	95½	95⅜	95⅞	—	—	26 pm.	100⅛
3	227	95⅝	95½	95⅝	—	—	23 pm.	100⅛
4	225½	95⅞	95¾	96	219	21 pm.	30 pm.	100¼
5	226	96¼	96⅛	96¼	221½	21 pm.	32 pm.	100⅜
6	225	96¼	96	96¼	221½	—	32 pm.	—
8	226	96¼	95⅞	96⅛	218	22 pm.	29 pm.	—
9	225	96⅛	95¾	96	218	—	30 pm.	100⅛
10	225½	96¼	96	96⅜	218	20 pm.	30 pm.	—
11	225½	96⅜	96¼	96½	—	—	31 pm.	—
12	225	96¼	96⅛	96½	—	21 pm.	32 pm.	—
13	—	96⅝	96¾	96⅝	—	20 pm.	33 pm.	—
15	224	96¾	96¾	96⅞	219½	25 pm.	38 pm.	—
16	226	97½	96¾	97¼	222	29 pm.	40 pm.	—
17	225	97⅜	97	97¾	222	—	38 pm.	100¼
18	227	97⅜	97¼	97¾	222	30 pm.	33 pm.	100⅝
19	227	97¼	97½	98⅜	222	31 pm.	30 pm.	100⅜
20	—	97¼	96⅞	97⅜	—	32 pm.	24 pm.	—
22	225	97	96⅜	97⅛	222	29 pm.	22 pm.	—

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1858.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—The Knights Templars—The Knights Templars in Ireland—Derivation of Gawthorpe—Worksop Castle, Notts.—Curious Customs in the West Riding of Yorkshire 346

The Arms, Armour, and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century 347

Abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester 356

Nichols' Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century 371

The Descendants of the Stuarts 378

France before the Revolution 386

Rawlinson's Translation of Herodotus 392

Birch's History of Ancient Pottery 400

Dugald Stewart 407

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 413; Oxford Architectural Society, 415; Archæological Institute, 418; British Archæological Association, 419; Numismatic Society, 421; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 422

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Sullivan's Cumberland and Westmorland, 423; Vaughan's Essays and Remains, 426; Alison's Continuation of the History of Europe—The Bayeux Tapestry, 427; Archdeacon Williams' Essays, 428; Chetham Society's Recent Publications—Bohn's Libraries—Lover's Lyrics of Ireland, 429; Oxford Lenten Sermons—List of Recent Publications 430

THE MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER 431

Promotions and Preferments 435

BIRTHS 436

MARRIAGES 437

OBITUARY—With Memoirs of the Earl of Ranfurley, 439; Vice-Admiral Crofton, 440; Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stanley Travers—Rev. John Miller, M.A., 441; Benjamin Travers, Esq., 444; Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., 445; Thomas Edward Dicey, Esq.—Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. 446

CLERGY DECEASED 448

DEATHS, arranged in Chronological Order 448

Registrar-General's Return of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 455; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 456

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Mr. Urban,—In the article, "Documents relating to the Knights Templars," in your last number, (March, 1858,) I observe two words in page 289, in reference to which there is a note to the effect that "the meaning of these terms is at present unknown." These words are *sakadrace* and *barhude*, and they occur in the Inventory of the furniture in the Dormitory of the brethren. In the next page, *sakadrace* is again mentioned, in company with the *lotorium*, or washing-basin, and the *clothsak*, which in all probability was the "clean-clothes bag," afterwards known as the *cloth-bag*, in the seventeenth century.

I would suggest, though of course with some diffidence, that *sakadrace* was the early English name for a "soiled-clothes bag;" and that its derivation is from *sak*, a bag, and *drace*, or some other such word, akin to the German *dreck*, "dirt."

The *barhude*, I have little doubt, was the *bearhood*, a stand or tree for supporting the hood when not worn. This would be the more necessary for the Dormitory, as in the Inventory of its furniture neither chairs nor forms are mentioned. The *magna mala* (p. 290) was no doubt the *male*, or travelling-bag. Hence our word *mail*, meaning post-bag.

The meaning of *crassot* is also queried in the Kitchen Inventory, (p. 521, Nov. 1857). This I take to be a *cresset*, or stand for pots, somewhat like the *tripos* or trivet, which forms the next item.

I am &c., Henry Thomas Riley.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Urban,—Perhaps the contributor of your excellent articles on the Knights Templars could refer me to the "examinations" of the Irish members of the Order. I remember to have seen them in print, but cannot recal the title of the work.

I am, &c., James Graves, Clerk.
Kilkenny.

DERIVATION OF GAWTHORPE.

Mr. Urban, — The mention of Dr. Whitaker's suggestion of "Gawthorpe" being a corruption of *Gowk-thorpe*, meaning the cuckoo-village, in your February number, p. 152, has reminded me of an old saying of an April fool—"Hunt the *gowk* another mile," meaning evidently, run after the *cuckoo* another mile, in allusion to the frequent shifting of the sound from one direction to another—the cuckoo being a bird often heard, but seldom seen.

E. G. B.

WORKSOP CASTLE, NOTTS.

Mr. Urban,—On the south-west side of the town, down a narrow lane, facing a row of cottages built with hewn stones, is a high mound, on the west side of which are the remains of a stone wall and ditch, the remains, probably, of Worksop Castle. Perhaps some learned correspondent can direct me to some description of it, as I have sought it in vain,—the county having had no historian. E. G. B.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

A correspondent of the "Durham County Advertiser" says:—"In the ancient town of Ripon many curious customs in days of yore were performed, and not one more singular, perhaps, nor one that maintained its standing longer, than the one I am about to relate. Every night, on the Cathedral clock striking nine, a cow's horn was blown thrice opposite the residence of the mayor, and once opposite the market-cross. This singular custom is traced back to the time of King Alfred. It was the work of the 'Wakerman' that a horn should be blown every night at nine o'clock, and if any house or shop was robbed after that hour till the sun rose next morning, the loss was made good to the losing parties. For this ancient way of insuring, every householder had to pay a groat a-year, and in cases where a back-door opened to another street, incurring double danger, it was to be two groats. This very remote and curious custom, no doubt, had its origin in the Anglo-Saxon times, when the whole inhabitants were demanded to protect life and property. This was not only a practice in Ripon alone, but in many other towns of that most extensive and anciently celebrated county, Yorkshire.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(*Continued from p.* 251.)

Italy was the favourite resort of those German adventurers whose sword and hauberk were their stock-in-trade. For a time they acted in the legitimate capacity of mercenary troops, being employed by this or that state as their services might be required. But soon, taking advantage of the unwarlike habits into which the Italians had lapsed, they commenced hostilities on their own account;—not, however, for the acquisition of territory, but simply for plunder. The first of these transmontane bands which acquired any notoriety, was led by a captain who is named by the Italian annalists, *Il Duce Guarnieri.* Their depredations began in 1343, when the republic of Pisa disbanded a large body of men-at-arms whom she had hired to fight against Florence. Laden with spoil, these men at length retired to their home beyond the Alps; but on the invasion of Naples by the King of Hungary in 1348, Guarnieri again appeared in Italy, surrounded himself with a new band of free-swords, and ravaged the states of the Church. In 1353 arose the "Great Company," at first under the command of *Fra Moriale*, later of *Conrad Lando.* This body is said to have amounted to 20,000, of whom 5,000 were men-at-arms. From some states they obtained large contributions, to forbear their territory: others which did not, or could not, satisfy their rapacity, were exposed to every exaction that avarice could prompt, and to every domestic insult that a depraved soldiery could inflict[g].

[g] See the History of Matthew Villani, and Sismondi, *Rep. Ital.*, t. v.

Italy itself was still further from any approach towards centralization of power than Germany. Numerous states, controlled by powerful barons, or directed by opulent communities, were incessantly at war one with another; while, from without, the imperial thunders were constantly threatening them, and within, the arms of Holy Church were continually engaged in "crusades" North or South of the Tiber. Any one living at the close of the twelfth century would have foretold the speedy centralization of Italy under the powerful banner of St. Peter; but in the fourteenth century this great power, which had uncrowned kings, excommunicated emperors, and absorbed the treasures of a hundred nations, suddenly overpassed the loftiest point of its career, and commenced a downward course. Schisms sprang up in many lands, reformers found shelter in palaces, and converts in cloisters; and as a crowning disaster, the Chair of St. Peter itself fell asunder, and the rival popes became the mere puppets of kings, who adhered to this or that claimant as policy or pique might determine. The influence of these circumstances on Italy was most disastrous. As we have seen, she had already adopted the expedient of fighting her battles with foreign swords. Among the laws of Azzo Visconti, who died in 1339, was one which declared that the Milanese "should not go to war, but remain at home for their own business:" for, adds Fiamma, who records this enactment, they had hitherto been kept at much danger and expense every year, and especially in the season of harvest and vintage, when princes are wont to go to war, in besieging cities and incurring numberless losses, chiefly on account of the long time that they were thus detained[h]. The same practice obtained at Florence. In the war against Giovanni Visconti in 1351, as we learn from Matthew Villani, "the useless and mischievous personal service of the inhabitants of the district was commuted into a money-payment[i]. In the second half of the fourteenth century, the Italians began to resume their military position. Instructed by the example of the most eminent of the *condottieri*, they not only organised powerful bodies of troops, but employed them with a skill which was not unworthy of the de-

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[h] Muratori, *Antiq. Ital.*, Diss. 26.

[i] *Istoria*, p. 135; *apud* Muratori, vol. xiv.

scendants of Ancient Rome. Alberico di Barbiano, lord of some small territories near Bologna, about the year 1379, formed a Company entirely of Italians. It was called the Company of Saint George, and followed the fortunes of its captain wherever he might lead. Other native Conductors speedily arose, teaching their countrymen to fight and to conquer: among the most distinguished were Jacopo del Verme, Facino Cane, and Ottoboni Terzo. Constantly engaged against each other by the various princes who took them into pay, they rapidly improved in every branch of the soldier's art; and at length, when, in the first year of the fifteenth century, the Germans, who had so long been their terror, poured over the Alps to invade the Duchy of Milan, the native troops, under the conduct of Jacopo del Verme, put them to the rout, and thus opened a new era in the annals of Italian glory.

The Spaniards in this century, in their civil broils fighting side by side with French and with English, differed but little from those nations in their mode of warfare. Profiting by the example of their allies in substituting a compact body of dismounted men-at-arms for a more open formation of horsemen, they shewed their readiness to accept any change in tactics that might be proved advantageous. In 1367, at the battle of Najara, the Spanish men-at-arms on horseback were worsted by the English troops who fought on foot. At Monteil, in 1369, the soldiers of Henri de Transtamare and his French allies quitted their horses and contended as infantry[k]. But they adhered with some pertinacity to the use of several ancient weapons whose employment had pretty well passed away among the other nations of the West. The javelin was in especial favour with them, and the sling not unfrequently appears as one of their weapons in this century. "Par ma foi, dit le Duc à Laurentien[l], de toutes les armes que les Castelloings et ceux de votre pays font et savent faire, celle de jeter la darde me plaît le mieux, et le vois le plus volontiers. Et qui en est atteint à coup, je vous dis que il faut que trop fort il soit armé, si il n'est percé tout outre. —Par ma foi, monseigneur, répondit l'écuyer, vous dites voir: messire Jean Laurent de Congne en fut féru de une, par

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[k] *Chron. de Duguesclin*, ch. 119.

[l] Froissart, vol. ii. p. 473.

telle manière que le fer lui perça ses plates et sa cotte de mailles et un floternel[m] empli de soie retorse, et lui passa tout parmi le corps tant que il la convint soier et bouter outre." At the attack on Vilha-Lobos by the Duke of Lancaster's troops in 1386, "les uns lançoient et jetoient *dardes enpennés* et enferrées de longs fers, si fort et si roide que qui en étoit féru au plein, il convenoit que il fût trop fort armé si il n'étoit mort ou blessé mallement[n]." Slings appear at the battle of Najara:—"Là se commença l'estour grand et fort, et de tous côtés; car ces Espaignols et Castellains avoient *fondes*, dont ils jetoient pierres et effondroient heaumes et bassinets; de quoi ils mes-haignèrent maint homme[o]." Again, under 1386:—"Là furent nombrés les gens d'armes que le roi de Castille pouvoit avoir. On disoit bien que de son royaume on mettroit bien ensemble trente mille chevaux et les hommes sus, armés *à l'usage de Castille*, lançans et jetans dards et archegayes, et de pied bien trente mille ou plus, jetans de pierres à frondes[p]."

Froissart does not give the Spaniards a very high character for endurance in battle. Brisk in the onset, they want the doggedness of courage that often turns a lost field into a victory.—"Je vous dirai une partie de la condition des Espaignols. Voir est que à cheval, de première venue, ils sont de grand bobant et de grand courage et hautain, et de dur encontre à leur avantage, et se combattent assez bien à cheval. Mais si très tôt comme ils ont jeté deux ou trois dardes et donné un coup d'épée, et ils voient que leurs ennemis ne se déconfisent point, ils se doutent, et retournent les freins de leurs chevaux, et se sauvent, qui sauver se peut[q]."

If the *men* in Spain were found to be somewhat too *bobant*, the ladies at least were of the most distinguished bravery:—"Car sachez que en Galice les femmes y sont de grand' défense et de grand courage, aussi grand ou en partie comme sont les hommes." This is said on occasion of the assault of Ferrol in 1387, where the fair citizens helped to defend the place by carrying stones and other missiles to the walls, to be hurled on the besiegers[r].

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[m] The quilted *gambeson*.
[n] Froissart, vol. ii. p. 506.
[o] Ibid., vol. i. p. 535.
[p] Ibid., vol. ii. p. 572.
[q] Ibid., p. 432.
[r] Ibid., p. 597.

Prisoners seem to have fared but badly who fell into the hands of the Spaniards:—"Or avint que les Espaignols qui pris avoient le comte de Pennebroch et les autres, arrivèrent au port de Saint-André, et entrèrent en la ville, et là amenèrent en un châtel tous leurs prisonniers loiés en chaines de fer, *selon leur usage.* Autre courtoisie ne savent les Espaignols faire [s]."

Burgundy, as of old, furnished fighting-men to the highest bidder; and it does not seem to have been considered any inconvenience that fellow-citizens, or even brethren, might thus be engaged in slaughtering each other under the respective banners of Saint George and Saint Denis. In 1360 Duke Philip purchased for himself a truce for three years, his subjects during this period to be permitted to serve either the king of France or the king of England [t].

The warlike spirit of the Bretons is well known, from the conspicuous part they play in the history of this century: Christine de Pisan has recorded the source of it; a page curious for the picture it gives us of the state of knowledge in these days:—"Then the gentry of Britanny, rejoiced at Bertrand Duguesclin being made constable, began to arrive from all sides, flocking round him as chickens flock round the hen, offering him aid and service, and congratulating themselves that in him they had found one who would not suffer them to pine in idleness. They had obtained a chief after their own heart; for by their nature, as we learn from the records of the planetary influences, these people are more combatant and prone to war than others; for this reason, that the planet Mars, which rules wars and battles, has domination over them. And also, it is possible, they may inherit some of this bravery from that eminent nation which was brought hither by Brutus from Troy the Great [u]."

Of the Saracen warriors, Froissart gives us some account in his notice of the crusading expedition in 1390 against "the kingdom of Africa." His information, he tells us, is derived from the knights and esquires who served in the Christian army:—"Et je, Jean Froissart, auteur de ces

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[s] Froissart, vol. i. p. 641.

[t] See the instrument in Rymer, *ad ann.* 1360.

[u] *Les faitz du sage roy Charles* chap. 19.

Chroniques, pourtant que oncques en Auffrique ne fus ni avois été au jour que je m'en lassai informer par les dits chevaliers et écuyers qui au dit voyage furent, à la fin que plus justement en pusse écrire, leur demandai la façon, la manière et la grandeur." "You must know," he proceeds, "that the Saracens are not so well nor so strongly armed as the Christians; for they have not the art, nor the method, nor the workmen to forge armour as the Christians do. Neither is the material, that is, iron and steel, common with them. Their armour is usually of leather[x], and at their necks they carry very light shields, covered with *cuir-bouilli* of Cappadocia, which, if the leather has not been overheated, no weapon can penetrate. And when they came face to face with the Christians, and the Genoese crossbowmen appeared, the Saracens all at once let fly their missiles. And as soon as they had cast their darts, and the Genoese shewed their crossbows, they lay down, holding their shields before them to keep off the bolts. The arrows having glanced off the shields, instantly they jumped up and renewed the attack with their darts." Here is one of their chiefs:—"Among the Saracens there was a young knight of their party, whose name was Agadinquor d'Oliferne. He always rode a light and nimble horse, freely answering the hand of his master, and when at a gallop, the animal seemed to fly. Agadinquor, in riding him, shewed himself to be an accomplished man-at-arms. And it was always his custom to carry three javelins, feathered, and headed with iron; and well he knew how to wield them, to throw them, and to recover them. And he was fully armed after the fashion of his country, and had a kind of white napkin tied round his head. The rest of his dress was black, his complexion was a mixture of black and brown, and he sat his horse in the most admirable manner[y]."

In this century, as in preceding ones, the glittering bassinet was sometimes found to cover a tonsured crown. Clerics took the field, not alone from necessity, as on the occasion of a threatened invasion like that of the 43rd Edw. III.[z]; or in obedience to a papal mandate like that

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[x] *Cuiries.*

[y] Chron., vol. iii. p. 86. Of the *Hungarian* warrior and his armour, see Sismondi's *Républiques Italiennes*, vol. vi. p. 281, ed. 1809.

[z] See p. 7.

which sent the Bishop of Norwich into Flanders in 1382, to slaughter the Clementists; but they stood forth at battlement and barrier for the pure love of the exploit. In 1339, John of Hainaut, attacking the town of Hainecourt, was met by the abbot, who offered the most strenuous resistance:—"The abbot," says Froissart, "was very bold and valiant in arms. He never spared himself, but was seen in the front rank, both giving and receiving sturdy blows with great gallantry. There, the knights and barons appeared at the barriers, performing marvellous exploits; and it so happened that, as Messire Henri de Flandre, who was in front, his spear in his hand, dealing great and perilous thrusts, my lord Abbot, who was strong and daring, seized the spear of Messire Henri; and, drawing it towards him, managed through the clefts of the palisade to get hold of the arm of the said Messire Henri, for this last would not let go his spear, from the dishonour of losing it. The abbot drew the arm of the knight within the barriers as far as to the shoulder, and would infallibly have drawn him in altogether, if the opening had been wide enough. And I assure you that the said Messire Henri was not at his ease while the abbot thus held him; for the abbot was strong and fierce, and pulled at him without sparing him. On the other hand, the knights pulled against him, to rescue Messire Henri; and this wrestling and pulling continued a very long time, so that Messire Henri was much hurt. At length he was rescued; but his spear remained in the hands of the abbot, who kept it many years; and it is still, I believe, in the hall of Hainecourt. At all events, it was there when I wrote this book, and was shewn to me one day as I was passing that way, when I learned the particulars of the contest; and the Monks still preserved it as a trophy[a]."

In 1359 the Emperor Charles IV., writing to the Archbishop of Mayence, complains of the knightly propensities of the German churchmen:—"De Christi patrimonio ludos, hastiludia et torneamenta exercent, habitum militarem cum prætextis aureis et argenteis gestant, et calceos militares, comam et barbam nutriunt, et nihil quod ad vitam et ordinem ecclesiasticum spectat, ostendunt. Militaribus se duntaxat et secularibus artibus vitâ et moribus, in suæ

[a] Chron., vol. i. p. 78.

salutis dispendium, et generale populi scandalum, immiscent[b]."

In the enterprise of Yvain de Galles[c] in 1732, when the Captal de Buch was made prisoner by the French, "fut pris le Séneschal de Poitou, messire Thomas de Persy; et le prit un prêtre dudit Yvain, messire David Honnel[d]." This priest, the companion of Evans, was probably a Welshman, and his name David Howel.

In the attack by Duguesclin on the town of St. Sévère in 1372, the Abbot of Male-Paye was a distinguished fighter:—"Then the French brought scaling-ladders and climbed the walls in order to take the town. The Abbot of Male-Paye was the first to ascend, but the English threw him from the top of the wall to the bottom of the ditch." Nothing daunted, the holy warrior continues to ply his axe:—"The French worked at their mines without ceasing. And the Abbot so bestirred himself that he was the first to enter the town; but the English got hold of him, and dealt him such blows with their axes that he lay stunned, and the English dragged him away to disarm him. But at this moment the French entered the town by the way which the Abbot had taken, and when they saw him being dragged along by the English, fell upon them and rescued the Abbot; but short was their stay in the town, for the French were speedily driven back through a cleft in the wall, which made them very angry. Greatly was the Abbot of Male-Paye honoured by the Princes and by Messire Bertrand for his prowess, and they caused him to take some repose: then they returned to the assault[e]."

A letter remissory, dated Paris, 1374, shews us a monk doffing his peaceable *froccus* to assume the military *jacque*:—"Prædictus monachus, monachali habitu abjecto, se armavit et indutus quodam indumento, vulgariter *jacque* nuncupato."

Of the Bishop of Norwich mentioned above, Froissart tells us that he was "jeune et voulenturieux, et se désiroit à armer; car encore s'étoit-il petit armé, fors en Lombardie avecques son frère; et se voyant à Calais, et capitaine de tant de gens d'armes, si dit une fois à ses compagnons: Faisons aucun exploit d'armes, &c.[f]"

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[b] Gudenus, *Codex Dipl. Anecdotorum*, iii. 438.

[c] Evans of Wales.

[d] Froissart, vol. i. p. 649.

[e] *Chronique de Duguesclin*, ch. 145. Vol. ii. p. 268.

At the death of Douglas in 1388, amongst his immediate attendants there was "a chaplain of his, who was not like a priest, but a valiant man-at-arms; for all the night long he had followed his master through the thickest of the fight, armed with an axe; and still, like a brave man, he fought near the body of the prostrate earl, beating back the English with his axe, which he plied lustily against them. This afterwards turned out well for him; for, the same year, he was made Archdeacon and Canon of Aberdeen. I will give you the name of this priest: he was called William of North-Berwick (*Guillaume de Norbervich*). Of a truth, he was of goodly form and stature and strength, and of a boldness to achieve such deeds; but withal, he was sadly battered in this affair[g]."

Chaucer, too, has added his testimony to the military propensities of the clergy. The Ploughman in the "Canterbury Tales" reproves them for going about armed like men of war:—

> "Bucklers broad and swerdes long,
> Baudrike with baselard kene;
> Such tools about their neck they hong."

Piers Plowman does not overlook their love of finery and of military equipment, but recommends the substitution of the rosary and service-book for the swords and brooches in which they delight:—

> "But if many a preeste bare,
> For their baselards and their brooches,
> A pair of bedes in their hand,
> And a boke under their arm!"

Many other examples might be cited: the chronicles and poems of the time abound with them.

(*To be continued.*)

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[g] Froissart, vol. ii. p. 729.

ABBEY OF ST. WERBURGH, CHESTER.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

That there was a church and monastery here from a very remote period there is no reason to doubt. The original church was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, probably in the time of the Romanized Britons; this dedication was afterwards changed to St. Werburgh and St. Oswald, probably in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, after the arrival of Augustine. However, at whatever time this may have taken place, the site of the church appears to have been changed, as Bradshaw relates in his life of St. Werburgh, to the spot where St. Peter's Church now stands:—

"And the old church of Peter and Paul,
By a special council of the spirituality,
With the help of the Duke most principall
Was translate to the midst of the said cittie,
Where a parish church was edifie'd truly
In honour of the aforesaid apostles twain."

In 1095 Earl Hugh granted a licence for a Fair[a] to be held on the day of the *translation* of St. Werburgh, which shews that her relics had been removed from one site to another before that date.

We have, therefore, nothing to do with the Saxon church. The abbey of St. Werburgh, afterwards the cathedral, was founded or refounded in 1093, for Benedictine monks, by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, and governor of the province under the Conqueror; he was assisted by St. Anselm, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury[b], and he ended his days in the monastery in 1102, having become a monk three days before his death.

Earl Hugh, the founder, was buried in the cemetery of the abbey, but a few years afterward his body was removed, or "translated," to the chapter-house by his nephew Ralph, the third earl, who died in 1128. Upon the occasion of this translation he granted to the monks the land north of the abbey as far as the north gate of the city, which seems to indicate that an enlargement of the buildings was then proposed.

The following epitaph on his tomb is given by Brown Willis, and although it is evidently of much later date, it is curious, and shews the prevalence of the tradition at the time it was written:—

Epitaph of Hugh Lupus, first Earl of Chester, who died 1102.

"Although my corps it lies in grave
And that my flesh consumed be,
My picture here now that you have
An Earl sometyme of this cittye,
Hugh Lupe by name,
Sonn to the Duke of Brittayne,
Of Chivalrye then being flower,
And sisters sonne to William Conquerour.
To the honour of God I did edifie
The foundation of this Monastery.
The ninth year of this my foundation
God changed my life to his heavenly Mansion;
In the year of our Lord this being so
A thousand one hundred and two,
I changed this life berily
The xbii. daie of July."

Brown Willis, vol. i. p. 320.

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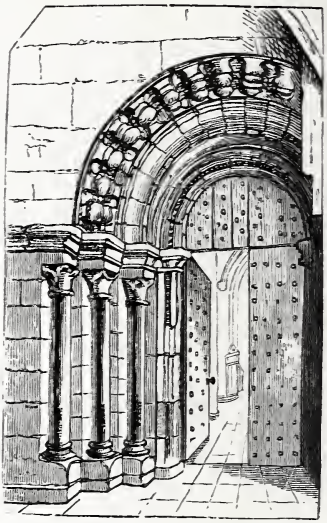
[a] See extracts from MSS. at the end of this paper.

[b] "Anno MXCV. Anselmus, rogatu Hugonis comitis, fundavit monasterium Cestriæ in honorem Sanctæ Werburgæ. Monachos de canonicis ibidem inventis tonsoravit, Ricardum capellanum suum abbatem fecit, et in redeundo Archiepiscopus Cantuar. consecratus est."—*Joan. Tinemuthen, Hist. aurea*, in Bibl. Bodl. MS. m. 12. See also *Lelandi Collect.*, tom. ii. p. 60.

The Church.

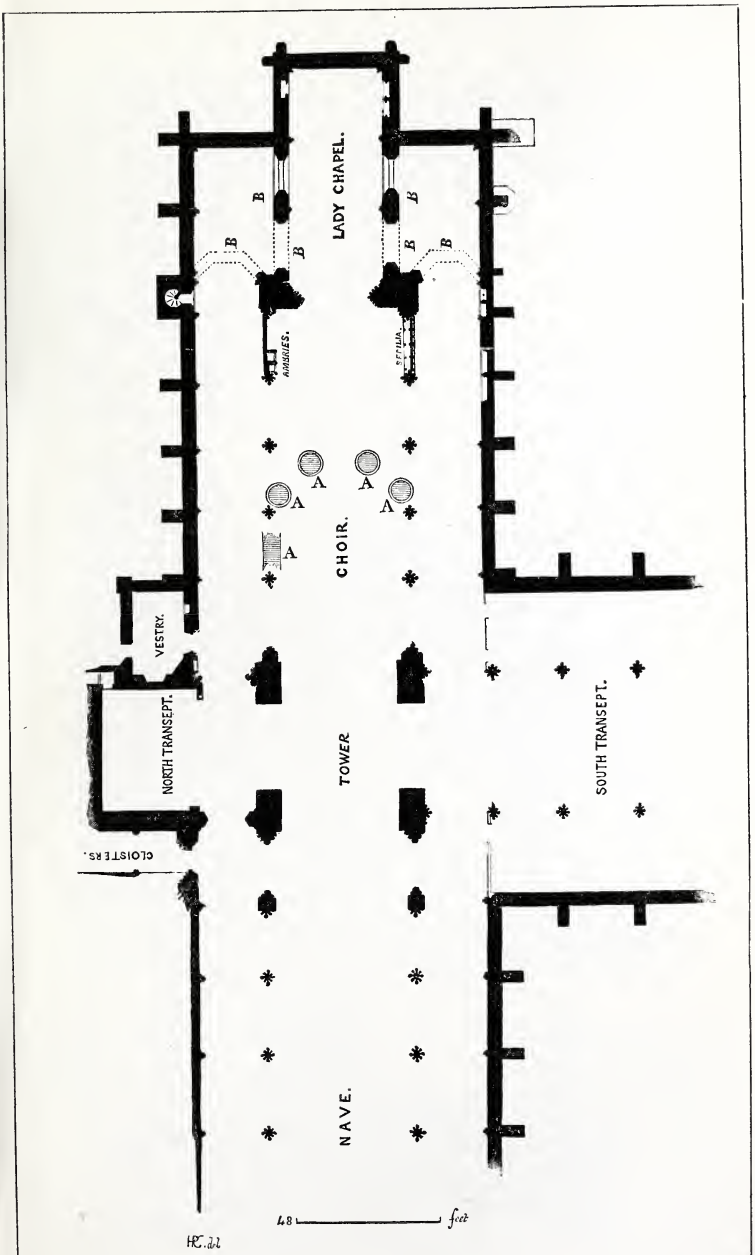
The remains of Norman work on the north side are considerable: beginning at the west end, the lower part of the north-west tower is perfect, and now forms part of the bishop's palace. The lower part of the north wall of the nave is of the same period, and has on the outside six recesses for tombs, with round arches and Norman mouldings, which were used for the tombs of the early abbots. At the east end of this wall, joining to the transept, is a good Norman doorway into the cloister. In the north transept the whole of the walls are Norman, and the usual characteristics of early Norman work are here very evident: a part of the arcade of the triforium gallery remains on the east side, and some round-headed recesses on the west side.



NORMAN DOORWAY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE NAVE.

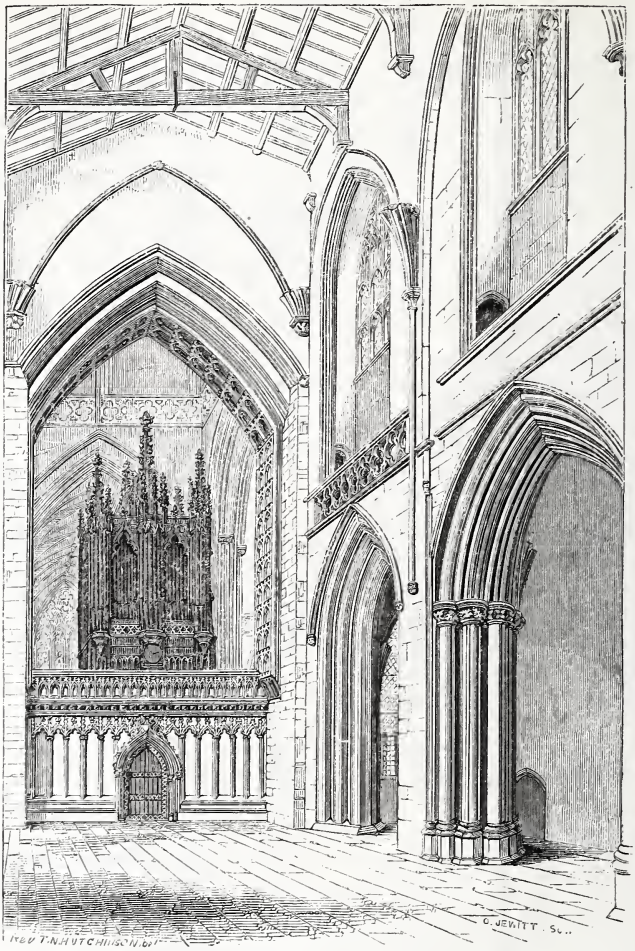
The original chancel terminated in three apses, as usual at the period, a larger one in the centre, and a smaller one at the end of each aisle. The foundations of the Norman pillars, which carried the arches between the choir and the aisle of the central apse, were discovered in 1846 under the pavement, as described with great care and accuracy by Mr. R. C. Hussey, in the fifth volume of the Journal of the Archæological Institute, where the plan of the cathedral, shewing the foundations, which is here reproduced, was first engraved. There was probably also an apsidal chapel on the east side of each transept, making five apses altogether, as may be seen in many churches in Aquitaine of about this time; and the fashion was continued later in the churches on the Rhine.

In the east wall of the north transept there is an early Norman arch, now walled up, but distinctly to be seen on the outside. This opened originally into a chapel on the east side of the transept, as usual at that period; afterwards turned into a small vestry, with a vault of the end of the twelfth century, of Transition Norman work, with characteristic ribs and vaulting-shafts with their capitals. A doorway has been made into this vestry from the north aisle of the choir in the fourteenth century, and one of the corbel-heads which terminate the label of the doorway is introduced in a singular manner in the middle of the vaulting-shaft of the twelfth.



PLAN OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

In this vestry there is a chest with very beautiful ironwork of the thirteenth century.

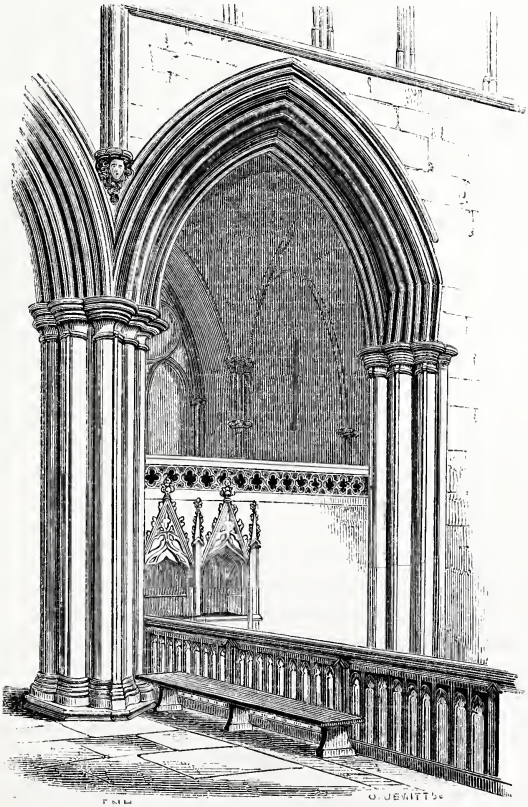


SOUTH-EAST BAY OF NAVE.

The four massive piers which carry the central tower are also early work, though partially cased with panelling in the fifteenth century, when the tower was rebuilt; the eastern arch of the nave on each side also belongs to the tower. To what precise period these piers belong is not quite clear; we have a distinct record that *a* central tower was built in the early part of the thirteenth century, but whether it was really built from the foundations, or the Norman piers were made use of then in the same manner as they were at the later period, is not easily proved. The two eastern arches of the nave, before mentioned, seem also to be built upon the early piers, but these have been cased in the fourteenth

century, as shewn by the mouldings of that period; and in the north aisle there is the corbel and springing of a vault of the fourteenth century, side by side with the later one of the fifteenth. It is probable that the choir of the monks originally extended to this point, and included the first bay of the nave, an arrangement which was common at that period. The tower-piers are not square, but longer from east to west, as if to accommodate the choir. The arches across the aisles opening to the transepts have also the same sunk chamfer-moulding as at St. Asaph Cathedral, and other buildings of the fourteenth century in this part of the country.

The north wall of the choir-aisle has been rebuilt in the time of Edward I., but the two massive piers at the east end of the choir are earlier work, which were probably preserved to carry the early roof, the work on each side of them having been rebuilt at different periods. The arch at the north-east corner is stilted in a very remarkable manner, and appears to have been compressed by the older pier, as if the space left for this



NORTH-EAST BAY OF CHOIR.

arch had not been accurately measured, or the builder was not allowed to remove the old pier.

At the end of the twelfth century, in the time of Geoffrey, the seventh abbot, between 1194 and 1208, the state of the abbey appears to have been deplorable, as described in the Red Book of the Abbey, quoted by Mr. Ormerod, and reprinted in our Appendix. "The inroads of the Welsh had deprived the monks of much valuable property, and the greater part of the church was in ruins; the rebuilding had proceeded no further than the choir, from want of money." This, however, shews us that, according to the general custom of that age, the rebuilding had been begun systematically, commencing of course at the east end, and was carried on gradually as funds could be obtained, the old buildings being removed piecemeal as the new work progressed, and often leading to some modifications of the plan, in order to continue the use of the old church until the new one was ready to take its place.

Pastoral letters appealing for funds are extant from Peter de la Roche, bishop of Winchester, dated in 1205, and from William, bishop of Coventry, shortly after, which describe the state of the church as deplorable, the choir open to the weather and without doors. These spirited appeals of the bishops appear to have been very successful, for it is evident that a large accession of funds was received about this time, as we read that, A.D. 1211, "In the twelfth year of King John's reign and the 28th of Randle's earldom, the choir of the cathedral of Chester, as also the stately tower-steeple (upon which a lofty steeple was intended to have been built) was completely finished[c]."

The Earl Randle here mentioned was the same as Ranulphus or Ralph, the son of Ralph de Meschines, who granted or confirmed the permission for the monks to extend their buildings in the direction of the north gate; he was a considerable benefactor to the abbey, as we find four different charters of his in the "Monasticon," each containing the grant of certain manors, the produce of which was doubtless a considerable addition to the ways and means of the monks; such manors were not sold, but their rents, whether paid in money, or, as was more frequently the case, in kind, were accumulated towards the building fund. To this period belong the Chapter-house, which was the burying-place of the earls, and the beautiful Refectory, as well as part of the choir. These are fine examples of the Early English style and of the Lancet period, before the introduction of tracery in the heads of the windows. In the year 1231 Prince Llewellyn invaded Chester, burnt some part of the city, and destroyed some churches, but does not appear to have injured the abbey[d].

About the year 1240 the number of monks was successively increased until it reached from twenty-eight to forty, which shews a considerable in-

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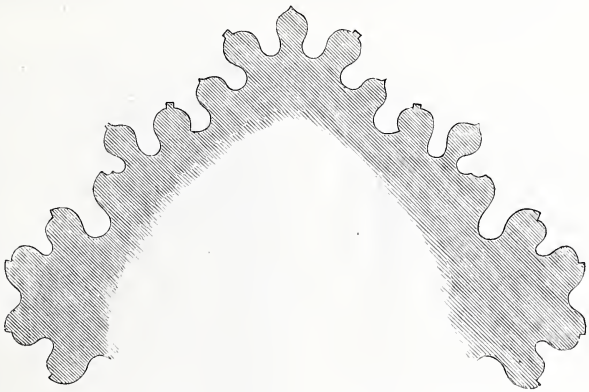
[c] Dr. Foote Gower's Collections, Add. MSS. B. M., 11,334, p. 31. Ex carta in officiis Ducat. Lancastriæ. See also *Notitia Cestrensis*, vol. i. p. 77.

[d] *Annales Margam.*

crease of revenue; and a curious document of this period, quoted by Mr. Ormerod[e], respecting the appointment of an hereditary master-cook of the abbey, is another indication of increasing wealth and prosperity.

We have thus seen that considerable funds were collected, and the rebuilding of the church was commenced in the first ten years of the thirteenth century, the choir being distinctly mentioned in a cotemporary document as completely finished in 1211[f]. It is evident that the rebuilding was commenced at the east end of the choir, and that the north side was built before the south; the mouldings of the arches and capitals on the north side are particularly bold and good Early English, and the eastern arch is the same;



SECTION OF PIER AT NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CHOIR.

the arches on the south side of the choir are very inferior, and can hardly be the work of the same hands; they were probably left unfinished for want of funds, and finished afterwards in such a manner as to preserve the general effect with much less labour. The triforium arcade belongs to the arches under it, and varies in the same manner; the two bays at the east end on the north side are considerably earlier than the rest, with bold and deep mouldings, and remarkable stilted arches. The vaulting-shafts are fine Early English on both sides; there are round-headed recesses in the wall at the back of the triforium, which look at first sight like those in the Norman wall on the west side of the north transept, but these are part of the Early English work. This early work, however, extends only to the eastern half of the choir; the western portion, that is, the two bays nearest to the central tower, are later work, probably of the time of Edward I. Their mouldings and capitals are quite different from those of the eastern arches, and approach to the Decorated style; they have been called Decorated; in

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[e] "History of Cheshire."

[f] Such general assertions as this, in early writings, require to be received with considerable caution: the monkish historians were given to flattering their patrons and cotemporaries.

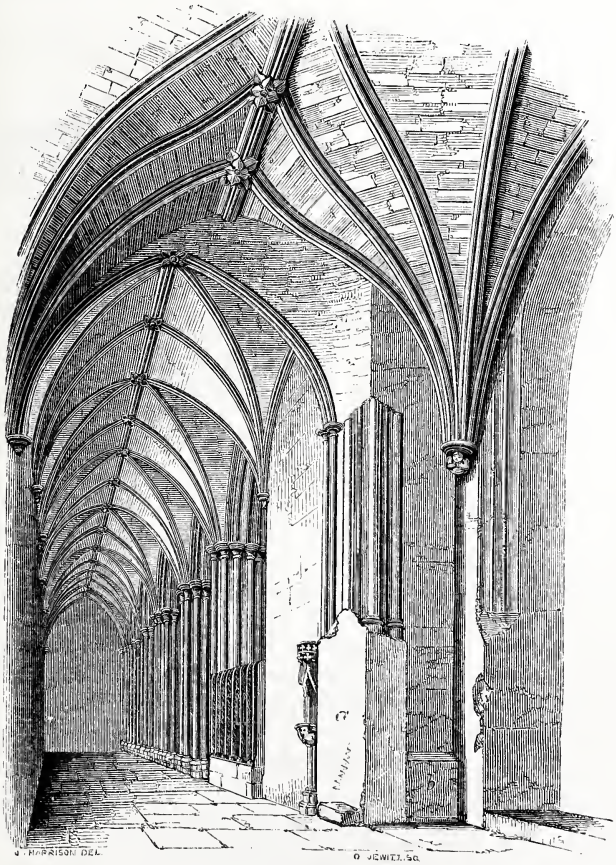
fact, at that period it is more easy to see the date than the style of a building. The reign of Edward I. was the second great period of transition of styles between the Early English and the Decorated, and, as in the earlier period of transition, it is often not easy to say to which style a particular building, or part of a building, belongs.

TRIFORIUM, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CHOIR.

The vaulting of the choir was unfortunately left, like all the other vaults throughout the church, in an unfinished state, the springers of the vault only being completed. The present vault is modern, and of plaster, in close imitation of what the stone vault would have been if completed; so close, indeed, that no eye could detect the difference if not informed of it. The walls are so much decayed that it would not have been safe to put a stone vault upon them; and notwithstanding the popular cant of the day railing against all shams, and especially against all plaster-work, I am bold enough to confess that I think the architect who put on this plaster vault, and the Chapter who ordered it, did perfectly right; and I should be glad to see the same thing done in the nave; although perhaps a wooden vault, like that of Warmington church, Northamptonshire, the nave of York Minster, the choir of Winchester, or the cloisters of Lincoln, would be preferable to plaster[g]. The clerestory windows of the choir are entirely

[g] Modern plaster-work, like most other modern work, is apt to be done in a cheap and inferior manner, and consequently cracks and splits in a few years, as I am sorry to observe is the case with some of this plaster vaulting. But the principle is sound, of using an ornamental plaster ceiling where it is wanted, and a stone vault cannot be used with safety. In the church of Edington, Wilts, the nave and transepts have a very beautiful plaster ceiling of Gothic panelling, or pargetting, probably erected by William of Wykeham, when clerk of the works to Bishop Edington. The wooden groining of the cloisters of Lincoln is fine Early English; the moulded wooden ribs rest upon stone springers, very similar to those at Chester.

spoiled by the Perpendicular tracery inserted in them. The inner arches and jambs are of the thirteenth century, but the exterior of nearly the whole cathedral has been cased with stone in the time of Henry VII. and VIII., and tracery of that period inserted in many of the windows. Some are of the time of Charles II. The aisles of the choir belong to the same period as the choir itself, though few of the original windows of that period remain. The eastern bay of the vaulting of each aisle is original and good Early English, and the piscina marks the site of an altar under each of these east windows. But beyond these, on either side of the lady-chapel, and now forming the east end of each aisle, is a chapel of the time of Henry VIII., the vaulting of which is clumsily joined on to

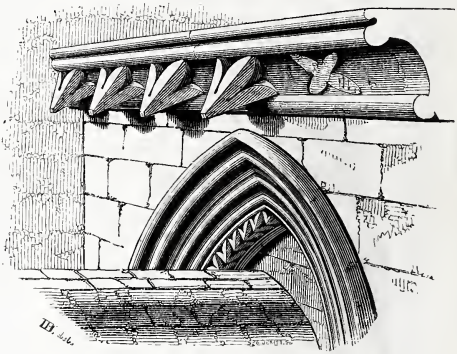


SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

the original vaulting of the aisles, with a very evident break in the work (at *b*). The vaulting of the aisles, with the exception of the eastern

bay, is part of the work of the fifteenth century, ingeniously dovetailed in with the shafts and springers of the thirteenth. The windows of the north aisle are Early English, but rather late in the style, and several are modern imitations. Those of the south aisle have Early English inner arches and jambs, but with later tracery inserted. In the south wall are two fine recesses for tombs, and in one of them is a stone coffin, with a good floriated cross of the thirteenth century. Each aisle of the choir terminated originally in an apse, of Early English work, a half-hexagon in plan, as shewn by the original jamb (at *a*), with the mouldings and shafts, and the groove for the glass in an oblique position. It seems probable that this Early English work was built upon the wall of the late Norman apse, the work having been interrupted.

The Lady Chapel is fine Early English, but not quite such early work as the choir, though evidently part of the same design; it extends considerably further eastward than the earlier apsidal chapel. It has a good vault, with ribs and bosses of the time of Edward I.[h]; the sedilia and piscina also remain; the inner part of the windows is also original, but the effect is much injured by the exterior casing of the fifteenth century with the Perpendicular tracery. There is a fine external cornice, with very bold tooth-ornament, over the late vault of the side chapels.



CORNICE OF LADY-CHAPEL, OVER THE VAULT OF THE SIDE-CHAPEL.

In the time of the twelfth abbot, Thomas Capenhurst, the monastery was engaged in a continual struggle with the nobles of the neighbourhood, sometimes in the form of lawsuits, at others by armed forces; and in 1263 the abbey was taken possession of by William la Zuche, justitiary, who occupied the abbey with an armed force, and "proceeded to extremities of insult," according to the monkish historian.

Simon of Whitchurch, the thirteenth abbot, was the most active head this monastery ever had, and in his time the lawsuits were brought to a successful termination in favour of the abbey. This took place finally in the King's Court at Westminster, in 1281. By means of the funds thus obtained, the rebuilding was carried on vigorously, and in the 12th year of Edward I., 1284, we have precepts directed to Reginald de Gray to

[h] These fine bosses were carefully cleaned in 1857, the whitewash and plaster removed, and the beautiful sculptures brought into view. These consist of small groups of figures representing Scripture subjects: one is the Crucifixion.

allow venison from the neighbouring forests of Delamere and Wirral, for the support of the monks thus occupied "in the great work of rebuilding the church."

Thomas de Burcheles, the fourteenth abbot, from 1291 to 1323, was buried in the choir (on the south side, above the bishop's throne), which indicates that the work was completed in his time.

Richard Seynesbury, the sixteenth abbot, elected in 1349, was deposed for misconduct in 1363, but he appears to have carried on the building vigorously, and a considerable part of the nave was rebuilt under him.

The Nave.—The different styles of medieval architecture, the work of different periods, are so singularly mixed up together in the nave, that considerable care is required to discriminate them. The arches on the south side, with their mouldings and fine clustered pillars, are in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, and the capitals of the shafts are also enriched with foliage of that period. To the face of each pillar a vaulting-shaft is attached, which springs from the base, cuts through the capital, and is carried up the face of the wall to a capital which has been added or altered in the fifteenth century: on this rest the springers of the vault of fan-tracery, intended, but unfortunately never carried out, the work having been probably cut short by the stoppage of funds at the Reformation.

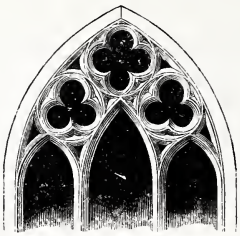
On the north side the arches are the same as those on the south, and the vaulting-shafts are carried up the face of the pillars in the same manner; but there is this difference, on this side the capitals have been altered; the foliage of the capitals on the north side is quite different from that on the south, and is work of the time of Henry VII. The initials S. R. occur in the foliage of the capitals of the first detached pillar from the west end, and an R. also on another capital near the middle of the nave. These are the initials of Simon Ripley, who was abbot from 1485 to 1492.

The aisles of the nave have the same series of vaulting-shafts, and the springers of fan-tracery vaulting, excepting the eastern bay of each aisle, where there is a commencement of the Decorated vaulting, of the fourteenth century, shewing that the monks never lost sight of the object of vaulting their church throughout, though they were never able to complete it.

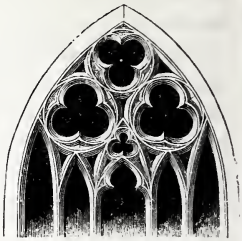
Flying buttresses to carry the vaults were intended and commenced, but not carried out.

The South Transept is very remarkable, from being so much larger than the north, and out of all proportion to the rest of the church; the only way of accounting for this seems to be that it was always intended to be used as a separate church, dedicated to St. Oswald, as it still is. This was only carrying out on a larger scale than usual a custom which was very common in the middle ages, of having separate chapels dedicated to particular saints attached to, but not strictly part of, the church to which each was attached, as such a separate chapel often had a distinct foundation

North side of Choir,
c. 1260.



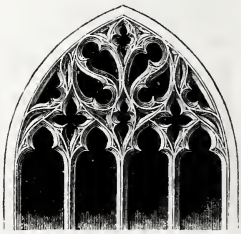
1st, South side of Choir,
c. 1284.



2nd, South side of Choir,
c. 1284.

3rd & 4th, South side of Choir,
c. 1284.

North-west of Clerestory of Choir,
c. 1300.



St. Oswald,
c. 1360.

West side of North Transept,
c. 1390.

South Transept,
c. 1490.

East side of North Transept,
c. 1490.

SERIES OF WINDOW-TRACERY FROM CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

A. Ashpitel, Esq., F.S.A., *del.* O. Jewitt, *sc.*

for priests belonging to it. The architectural history of this transept is exactly the same as that of the nave; the arches are of the fourteenth century, with vaulting-shafts altered in the fifteenth[i]. The clerestory, the large south window, and the west windows are also of the fifteenth. The eastern aisle is of the fourteenth, and has one bay of the vaulting completed. The windows also have Flamboyant tracery, c. 1380. Simon Ripley is said, in a general way, to have "rebuilt the nave, tower, and south transept." These general assertions must be taken with considerable reserve: he repaired and completed these parts, and so is said to have rebuilt them. His work is, however, sufficiently extensive, without giving him credit for the whole. The west front, the south porch, the cloisters, the clerestory and roof of the nave and transept, are probably late work of his time and that of his successor, John Birchenshaw, 1493—1537. The central tower, with the arches supporting it, belongs to the Perpendicular style, and probably to the work of these two abbots; but it is built upon earlier piers, as has been mentioned. The south-west tower was commenced in 1508[j], but never completed; the lower part of it is now the bishop's court: there was most probably a Norman tower here, but no traces of it remain: nearly the whole of the exterior of the church was cased at this time, in consequence of the decay of the sandstone of which it is built, and during this work, Perpendicular tracery was inserted in many of the windows of earlier date. Others were damaged during the siege in the civil wars, and repaired in a very debased style.

The organ-screen, though plain, is good work of the fourteenth century; it has been moved from the eastern to the western side of the tower, and probably stood originally one bay still further to the west. The bishop's throne, originally the shrine of St. Werburgh, is a very beautiful piece of Decorated work of the same period, and has recently been restored by Canon Slade, in memory of Bishop Law. The stalls, with their canopies of tabernacle work, are very fine examples of the woodwork of the latter part of the fifteenth century, and are probably part of the work of Simon Ripley.

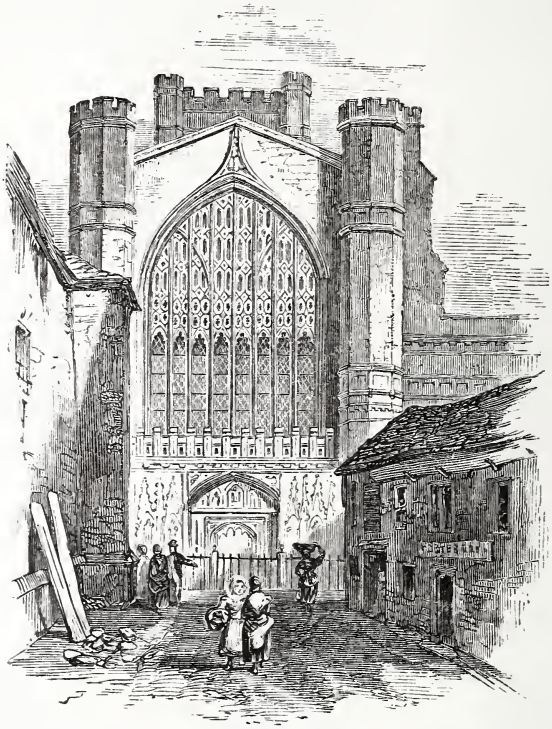
The West Front has a large and fine window of the Perpendicular style, and under it on the exterior is some rich panelling, but much decayed; within there is a flat Tudor arch, with two half arches,—rather a singular arrangement. The west doorway is modern. The south porch, with the room over it, also belongs to the late Perpendicular work, with a modern vault.

Before we leave the church, attention should be called to the remarkable series of window tracery which it contains, and which, as Mr. Ashpitel

[i] The springers of the fan-tracery vaulting are the same as those of the eastern bay of the nave, which differ from those of the western part, and are rather earlier.

[j] "1508. This year was the first stone of St. Werburg's steeple laid, which must mean that at the west end, which is not half finished yet."—*King's Vale Royal*, folio, 1656, part i. p. 79.

observed, afford a complete lesson to the student. Owing to the slow progress of the work, and the frequent changes of style during that long period, we have in the different parts of this one church what we may take as a type of each of the principal varieties of Gothic window tracery; so much so, that if we did not know that the same types may be readily found in numerous other places, we might suppose that the whole had been developed here in Chester[k].



WEST END OF THE CATHEDRAL.

[k] We are indebted to the liberality of the Bishop of Chester for some of the engravings with which this paper is illustrated; to Arthur Ashpitel, Esq., architect, for the drawings and engravings of the series of window-tracery; and to Messrs. Catherall and Prichard for the loan of the woodcuts of the general views and the Norman doorway.

(*The Abbey Buildings will be described in our next.*)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LITERARY HISTORY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY[a].

After the lapse of exactly ten years, the industrious Editor has given to the public the eighth, and final, volume of the "Literary Illustrations." Seventeen volumes, containing an immense treasure-house of literary information for all future antiquarians and biographers, are here concluded. We fancy Mr. Nichols must have felt a pang mixed up with his satisfaction at completing this really great undertaking, the joint production of his late respected father and himself. It has evidently been a labour of love to both, and will be a lasting monument of their reputation. The public are so well aware of the nature of the preceding volumes, that it will be hardly necessary for us to do more than remind them that here we have anecdotes, biographies, and letters of almost all the most eminent antiquaries and writers of all degrees during the last century. The series, too, is invaluable for its typographical history, and memoirs of all the well-known booksellers and printers. The late Mr. Nichols's connection with the celebrated William Bowyer links an unbroken chain from 1699 to the present day! The third volume of the "Literary Anecdotes," besides its other valuable information, contains a history of the Stationers' Company, with list of benefactors; an interesting account of the progress of selling books by catalogues, with list of sales, 1676—1788. The fourth is rich in Essays on the early Polyglots, Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. The fifth gives us a history of Lexicons and Lexicographers. Both works ("Anecdotes" and "Illustrations") contain, as might be expected, many valuable references to the writers and articles in our own Magazine. We can only repeat the constantly expressed opinion that such a mass of useful, entertaining, and curious literary information can nowhere else be found. It may be thought, perhaps, that some of the writers were hardly deserving of so much notice, and that a few of the letters appear trivial; but so much light is occasionally thrown upon the history of a great man by a knowledge of his lesser contemporaries, and an apparently slight piece of information is frequently of such value in clearing up a difficult point in the literary history of the day, that we can readily forgive the semblance of prolixity which some parts of the book may wear. Nor should we forget that others may be interested where we may be disappointed. But enough: the *magnum opus* is completed, and ill-furnished is that library, whether public or private, whose shelves desiderate its seventeen goodly volumes.

Our duty is now with the final volume; and we may be permitted to congratulate Mr. Nichols. Spared to great length of days, his last task has not been his least. The revision of a work of such length (we speak of the conjoint work) and the many additions and corrections, amounting to no less than 250 pages, would have taxed the energies of many a younger man. But the volume shews an unabated vigour, and love for his task. This will not surprise his friends,—

> "They count him of the green-hair'd eld; they may; or in his flow'r[b]."

Prefixed to the volume is a portrait of the Editor's venerable father,

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[a] "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, &c. To which are appended, Additions to the Literary Anecdotes, and Literary Illustrations. By John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A. Vol. VIII."

[b] Chapman's Homer's *Iliad*, xxiii. 688.

John Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., the Historian of Leicestershire, and for many years Editor of our Magazine. Those who remember Mr. Nichols will recognize this as a *vera effigies;* and his son might have as confidently placed over it the inscription that Purcell's widow lovingly affixed to the portrait of her husband in his *Orpheus Britannicus*, οὗτος ἐκεῖνος. The Introductory Memoir of the elder Mr. Nichols, written by Mr. Chalmers, appeared in our pages in 1827. It is not for us to eulogize the character of one who presided over this Magazine for nearly half a century. We can only say that, from the day that he became connected with this publication, in 1778, till his death in 1826, it was the constant object of his untiring zeal, and, we may add, affection.

Passing over the many letters of condolence to his family on the death of one so justly esteemed, we come to the material contents of the volume —the continuation of the Percy Correspondence. The former portion of the letters of Bishop Percy and his friends, contained in Volume VII. of the "Literary Illustrations," was noticed when it first appeared, (see Gent. Mag., April, 1848). The second part, now first published, comprises the correspondence of the Bishop with Lord and Lady Moira, Andrew Caldwell, John Pinkerton, Mr. Nichols, and many others; interspersed with several miscellaneous letters. From the Memoir of "Elizabeth, Countess of Moira" we learn that her ladyship was "the eldest daughter of Theophilus ninth Earl of Huntingdon, by the celebrated and eminently pious Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, second daughter and co-heiress of Washington Earl Ferrers." She married John, Lord Rawdon, subsequently created Earl of Moira, and by him, amongst other issue, was mother of the first Marquis of Hastings. On the death of her brother, Francis Earl of Huntingdon, she became heiress of her family, and conveyed to the Rawdons half-a-dozen baronies. As might be expected from one who thus found herself the representative of so much illustrious blood, her Ladyship's correspondence with a bearer of the name of Percy, —is such as will delight the eyes of "Garter" and "Blue Mantle." She falls foul of Dugdale; and tells the good bishop that, "as she allows for his Lordship's being a Lancastrian. she hopes his Lordship will give her equal permission as a Yorkist," (p. 9).

We remember, a few years since, when the Committee of the most learned of the London Clubs was assembled for the grave purpose of choosing a new cook, that a well-known energetic prelate displayed considerable anxiety as to the candidate's qualifications, and cross-examined him with a pertinacity which would have confounded a candidate for orders; but we question whether, amidst all his lordship's popular publications, he ever received such testimony as the following to one of Bp. Percy's antiquarian researches:—

"Lady Moira feels ashamed that she has not before this returned Lord Moira's thanks and her own to the Bishop of Dromore, for his book of Royal Cookery. Lord Moira indeed has not studied that work as much as his Lordship's other friend has done, who is one of those infected with the strange curiosity of feeling interested about every trifle in a stronger degree for every century removed in which they were transacted. She has found out a most incomparable bread-sauce in a list of curry, to be eaten hot or cold[c]. It is to be adopted into the Moira cookery, and styled *sauce royal.* There also seems a method of dressing roast pork, which is to be tried."—(p. 12.)

The next paragraph, after reading about *sauce royal* and *roast pork*, com-

[c] Though our mouth waters at the thought, we are quite at a loss to comprehend her Ladyship.—*Rev.*

pletely disturbs us, and shews that her Ladyship had certainly a better digestion than ourselves:—

"Lady Moira would have returned the set of the Byzantine Historians before this, but gave them a second reading, esteeming them excessively curious in themselves, both as historical relations, and giving an insight into the manners and opinions of the times they were written in, and also as a proper preparation for the latter part of Gibbon's History, which she supposes is to follow what he has already bestowed upon the public."

How quietly she writes! A second perusal of the "*set of the Byzantine Historians*"(!) is as easily disposed of as the last new novel from Hookham's. But the preparation for Gibbon was evidently only a secondary object in the eyes of the descendant of the Plantagenets:—

"One point likewise interested Lady Moira to carefully peruse them, which was to endeavour to find out who was the first possessor of 'Clarence,' a part of the ancient territories of the Lacedæmonians, and which is the spot that gave the title of Duke to three Plantagenet princes, falsely supposed to have taken their title from Clare, which never was erected into a duchy[d]. It was by Philippa of Hainault that the English made a claim to that territory. But Lady Moira cannot find how Ville-Hardouin, styled Prince of Achaia, became possessed of it. She has met with but one paragraph in the Byzantine Historians relative to Clarence, and that noways informing concerning its possessors."

We can only find space for one more extract from her Ladyship's interesting correspondence, which we commend to the attention of our clerical readers. It contains an inuendo which we are at a loss to comprehend. She is asking Bp. Percy to give the living of Moira to an Irish clergyman:—

"There is one circumstance that gives me a little degree of assurance in my address, which is, *that the inferior clergy in England, being certainly a less polished set than those in Ireland, are attached to their own manners and method of living; which the Rector of Segoe, (between ourselves, my Lord,) practising in this kingdom, occasioned much discourse when I lived in that part of the world.*"—(p. 11.)

What could have been the delinquencies of the "Rector of Segoe," who is thus set up as a type of the "manners and method of living" of the "inferior clergy in England," and who caused them to be esteemed *less polished* than their Irish brethren?

We would call attention to Lady Moira's acknowledgment of the claims of the present Huntingdon family, and also those of Warren Hastings as a branch of the great family.

The next correspondence of Bp. Percy is with Andrew Caldwell, Esq., which commences in the year 1800. It contains much literary gossip, from which we will make an extract or two.

The following tribute to Malone's indefatigable industry is just:—

"I have been much gratified with Malone's curious 'Life of Dryden;' it is a most remarkable instance of diligence and accuracy; the numerous anecdotes, and the accounts of noted persons and families interspersed, are highly interesting. History would be much more valuable and authentic, if authors took equal pains for information with Malone; and he proves what can be accomplished by industry. This, I apprehend, has given mortal offence; it is a dangerous example for your writers for gain, and leaves them without excuse."—(p. 32.)

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[d] This is without foundation. The title of Clarence came to the royal family through the marriage of Lionel, son of Edward III., with the heiress of the Clares, earls of Hertford and Gloucester. See Nicolas's "Synopsis of the British Peerage," *tit.* Clare and Clarence.

"I have had a letter from Charlotte Smith. She is writing more volumes of the 'Solitary Wanderer' for immediate subsistence. This work I have not seen, but it is well spoken of. She is a woman full of sorrows, and I fear her misfortunes are scarcely to be mitigated. One of her daughters made an imprudent marriage: the man, after behaving extremely ill, and tormenting the family, died lately of a fever; the widow has come to her mother, not worth a shilling, and with the addition of three young children. These are pitiable cases, and the more so where there is the genius and sensibility of Charlotte Smith."—(p. 35.)

Mr. Mitford, in a note to this passage, tells us that poor Charlotte Smith's embarrassments

"arose from the wild and ruinous projects of her husband, and other extravagant absurdities. Upon her expressing a wish to a gentleman that he could be engaged in some rational pursuit, he suggested that his enthusiasm might be most safely directed to *religion*. 'Oh,' she said, 'for heaven's sake do not put it into his head to take to religion, *for if he does, he'll instantly set about building a cathedral.*'"

The following passage from a letter of Mr. Caldwell to Bishop Percy, dated June 14, 1802, needs no comment:—

"The London Exhibition, I am told, was the best that has been for many years. A new artist has started up, one Turner: he had before exhibited stained drawings; he now paints landscapes in oil; beats Loutherbourg and every other artist all to nothing. A painter of my acquaintance, and a good judge, declares his pencil is magic; that it is worth every landscape-painter's while to make a pilgrimage to see and study his works. Loutherbourg, that he used to think of so highly, appears now mediocre."—(p. 42.)

What will Mr. Ruskin say to this? We only hope that he will not annually sacrifice a specimen of poor Philip to the manes of "one Turner."

Caldwell to Bishop Percy:—

"The white beaver is a curious instance of the inaccuracy of report; it is neither more nor less than the true ermine; it was shot near Mallow about the 20th of last January, and presented by Lord Doneraile to General Vallancey. The General takes it to be a white weasel, which is a variety that sometimes happens with respect to that animal. I looked into Buffon to-day; he observes, 'The weasel sometimes becomes white, but the tail yellowish brown, and never black.' This at the Society has the tail black, like all the ermines I have ever seen, and agrees perfectly with the engraved figure in Buffon; it is also rather larger than our common weasel: it was probably a pet, strayed from the sailors of some northern vessel."—(p. 43.)

We quote this at length, as Mr. Mitford has appended the note, "It is not the weasel, but the stoat. *The weasel never turns white.*" We are always unwilling to set ourselves in opposition to such an authority as Mr. Mitford, but we can assure him that not three hundred yards from the spot where we are now writing is *a most beautiful specimen of a white weasel.* It is *not* a stoat, but a weasel; and the tail is a *dark* yellowish brown. The difficulty of *catching a weasel asleep* is proverbial, but nevertheless this specimen was shot by its present possessor one sunny October afternoon, *asleep* on a heap of rubbish in his garden in Surrey. What is more remarkable is that a *white blackbird* was caught on the same farm. It was a fine cock-bird, with a bright yellow beak, and *perfectly white*, and is now preserved in Her Majesty's collection at Windsor. A white sparrow was also shot on the same property.

Mr. Caldwell was the discoverer of Bishop Percy's copy of "Langbaine's Dramatic Poets, with MS. notes by Oldys," which had surreptitiously come into the library of Prime-Serjeant Browne. A curious account of the restoration of this well-known volume will be found in the correspondence. The correspondence of the Bishop with the elder Mr. Nichols is continued

in this volume, and in page 89 the latter informs the Bishop of the sad fire which caused him a loss of no less than £5,000. in his "History of Leicestershire" alone. In this correspondence will be found much information relative to Swift, an author to whom Mr. Nichols was very partial.

We now come to the letters which passed between the Bishop and the eccentric John Pinkerton. A memoir of Mr. Pinkerton had been given in vol. V. of the "Literary Illustrations." Mr. Pinkerton's correspondence was published in 1830 by Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., who has kindly permitted the editor to complete the series with Bishop Percy. There are several interesting points connected with Pinkerton's "Letters of Literature," published under the name of "Robert Heron, Esq.," running through this portion of the volume. The letters from Percy to Pinkerton, (p. 122,) and Pinkerton to the Bishop, (p. 133,) are very interesting.

P. 151 commences the miscellaneous correspondence of Bishop Percy; and in page 152 we have a letter of Percy's to Michael Lort, transcribed from a copy in the Musgrave Collection in the British Museum, describing a ride to Hulne Abbey from Alnwick.

We passingly allude to a letter from Nathaniel Davison to Dr. Percy, in which he begs to be remembered to Mr. Revely. Mr. Revely was in the household of the Duke of Northumberland. "He made a valuable collection of prints and drawings of the Old Masters, which are in the possession of Mr. G. Revely," (Mr. Mitford's note). A selection from the drawings in the Revely collection is now being published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, of Fleet-street.

Page 197, Lord Hardwicke writes, (Aug. 13, 1781,)—

"Have you ever run over Dr. Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets?' I dislike much more than I approve in them, particularly his spiteful and unjust treatment of Lord Lyttelton. I have been ready more than once to take up the *pen* myself, but that the insolent style of the author rather deserves the *cudgel*."

In p. 202 we have a letter from Bishop Percy to Sir William Scott, (afterwards Lord Stowell,) congratulating him on his appointment to the office of Registrar to the Court of Faculties, and mentioning a present of a hogshead of claret that the Bishop had sent to "the club" in Gerrard-street, which had not been acknowledged. This gave rise to answers from Scott and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The latter writes,—"The club seems to flourish this year, (1783): we have had Mr. Fox, Burke, and Johnson very often. I mention those because they are, or have been, the greatest truants."

The correspondence between Percy and Malone, relative to Goldsmith and his family, is printed in Prior's "Life of Goldsmith."

The following extract from a letter of Sir John Hawkins to Bishop Percy, dated "Great Sanctuary, Westminster, 8th December, 1786," is remarkable as a picture of the manners of the day:—

"In such a situation (viz. at Dromore) you are capable of enjoying pleasures that, in this country, every thinking man is a stranger to—religion, operating upon the minds of men, and manifesting its influence in their general behaviour and intercourse with each other, in an orderly submission to law and government, in the exercises of industry, and an abstinence from criminal gratifications. The reverse of this is the case in England. The spirit of luxury rages here with greater violence than ever. The bands of society are dissolved; laws are infringed as soon as enacted; the coin of the realm is counterfeited and adulterated to a degree never known; places of public diversion are daily increasing; the great articles of trade in the metropolis are superfluities,—mock-plate, toys, perfumery, millinery, prints, and music; so that were you to be here, and pass from Charing Cross to the Exchange, you would be astonished at the different appearance London makes from what it did ten years ago. Besides this, the sense of

religion seems to be nearly extinct among us; few, except the Methodists, pretend to it; and the middle rank of the people, formerly esteemed the most virtuous, have contracted the habits of the upper. Tradesmen keep mistresses, and avow it; and the new buildings in the suburbs are harbours for women, who are visited by people from the city: to all which I add, that rapine and plunder have made almost every kind of property insecure, and that those that live by it acquire wealth, and become proprietors in the funds. The judges are tired of pronouncing sentence on capital offenders; executions yearly increase in numbers; and at this time upwards of a thousand felons are consigned to banishment. I mention these particulars, that you may be able to estimate the felicity you enjoy in a situation that conceals from your view the degeneracy of our manners, and gives no occasion for those painful reflections and sad presages that here disturb the minds of all who are concerned for the good of posterity."—(p. 242.)

The next communication from the worthy Knight may interest our bibliographical readers:—

"I have made it my business to seek after the books you want, but to complete your list would take me up many years. I have, however, found for you, at a very cheap rate, the two Liturgies of Edward VI., one of them perfected by writing, the other wanting only a leaf, which you may easily supply. Think yourself lucky, for they both come to less than twenty shillings, and either, in good condition, would fetch from a guinea and a half to two guineas."—(p. 245.)

The price of the two volumes, Sir John subsequently states as "First Liturgy, 7s. 6d.; Second, 10s. 6d.!" The same letter contains an allusion to Percy's *bête noir*, Ritson, who is thus despatched:—

"I know somewhat of the man; he is a conceited and very impudent fellow, totally ignorant of good manners, regardless of decorum, as appears in the tenth page of his Preface, and of no account among men of literature."

We commend to our literary friends the Bishop's correspondence with Dr. Treadway Nash, relative to the latter's edition of "Hudibras," (pp. 278—81).

The admirers of Edmund Burke will be pleased with the following: (Bp. Percy to the Rev. Edward Berwick):—

"It becomes not me to boast how much I read my Bible; but I am not ashamed to own that I am never weary of reading Burke; he lies constantly on my table, and I never open him without fresh gratification. I know not which most to admire—the brilliancy of his wit, the keenness of his satire, and the tenderness of his pathetic strokes, or the acuteness of his reflections, his deep knowledge of human nature, his great constitutional learning, and profound display of political wisdom. The king, however, is not more interested in the success of Burke's writings than any of his subjects who possess either property or power, rank or titles, or any of the distinctions which elevate the noble above the base. To so enlightened a nobleman as my Lord Rawdon I am persuaded Burke can be no less a favourite than he is with the king. Burke has stood forward the champion and defender of his Lordship's high and merited distinctions. Like another Cocles, he has opposed himself singly on the bridge to stop the advances of those rude and impudent invaders who were passing over to destroy our Imperial City, and to level our temples and palaces to the dust. The example of France will teach us a useful lesson; and under so able an expositor as Mr. Burke will recal to the recollection of all good Englishmen what their ancestors experienced in the last century—the necessary gradation from 'No Bishops' to 'No Nobles,' 'No King.'"—(p. 282.)

We forgot to mention that Bishop Percy's correspondent had written to say "the king is deeply engaged in reading the Bible and Mr. Burke's two books." We confess our hitherto ignorance of the king's partiality to Mr. Burke. A letter from the Rev. Joseph Stirling is a pre-Roxburgh specimen of bibliomania:—

"The celebrated *Bibliotheca Parisiana* (De Meyzieux') was sold last week: about six

hundred articles produced near £7,000, an unheard-of thing in the annals of literature. I was fortunate enough to get the only book I wanted there, 'Primalion of Greece,' in Spanish. Primalion is a beautiful book, bound in red morocco; I paid four guineas for him, and, as books went, I do not think he was dear. I also got a fine copy of the 'Tasso' of 1590, with the designs of the Caraccis; he is also in fine old red morocco, with a Cardinal's arms. I had an inferior copy, which I disposed of for what I paid for that. A Mr. Johnes, member for Radnorshire, was the most considerable purchaser at the Parisiana; I dare say his bill came to near £2,000."—(p. 285.)

Mr. Johnes was the learned translator of Froissart, Monstrelet, &c., and his noble mansion at Hafod, with his magnificent library, including the above purchases and all his valuable Aldines, Froissarts, and Welsh MSS. were destroyed by fire, March 13, 1807. A full account of this calamity will be found in Gent. Mag., 1807, p. 269. A letter from him to Bp. Percy, relating to his translation of Froissart, is interesting.

P. 303. We find a correspondence between the Bishop and Mrs. West on the subject of the former's "Letters to a Young Man on his Entrance into the World," which our grandmothers thought worthy of a handsome binding as a birthday present. We should prefer a copy of "Tom Brown's School Days."

P. 335. We have the introduction of Mr. Robert Jamieson, the editor of the Popular Scotch Ballads, to Bp. Percy, through Sir Frederic Morton Eden; and p. 337, an interesting letter from Jamieson to Percy.

P. 369. Malone writes characteristically, in a very interesting communication concerning Goldsmith:—

"Give me but time, place, and names, and the genuineness or falsehood of any story may be easily ascertained."

Ritson is dead, and thus does Mr. Park break the news to Bp. Percy:—

"Your Lordship will perceive from the last Gentleman's Magazine, that the literary calumniator of his time is at last at rest with his forefathers. Peace to his perturbed spirit!"—(p. 376.)

What could "Mr. John Jones" have written to the gentle Bishop, to have called forth the following?—

"Sir,—I received the favour of your packet, which contains a great deal of good advice for the discharge of my duty as a *bishop*, and calls upon me by many arguments, which were not wanted, to do that which I never omit (as you say you discovered by accident, after your letter was written). In return for so much kindness, I hope you will allow me to offer one piece of advice to you as an *author*, which is, never to descant on any subject relating to matter of fact, till you know whether the fact exists; much less pass a censure, till you are sure it is deserved."—(p. 423.)

Verbum sap. The Bishop alarms us; and we close the "Percy Correspondence" with many thanks to Mr. Nichols, and the assurance to the reader that he will find much really valuable and interesting information in its pages. But the Correspondence forms but a comparatively unimportant part of the final volume of the "Literary Illustrations;" the most remarkable portion remains to be noticed. Mr. Nichols has, with incredible industry and labour, supplied 250 pages of Additions and Corrections to the whole seventeen volumes of Anecdotes and Illustrations! In this Appendix will be found additional biographies, supplementary notices, thousands of references, and illustrative anecdotes extending over more than a century. From page 463 to page 527 is a most copious—we were going to say catalogue—obituary of every stationer, bookseller, printer, and book-auctioneer one has ever heard of. The list, commencing from 1800 (p. 469), includes many of the great "fathers of the Row," who re-

appear to us in conjunction with their less widely-known town and country contemporaries. Here are typefounders and bookbinders; in fact, the work is the completest history of book-manufactory (we speak of the externals of literature) that this or any other country has yet seen; and we are confident that in this respect it will never be surpassed—we may even say equalled. A copious Index to the eight volumes of "Literary Illustrations," invaluable to the student, concludes a work miscellaneous, and perhaps somewhat desultory, in its character, but yet which stands alone for its immense matter of entertaining information and literary research. The copious list of the contents of the whole series—in the hands, doubtless, of every inquirer into the literature of last century—obviates the necessity of further comment. Let the reader but cast his eye over it, and we will venture to predict that he will not think our statement overdrawn.

We part from Mr. Nichols with the sincere wish that he may enjoy the "evening of his days" solaced with the retrospect of a long, useful, and honourable life, which has been (what we feel he ever wished it to be) the counterpart of that of his excellent father.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE STUARTS[a].

Without any necessity for preliminary comment or explanation from us, the motives which have dictated the publication of this book—as interesting in its biographical and genealogical details as it is minute and laborious—may be sufficiently estimated, we think, from the author's own prefatory remarks. In writing this work, he says:—

"In the first place, I have been influenced by the desire to supply a desideratum in English history. I have also wished to shew that if dynastic history is lost sight of in recounting our national chronicles, the reader is left in ignorance of the secret, in contradistinction to the avowed motives, which have governed our diplomacy. Moreover, I think it important, that, *as the abolition of the oath abjuring the descendants of the Stuarts, in order to facilitate the admission of the Jews into the Legislature, now forms a question of the day,* no information relating to this exiled family, proving or disproving the existence of their descendants, should be withheld from the public, in order that they may arrive at a correct decision upon the subject. And lastly, I consider that this history of the Stuarts is due to that illustrious House, whose genealogical records have been so long involved in obscurity."

We cannot, however, help hazarding the opinion that, if the worthy author had descended a little further into the inmost recesses of his heart, he would have found that he was actuated by other and equally influential motives as well—an enthusiastic desire to place upon record everything that could be said or pleaded in favour of the much-reviled, and certainly not a little calumniated, Stuarts; and a wish—perhaps by no means an unjustifiable one—to expose the unfair and illiberal treatment which, to his thinking, that unfortunate dynasty has so recently experienced at Lord Macaulay's hands.

On a matter involving questions of such weighty political import, and in a case, too, where we might probably, without much difficulty, detect un-

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[a] "The Descendants of the Stuarts. An Unchronicled Page in England's History. By William Townend." (London: Longmans.)

reasonable prejudices on either side, we decline for the present taking upon ourselves to decide; but it will be doing no more than justice to the author, if, before we enter upon an examination of his dynastic and genealogical researches—in our opinion the more inviting and more interesting portion of his book—we devote somewhat of our space to an extract or two on each of these subjects: the merits or demerits of the Stuarts, as viewed by Mr. Townend; and the mode in which they have been dealt with, according to him, by the latest literary champion of early Whiggism and '88. As for Mr. Townend himself, he may congratulate himself that he was not born to be a contemporary of the men who *were out* in '15 or '45: the tender mercies of the then ruling powers considered, the chances are that, through his Jacobite predilections, he would have been brought to grief.

In the first place, then, we put together a few of the more prominent passages from what we may call his *Plea for the Stuarts*—somewhat of a novelty in this nineteenth century:—

"Were the crimes of the Stuarts," he says, "of so unpardonable a dye that their very remembrance should cease from off the earth? Traduced, vilified, and misunderstood whilst living, will history continue eternally to calumniate them? Will no voice be raised in defence of those who, though not devoid of vices, had yet a preponderating balance of virtues? who—and I affirm it advisedly—will well bear a comparison, *as a dynasty*, with that of any upon record. . . . . What were the crimes of the Stuarts? Candidly, fairly, and without prejudice, is cruelty one of the vices which can be imputed to them? Were they brutal? Compare them with the Tudors—those merciless sovereigns who remorselessly imbrued their hands in the blood even of their nearest relatives,—and what is the reply? Were they savage? The idea of a savage Stuart seems too ludicrous for utterance. Were they ignorant, unrefined, coarse, or barbarous in their ideas? The contrary is indisputable. As a family, they were the most highly educated, the most refined and cultivated in their tastes, of any dynasty that has graced a throne. That they were vacillating, too easily governed by favourites, and had exalted notions of their own prerogative, are charges which can be established against the Stuarts; but what are these compared with those which might be preferred against their predecessors? At most they are but weaknesses, not crimes. But a last question remains. Were the Stuarts suited to the age in which they lived? And here I unhesitatingly answer in the negative. Herein lay their fault, their misfortune; herein lies the true explanation of the calumny which has so perseveringly pursued them; herein consists the crime for which no remission can be found, and for which, receiving no pardon whilst living, they have been stigmatised even after death. That the English people during the times of the first Stuarts preferred some brutal monster, regardless of delicacy or feeling, provided he displayed the outward marks of an iron-handed will, is evident; for even the atrocities of Henry VIII., that sanguinary tyrant who imbrued his hands in the blood of delicate and high-born females, there is no reason to suppose rendered him distasteful to his subjects. What did the Stuarts in comparison with acts so barbarous? What more dissimilar characters could exist than Henry and his two daughters, on the one hand, and Charles I. and his two sons on the other? And yet which monarchs, which dynasties, were most revered, most *appreciated* by their subjects? The truth is, that nations in semicivilized times caress and fear a tyrant. It is only savage attributes that command their respect and admiration. . . . . And thus it was with the Stuarts; they failed to astonish their subjects, and their subjects failed to reverence them. They vacillated, they allowed themselves partially to be governed by sentiments of equity, they condescended to argue with those whom their predecessors had commanded. The nation thus taught by their masters, learned to argue also, and as they considered, unanswerably: necessarily arriving at different conclusions, both parties had recourse to arms; the people triumphed, and the banishment and spoliation of the unhappy Stuarts terminated this chapter of British history. The misfortunes or crimes of the Stuarts, in whichever of these lights they may be viewed, are considered as eternal reproaches to history: by the one party, the advocates of Divine right, they are believed to have been unrighteously dethroned; by the other, the advocates of the sovereignty of the people, the nation is blamed for having submitted to their tyranny. The *via media* lies between these extremes: neither the Stuarts nor the nation were faultless; both had their errors, and both have expiated them. The

descendant of the former reigns over a foreign kingdom in lieu of the heritage of his forefathers; the latter have suffered the miseries attendant on disastrous and internecine warfare. The strife is ended, and we can afford impartially, not vindictively, to judge the vanquished."

We next proceed to give a few extracts, by way of sample, from the thirty or forty pages that are almost exclusively devoted to Lord Macaulay's History and its alleged shortcomings :—

"The writings of Macaulay render it absolutely incumbent on all who would vindicate the cause of historical truth, that the real, not fictitious, characters of William, Mary, and Anne should be faithfully portrayed; for too long has their 'Protestant reputation' been held to expiate their moral offences, and cover a multitude of sins. It is unfeignedly to be deplored that Macaulay should have prostituted his brilliant talents, and the beautiful though careless and elegant minutiæ with which he chronicles events, to this purpose, and have sacrificed at the altar of political expediency, what should have been held sacred, the immortality of truth, to the fancied wants of a finished romance. It is his enthusiastic advocacy of the Revolutionary party which has led him to deify the authors of it, and even call evil good and good evil, according as they are affected by the relation. His attempt to glorify William, Mary, and Anne, by throwing a fictitious lustre over their justly exploded reputations, reminds us of the last expiring ray which illumes with an illusive splendour what will be shortly enveloped in darkness. It must ever be regretted that a work which, from its unrivalled powers of description, might have ranked as a standard history of England, should have derogated from this high position by its avowed subserviency to party purposes; though far better is it, its relation should be glaringly partial, than that by a seeming impartiality it should have deceived even the learned, and thereby have corrupted the fount of historical truth. That this eulogy of the Revolutionary actors, despite all evidence to the contrary, was to be expected from Macaulay is certain, for his work is—what it was surmised it would be—a life-long defence of the Whig party. Without William, that party might not have existed; that Macaulay should have elevated him to the pedestal of a demi-god, therefore, need excite no surprise; though, taken on his own shewing, it is not difficult to discover that William was a very different character from what he is ostensibly represented."

Again :—

"That the Whigs, now, as then, have no real idea of liberty beyond what suits their own interests and popularity, is abundantly proved by the partial work of Macaulay: as in 1688, so in 1857, they have no notion of freedom extending beyond the precincts of their own party; with liberty on their lips, monopoly and persecution are too often in their hearts; and if any doubts could have existed of this, surely the glaring manner in which Macaulay palliates their worst excesses must dispel the illusion. The Revolution which proscribed Ludlow and pensioned Oates, bespeaks too truly its real character; and we must enter our decided protest against the way in which Macaulay has, to use the least objectionable word, painted the events of those days. . . . . That Macaulay's work is miscalled a History of England is evident, for history presupposes the truthful narrative of events, and never have they been more distorted in a work professing to deal with them as such, than in this instance."

And again, in reference to the most damning blot upon William's name :—

"One more specimen of Macaulay's partialities, and perhaps the most atrocious, will suffice. He says, speaking of the cold-blooded massacre of Glencoe, perpetrated by William's orders, that the author and perpetrator of it, the Master of Stair, 'was a very good-natured man; he contemplated a truly great and good end by the massacre of all the Macleans, the Camerons, and the Macdonalds, those set of thieves,' (for so the heroic Highlanders are stigmatized for their adherence to the House of Stuart,) 'he considered their extermination a great act of justice, nay, of charity; he was an enlightened and politic gownsman,' and the horrid massacre was only a proof of 'ill-regulated public spirit' on his part; a spirit to which, according to Macaulay, all the atrocities that have disgraced humanity are to be attributed. Nor is William more culpable in the matter than the Master of Stair. That 'the man of God's right hand, whom He made so strong for Himself,' would have authorized the massacre in cold blood of the Jacobite Highlanders, we do not believe; but that he intended them to be attacked and put to

the sword in open conflict there can be no doubt,—the order which he gave for their extirpation running thus: 'As for M'Ian of Glencoe, and that tribe, if they can well be distinguished from the other Highlanders, it will be proper for the vindication of public justice to extirpate that set of thieves.' What is the natural meaning of this command, but that the Glencoe men should be extirpated, and what can 'extirpated' mean, but 'rooted from the face of the earth?' the very words, 'if they can be well distinguished from the other Highlanders,' imply it: that it meant simply, 'that some of the most active members of the tribe were to be transported to other countries,' is an idea so perfectly modern and ludicrous, that it could scarcely have suggested itself but to the fertile brain of a Macaulay; certain we are, it would not have occurred to the hardy soldiers on whom the execution of the bloody mandate devolved."

Non nostrum tantas componere lites.—We now pass on to the more practically useful portion of the work.

The excluded members of the Stuart dynasty, whose fortunes were affected by the Act of Succession passed in 1701, in addition to James himself, the unhappy *fons et origo malorum*, were ten in number.

I. James, Prince of Wales, (died 1766,) the "child of the warming-pan," the "young Perkin" of the more zealous or unscrupulous among the Whigs, and usually known as the "Old Pretender," or the Chevalier St. George, survived his father, James II. In 1719 he married Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, granddaughter of the Great Sobieski; and by her became the father of two sons, as luckless as himself: Charles, generally known as the "Young Pretender," who died without legitimate issue in 1788; and Henry, Cardinal of York, who died in 1807, when the representation of James II. failed:—

"'Thus perished,' says our author, 'with Henry Benedict, Cardinal of York, the last surviving descendant of James II., whom members of the English Houses of Parliament, by a solemn farce, are still called upon to abjure. It is a farce; for what can be more ridiculous than to forswear homage to the descendants of James II., when none exist? for illegitimate scions are nonentities in the genealogy of royalty; and whether they exist or not is immaterial, as, probably, natural descendants of nearly all our monarchs may still be found. In point of fact, if illegitimate heirs of James II. do exist, (a Count of Albany has been sometimes mentioned,) they descend from Prince Charles's [b] mistress, Clementina Walkenshaw; whose children, even had Charles married her, and been king *de facto*, would have been incapacitated, as the offspring of a commoner, from inheriting the regality of their father."

II. The Princess Louisa, youngest daughter of James II. She was born in France in 1692, and died in 1712, unmarried.

III. Anne Mary of Orleans, at the passing of the Act of Succession, Queen of Sardinia. Her mother was the hapless Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles I.; and eventually, through failure of the issue of her uncle James and her aunt Mary, she became heir of that sovereign, and ancestress of the senior branch of the house of Stuart. At the age of sixteen Henrietta was married to her cousin Philip, Duke of Orleans, only brother of Louis XIV. She died by poison in 1670, in the twenty-seventh year of her age, leaving issue two daughters,—Mary Louisa, Queen of Spain, who died childless in 1689; and Anne Mary, Queen of Sardinia, above mentioned. By her husband, Victor Amadeus of Savoy, Anne, who died in 1728, had issue two daughters and two sons; in the younger of whom, Charles Emanuel, the representation of the Stuart dynasty vested. Our ancient Stuart princes, however, be it remarked, reign no longer in Sardinia; as, on the death of Charles Felix in 1831, the crown descended to the junior dynasty of Savoy-Carignan, while the representation of the

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[b] The Young Pretender.

Savoy Stuarts remained in the daughters of Victor Emanuel, the predecessor of Charles Felix, and grandson of Charles Emanuel above mentioned. The eldest of these daughters, in 1819, became the mother of Francis V., Duke of Modena, who is the present lineal heir of the Stuarts.

The following passage is perhaps the most curious in the book, and we shall therefore make no apology for presenting it to our readers:—

"Beatrice, Victor Emanuel's eldest daughter, in whom the Stuart representation continues, was born in 1792. She married[c] Francis IV., Duke of Modena, by whom she had two sons and two daughters. The richness of the Duke of Modena's family in lineal pretensions is unrivalled by any other dynasty in Europe, which will be perceived when we state that the Duke of Modena himself is the representative of Charles I.; his niece, Mary Theresa, the next in succession, being his heiress; while his elder sister, Theresa, married to Henry V., (Comte de Chambord,) is titular Queen of France; and his younger, Mary, married to Don John of Spain, brother of Charles VI. (Conde de Montemolin), inherits the pretensions of that prince to the Spanish monarchy; pretensions which, if recent occurrences may be judged from, will shortly be changed into realities. It is curious to observe that the lineal heirs to the three greatest kingdoms in Europe, Great Britain, France, and Spain, are to be found in the House of Modena; but it is still more curious to note that, had not the Stuarts and Bourbons been respectively superseded in England and France, these countries would probably have been temporarily united under the sway of the Count and Countess of Chambord, (the latter being heiress to her brother after her little niece, the Princess Mary Theresa); and on the decease of the latter without issue, England and Spain would then have been united under the regality of her younger sister, Mary. It can excite no surprise, that, with these high lineal pretensions, the Duke of Modena should have been almost the only potentate who refused to recognise the sovereignty of Louis Philippe; the grandeur of his family depending more on their lofty pedigree and unsullied descent, than the position they actually inherit as sovereigns of a petty Italian duchy."

The descendants of Adelaide, eldest daughter of Anne of Sardinia, "progenitress of the second offshoot from the House of Stuart," by her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis XIV., commingled with and became absorbed in that of Bourbon,—her only surviving son being Louis XV. of France, who, through his son Louis, and his daughter, Mary Louisa, is now represented by a numerous posterity.

To sum up then—with Mr. Townend's assistance—the descendants of Charles I. through his daughter, Henrietta of Orleans, and his granddaughter, Anne Mary of Sardinia, all of them excluded by their profession of Roman Catholicism from the British throne, are forty-four in number[d]. "In these royal personages alone," as our author remarks, "concentres the representation of the House of Stuart." The Stuarts of the ducal family of Modena, already mentioned, are *seven*, including Anne, ex-Empress of Austria, in the number. The Stuarts of the royal family of France are *two*, of whom the Count of Chambord is one; those of the ducal family of Parma being also *two* in number. The Stuarts of the royal family of Saxony, including the present king, are *four*. The royal family of Spain, *six* in number, including the sovereigns of that country *de facto* and *de jure*, are also Stuarts of this line; and the same is the case with the royal families of Brazil and Portugal, the members of which amount to *thirteen*—the Emperor of Brazil, the King of Portugal, and Dom Miguel, being included in the number. The *ten* members of the royal family of the Two Sicilies, with

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[c] Were we to adopt the date here given by Mr. Townend, June 20, 1821, we should be guilty of *scandalum magnatum*, in *bastardizing* the present Duke! This is not the only blunder that we have detected in his dates.

[d] In this enumeration, living *parents* only are included, to the exclusion of their *children*.

King Ferdinand II. at their head, complete the list of descendants of Charles I.

IV. Elizabeth Charlotte, Princess Palatine of the Rhine, and afterwards Duchess of Orleans, stands next on the list of the members of the royal family of England excluded from the throne of Great Britain by their non-compliance with the Protestant faith; being the senior representative of the Stuart-Simmeren line (descendants of James I. through his daughter Elizabeth of Bohemia) that was thus excluded. This learned princess, who is still remembered in literature for her lively and amusing memoirs, was born in 1652, her father being the contemptible[e] Charles Louis, Elector Palatine, and second son of Elizabeth of Bohemia. Originally educated under the care of her aunt, Sophia of Hanover, in her youthful days Elizabeth was brought up in the profession of Protestantism; though we have little reason to believe, from her conduct in after-life, that her religious convictions were in any way remarkable for their intensity. In 1670 died by poison, Henrietta, her father's first cousin, and wife of Philip, Duke of Orleans; and at the end of one year, and no more, from that disastrous period, Elizabeth, in compliance with the ambitious aspirations of an unprincipled sire, was selected to fill her place. Even more than this—her father, "with unparalleled effrontery, compelled her to renounce the Protestant faith. Could the mean-spirited Elector," our author remarks, "have foreseen that she was thereby signing away her future dignity of Queen of England, how eagerly would he have retarded what he now sought to enforce!" The consequence of her thus abjuring the Protestant faith was, that when the English Parliament were on the search for a sovereign, failing issue of Mary, William, and Anne, she was overlooked in favour of her Protestant aunt, Sophia.

In reference to her exclusion by the Act of Succession from the British throne, we gather from the work before us the following remarks:—

"The year 1701 proved an eventful one to the Duchess of Orleans. Just previously to her husband's death the Act of Succession had been passed in England, which debarred her of her contingent reversion of the British crown. It is strange that throughout her published correspondence she makes no mention of this event, so pregnant with important consequences to her family; although, had the suggestion of her aunt Sophia been adopted, Parliament would certainly have made her a formal proffer of the crown, dependent on her renunciation of the Romanist faith. This advice, it is notorious, was not followed, and those members of the royal family who from choice had become Romanists, were as effectually precluded as those who had been bred up in that faith; nor was the opportunity[f] afforded them of returning into that Church, which, as from motives of self-interest they had abandoned, the same reasons might have again induced them to embrace.

"What would have been the result, had the crown been tendered [to] the matter-of-fact Duchess of Orleans, must always remain matter for conjecture. That she would not have objected to renouncing the Romish faith is obvious, for she had never sincerely embraced it; though that she would not have accepted the crown to the detriment of the legitimate heir, or of her aunt, the Parliamentary heiress, is almost equally certain, as a passage in her writings seems corroborative of this opinion. She says, 'I wish the King, James III., was in possession of England, because the kingdom belongs to him; whilst I would rather the Elector (George I.) was Emperor of Germany, knowing well the desire he had to be king of that country.' Not a word, it will be perceived, of her own claims. In truth, on James III. and George I., the representatives of a principle and a faith, public opinion was so concentred, that the pretensions of the other members of the royal family remained in abeyance, scarcely remembered even by themselves. And yet it is matter of interesting conjecture, 'What would have been Eng-

[e] He actually proffered his services and his sword to the Parliament, to fight against his uncle, King Charles, and his loyal brothers, Rupert and Maurice.

[f] And very rightly not.

land's destiny under Elizabeth II.?' for as such the Duchess of Orleans would have reigned, had she been called to ascend the throne of her forefathers. It is strange that this princess, the representative of the once idolized Queen of Bohemia, and the daughter of the ultra-Protestant Charles Louis, who so signalized himself by his adhesion to the Parliamentary cause, should have been so quietly abandoned by the party of the Revolution; though no doubt can exist that had the Elector himself been living, a very different course of policy would have been pursued. With his daughter, however, other considerations prevailed: for in the first place she had abandoned her father's faith—in itself an insuperable obstacle; and secondly, she had become a member of the royal family of France, and was the sister of that Louis whom the insane fury of the times denominated as the disturber of the peace of Europe; and whom the English—or to speak more correctly, the Anglo-Dutch party in particular—regarded as their natural and inveterate enemy. Moreover, the Duchess's only son stood in close proximity to the French throne, and should he, by a not improbable contingency, be called on to ascend it, Great Britain would have reckoned as its monarch the detested sovereign of France. Strange that any prince who stood a chance of being not only *de jure*, but *de facto*, 'King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland,' should be so abominated. All these considerations, weighing with the politicians of the day, rendered them averse to the Duchess's claim: nor were they wrong in their decision, for when the unpopularity of our Dutch and German monarchs is considered, how much worse would not a French one have fared?"

The Duke of Orleans died in 1701, his widow surviving till 1722. The surviving issue of this marriage, the senior branch of the house of Stuart-Simmeren, (descendants of Elizabeth of Bohemia,) were Philip II., Duke of Orleans, (born 1674,) better known as the Regent Orleans, and Elizabeth Charlotte, afterwards Duchess of Lorraine, born in 1676; who are now represented by the following thirty-seven descendants (exclusive of issue):—The dynasty of Orleans, *six* in number, and consisting of the Comte de Paris, the senior member, his brother, and his four uncles, the surviving sons of Louis Philippe; the royal family of Belgium, children of King Leopold, *three* in number; Duke Philip of Wirtemberg; and Clementine, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha—the last a daughter, and the preceding four grandchildren of Louis Philippe; the Archduke Maximilian of Modena; the senior branches of the royal family of Austria, *four* in number, including the ex-Emperor Ferdinand I., his brother and two sisters; the ducal family of Tuscany, *two* in number; Victor Emanuel II., king of Sardinia; the junior branches of the royal family of Austria, *sixteen* in number; Caroline, Duchesse de Berri; and Maria Amelia, ex-Queen of the French.

V. Louis Otto, Prince of Salms, (born in 1674,) son of Louisa, Princess of Salms, (who died in 1679,) and grandson of Prince Edward Palatine, the fifth son of Elizabeth of Bohemia, was the fifth in the number of royal personages of the Roman Catholic religion who were excluded by the Act of Succession from the British throne. Through his two daughters, Elizabeth and Christina, this junior branch of the Stuart-Simmerens is now represented by a numerous posterity.

VI. Louisa, Princess of Salms, sister of Louis Otto last mentioned, and who died without issue, was similarly excluded.

VII. The same also as to Eleanora, Princess of Salms, a younger sister of Louis Otto.

VIII. Anne Henrietta Julia, second daughter of Prince Edward Palatine, sister of Louisa, Princess of Salms, and aunt to the three personages last mentioned, was similarly excluded. Her husband was Henry Julius, Duke d'Enghien, son of the Great Condé. He died in 1709, his wife surviving till 1723. Her great-great grandson was the Duke d'Enghien, who was murdered by order of the first Emperor Napoleon. The descendants of Anne of Condé are now extinct.

IX. Benedicta Henrietta Philippa, third daughter of Prince Edward Palatine, and youngest sister of Louisa of Salms and Ann of Condé, last mentioned. She married in 1668 John Frederick, the last Roman Catholic Duke of Hanover, and elder brother and predecessor of Ernest Augustus, father of our George I. He died in 1679, his widow surviving till 1730. Two of their four daughters had issue, the descendants of which are now merged in those of Anne of Sardinia, already mentioned.

X. Louisa Hollandina, the second daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth of Bohemia, was born in 1622. As a Roman Catholic, she was excluded by the Act of Succession from the British throne, although never actually denuded of her rights, as she died before Anne o Sardinia, the daughter of her cousin Henrietta, after whom alone she could have ascended it. She died, without legitimate issue, in 1709.

To sum up our results, which at the price of some labour we have wrought out from Mr. Townend's large and elaborate collection of genealogical details.

The posterity of James II., if indeed any such in reality exists, is illegitimate.

Of the posterity of Charles I., forming the Savoy Stuarts, or in other words the elder branch of the Stuart dynasty, the present Duke of Modena is the senior member, and as such is the representative of Charles I., and the lineal heir of the Stuarts.

Of the posterity of James I., through his daughter Elizabeth, forming the Stuart-Simmerens, or in other words the younger branch of the Stuart dynasty, the Comte de Paris is the senior member, and as such is the representative of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.

And further, of the four[g] still existing branches of the Stuart-S'mmeren line, the royal family of Great Britain, as descended from the youngest child of Elizabeth of Bohemia, is the youngest.

This youngest branch of the Stuart-Simmeren line, which alone is eligible to succeed to the throne of England, in consonance with the Act of Succession passed in 1701, includes, in addition to her most gracious Majesty, no less than fifty-two members of various royal families of Europe, exclusive of their issue. Mr. Townend has given their names in detail, but our space will only allow us room to observe that in the number of personages so eligible we remark the following as the most noteworthy names:—The Duke of Brunswick, and the *ci-devant* Duke, his deposed brother, the widow of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Prince Napoleon of France, and the Princess Mathilde, the Duke of Holstein, the King of Holland, the Duke of Nassau, the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, Prince Gustavus of Sweden, the King of Prussia, the Empress-Dowager of Russia, and the Queen of Bavaria.

In conclusion, we fully agree with Mr. Townend, that if the Oath of Abjuration is still to remain in our Statute-Book, it would be only a judicious act on the part of our legislators to substitute for the extinct posterity of James II. the living descendants of Charles I.; and with them, to make the distinction less invidious, we might add, the senior or Romanist branches of the Stuart-Simmeren line, descended from Elizabeth of Bohemia, daughter of James the First.

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[g] Reckoning the descendants of Benedicta of Hanover, who are now merged in the Savoy-Stuart line, as one of the four branches.

FRANCE BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

No drama, the theme of which is drawn from the history of nations, presents scenes of deeper tragic interest than those which pass before us as we review the history of France from the accession of Louis XIV. in 1648, to the execution of Louis XVIII., 1793. It is a period which displays in solemn procession, through all the varied incidents of life, the power of a kingly house, and its fall amid the shattered ruins of society, overthrown by the passions of a great people. Whatever interests Man as regards the principles of government, whatever it imports Man to know with respect to political or to social progress, whether as cause or consequence, whether as action or event, is here seen written in that handwriting on the wall which is both its judgment and illustration. The slightest retrospect of this should command attention. We live in an age whose characteristic is transition, and amid the current of events, whose onward course, like the flood of mighty waters gradually advancing in their strength, is destined to change the aspect of kingdoms. Who can mark their progress and be indifferent? Who can see the deep broad shadows of the future cast in sombre grandeur over the land, and remain insensible of the coming events which these predict?

A powerful agent towards the dissolution of society in France in the eighteenth century, was the retention of laws founded on the feudal system. A system so peculiar could exist only so long as the state of society was strictly analogous to its institutions. Feudalism arose amid the warring elements of a new social state, amid the distress and confusion of barbaric irruptions, amid the shock of various tribes, when force represented laws, and these were ignorant, ill-administered, uncertain. In the division of lands, and the earliest relation of lord and vassal, the result was politically and socially good. The benefice was conferred for services received, the weak obtained protection, and the protector a band of attached adherents. Many social affections were defended beneath his shield. Under the feudal system the different nations of modern Europe grew up and progressed. It was not unfavourable to public liberty, aided towards a manly development of character, and beneath it was nurtured that chivalrous respect for women which became a powerful means towards social refinement. It is a period endeared to us by the minstrelsy of the Trouvère and the Troubadour, and by works of art which, whether we consider their intrinsic excellence, the patronage which they imply, or their extent of range, are of the highest significance. But the feudal system was an oppression. It raised a warlike aristocracy dangerous as a power in the state, endowed with great privileges, and all the hateful prerogatives of a caste. Many duties in relation to the state, and to their possessions, were inalienably attached to the holders of the great fiefs, but their discharge must have depended upon the individual will. Strong in the conviction of their own power, they were unwilling to sacrifice their independence to the sovereign, and so far favoured public rights; but strong by coalition and the unbridled exercise of self-will, they fluctuated between constitutional government and despotism, as their own interests vibrated between these points. If the middle classes gave signs at intervals of strenuous mental life, all below them was death. Linked by successive chains, the feudal system was the direct power of man over man,—in the higher stage, a tyranny—in the lower, serfdom. This, says M. Guizot, is a tyranny man

never will endure. A system, the three *estates* of which are the lord, the tenant, and the bondsman, has no cohesive force. So long as men remain ignorant and uncultured, content to forego the excellence of reason, subjects of one faith, favourable to the ruling power; so long the feudal system endured. But as soon as knowledge shed its light upon the land, as laws became more intellectual, public rights acknowledged, the right of private judgment as regards religion asserted, the power of the press established; the feudal system gradually decayed. We have only to contrast the fourteenth with the seventeenth century, to be convinced of this great change. In England, a revolution had swept feudalism as a principle of government, from the land. What remained may have regulated the succession to property, but political power it had none. In Spain, a despotism created by the Church of Rome, founded upon the basest superstition, had arisen amidst its decay. Fortunate had it been for France, had constitutional government emerged from the troubles of the Fronde. But a great king grasped the relaxed reins of power, and all classes became subservient to his will. The aristocracy gave up feudal rights, content to retain its injurious privileges: the middle classes struggled forwards without leaders and without purpose. The lower were abandoned as unworthy of political consideration: the aspect of society resembled wax representations of the dead,—external life, internal death. The framework appeared undisturbed, but the entire organization was destroyed, or maintained by ligatures diseased or powerless. The feudal system was compact and in accordance with its age: the government of Louis XIV. was the result of its decay; it sprang forth as a power, not in relation to an age, but to a generation and a day. As Nebuchadnezzar's impious image, the head indeed was of gold, the feet were of iron and of clay. It was forgotten that the actions of the mind are subjected to a law of moral necessity which rendered such a government impossible but for a time. That law is progress, opinion has a necessary advance. From the union of men knowledge must spring, principles are advanced, and established as points of action; taste and feelings which so largely govern the individual, influence as powerfully the social state; no age transmits its light precisely as it was at first reflected. When Louis XIV. assumed the government, he did so with general consent. Civil war, the troubles of the Fronde, had broken the power of the nobility and wasted that of the state. However oppressive a despotism may be, it is less onerous in proportion as its direct agency is removed. Men grant willingly to the sovereign what they will not to an immediate superior. The control of sovereign power was also a necessity. Insubordination had prevailed: a queen and a cardinal who had been a government, had been insulted, proscribed, and reinstated by factions: no wit was too severe, no lampoon too vile for their derision. Parliament raised no hopes, and hardly possessed respect. The municipal institutions existed on parchment, the letters of which were cited, but the spirit of which was unknown. Add to this the personal influence of the king,—a man who combined dignity with grace, reserve with the ease of true politeness, a mind instinctively despotic, yet not violent nor cruel; luxurious and generous, fond of pleasure, and covetous of glory. Can we be surprised if his advent were welcome? He represented France at the commencement of his career; it was felt to be a glory to contribute to the glory of the monarch; but upon its close all things were changed. Once exhausted, how could the worshippers of Louis XIV. be revived? He conducted ambitious wars; he wasted finances; he constrained a forced

purity of manners, while, in defiance of the most sacred laws, he educated and openly avowed children the fruit of a double adultery. He persecuted Protestants as a duty towards *his* religion; he headed the persecution of a sect of men eminent for their learning and their piety, and of *his* religion; and this not because what they advocated was adverse to revelation or to truth, but opposed to his own will: luxury and voluptuousness had ruined the court, famine and deep misery consumed the people. All this, and the conviction that the government of the king was that of a woman, better fitted to govern a convent, made the successors of the generation who had hailed the advent of Louis XIV., rejoice greatly when he was carried to the grave. Then it was that the hate and the contempt for his race which was only sated by the death of Louis XVI., of his queen, and of his son, first drew breath,—a breath which still animates the people of his land, and which has driven forth the inheritors of his power as exiles, suppliant for the protection of foreign states. The character of Louis XV. it is unnecessary to describe. It presents no marked qualities for analysis. His lot was cast in a corrupt age, and he imbibed its corruption as the instinct of his being. Respect for manhood, sense of personal repute, reverence for things sacred, regard for moral obligations, felt, acknowledged, and obeyed by all whom nature has not smitten with the saddest deprivation of reason, were wanting in this man. He saw the consequences of ancestral rule written in lines of misery upon the faces of his people—he felt it not. He knew the results of unjust wars—he heeded not. Bred up amid the licentious cynicism of the Regent's court, he could trace the results of that continuous stream of pollution which had flowed throughout the land. He saw that where the vaporous mists had marked its flow, or where its waters had settled in pestilent stagnation, moral disease had tainted the land; that beneath its baleful atmosphere, the soul's essences, shorn of primeval light, were darkened by the worst exhalations of earth. He saw, and embarked in the stream; he gave impulse to its course. Ask you the cause? the song of the Syren would accompany *his* course, the voluptuous dream of the lotus-eater, entranced the vacuity of *his hours*,—to his successor was the future. THIS would abide *his time*. Evil assimilates with evil; unchecked, becomes progressive, then inherent. The vice of the weak mind, the ambition of the superficial, is Imitation. It is the great alone who achieve fame by emulation. The courtiers of Louis reflected his vices, it was the only adulation they could offer, or he could appreciate. But to shew the state of that society of which he was the head, we will briefly sketch the condition of the various classes of which it was composed. From the days of Richelieu, the Roman policy to govern by division had been pursued. The nobility had been lured from their domains, won by privilege and flattery, to be resident at court. Those who came were welcomed. The absent were objects of suspicion; their names, their pursuits, their revenues were required to be returned by the intendants. Flattery and fear, backed by self-interest and prevalent opinion, never fail of influence. Their lands were deserted. Poor most generally, proud, and not unjustly, of their high lineage, of the long transmitted honours of those who were born in the purple, the nobility despised all honours, all emoluments, all occupations but those which flowed from the profession they specially claimed as their own—the army. It was conceded. To them belonged this honour, and those of the higher functions of the Church and of the State. Never were they unequal to the chivalrous repute of their order. Intellectual and refined of manner, ardent and

impressible, naturally sociable, cynic in opinion, acute in wit, callous in morals, they formed a caste, the most attractive, but the most destructive of the great principles of moral and social obligation. They lived but for their own order. The *noblesse d'épée* looked down on the *noblesse de robe.* They despised commerce, and renounced with scorn all duties connected with their lands: they disdained all subordinate places in the administration: they hardly admitted within their circle any, however honoured, who could not *faire preuve de quatre quartiers:* to the rights of others they were indifferent, jealous of their own. If the hand of royal power grasped and retained these, they were silent; they were prepared to paralyse its clutch, if stretched forth even to regulate their own: hence, whilst they evaded duties, they enjoyed privileges incompatible with the possession of property. The noble had outlived the obligations of the feudal system, and fulfilled none of the later; no local authority, no council, no provincial or parochial association supplied his place: the law had provided for the wealthy and the honoured, the nobility had foregone the pride of being the protector of him that had no helper.

The same dangerous separation of classes appears throughout. The clergy were divided into the upper and the lower order; the upper class was dignified by many names of deserved repute, but tarnished by that of Dubois, Bernis, and the subtle, pliant, courtly morality of the Jesuits. Many of the bishops distinguished themselves as administrators of provinces, others as the sedulous frequenters of the court. Tolerance and gentleness, the consequence of a true faith, distinguished a few; intolerance, which clamoured for the maintenance of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which exacted, and arbitrarily exercised, the censorship of the press, was the characteristic of the greater number. Both De Tocqueville and Droz bear witness, however, to the superior qualities of the working clergy. From the *cahiers* they returned to the minister it would appear that, at least just prior to the Revolution, the clergy of the provinces were sensible of the necessity of great changes in the social system. They came forward as the friends of civil rights—they require guarantees for personal liberty, they demanded the destruction of prisons of State, the abolition of exceptional tribunals, the amelioration of the condition of the lower orders, the abolition of seignorial rights, freedom of labour, and schools for public education. Important also was their evidence as to the distressed state of the peasantry, which as feudal landed proprietors they had increased. Together with the nobility, they enjoyed partial immunity of taxation, and privileges which marked them also as a caste; the clergy were the second order of the great social divisions of the State. The number of those who bore the name of *Abbé*—a body which may be described as the "clergy unattached"—was a frequent cause of scandal. Half clerical, half lay, they bridged the space between, and joined the issues of superstition and irreverence.

The distinction between the *gentilhomme* and the *bourgeois* may be felt rather than defined. If the former represent the county gentleman, his position had deteriorated since the feudal day, when as vassal he shared the dangers, was admitted to the board, and enjoyed, at least at intervals, social intercourse with his lord. Despised by the class above, avoiding all connection with that below, unless as a superior, the landed gentry may be described as Cervantes has depicted Don Quixote,—"los de lanza en hastillero, adarga antigua, rocin flaco y galgo corredor,"—gentry who keep a lance upon a rack, an old target, a lean horse, and a greyhound for coursing.

Living within the old chateau or moated grange, in straitened circumstances, avoiding all county or parish offices, jealous of his privileges, ambitious of the offices of administration tossed with indifference to him by the nobility,—rarely emerging from his domains, except to reign for a winter season in a county town,—the peasantry, who oft define a position by a word, had named this proprietor the *hobereau!* No man was less contented with his position: the *hobereau* is found as a suppliant for exemption from taxation, for aid to cultivate his estate, and for small appointments in every administration. The position of the *bourgeois,* the very elements of his class had greatly changed between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries; he could not resist the effect of moral progress, but politically he had fallen. The enfranchised towns of the twelfth century were filled with men jealous of their privileges, prompt to maintain them; from communities of tradesmen, they comprised at a later period members of the learned professions, learned men, and local magistrates: this condition, socially, morally, and politically, in the sixteenth century had receded. As a militia, the *bourgeoisie* were not required; their charters were abrogated or forgotten, their interests were commercial and local, and the same fatal lines of demarcation which marked the boundaries of other classes defined this. The townsman despised the gentry by whom he was despised, every citizen was jealous of those small distinctions which provincial life creates; the precedence of the hair-dresser and the rights of the butcher were made matters of State ordinance. The wealthy *bourgeois* competed with the poor *gentilhomme* for those numerous subordinate offices the needy rapacity of the government had created,—which conferred a *quasi* rank, and the privilege of avoiding in some degree the pressure of taxation.

Industry and commerce were in the hands of monopolists, while strict regulations regulated the number of artisans of every handicraft, and limited the application of labour. No man could work in a trade but that to which he had been apprenticed, and this could be only conducted by the laws of its company, or of the municipal corporation. Patents which conferred the gains of special manufactures upon an individual or a company, who held them in form, or bought them of the Crown, and by which all competition was forbidden, enhanced the price of the most necessary articles, and fettered the chief industrial arts. If commerce and the arts flourished, it was because, like the great elemental properties of matter, they may be vitiated or misused, but never destroyed. All the evils which result from despotic government, and oppressive social institutions, fell on the peasantry, whose condition was deplorable;—poor, ill-lodged, subject to the frequent ravages of famine, ignorant, superstitious, and uncared for by all other classes, they had become the fear and the reproach of all, and in return, they hated all. They differed from the peasantry of other continental States by being possessors of land, for which they competed with avidity. The necessity of the nobility, and of the smaller landed-proprietors, had compelled the sale of portions of their domains, which were miserably parcelled out into numerous lots among the labourers of the estate. Faucher and Neckar concur in describing France as divided into an immensity of small rural proprietors, while want of capital and bad tillage impoverished the land. Famine followed upon a bad harvest, which could be relieved only by the partial aid of the State. Even in a fruitful period, the peasant retained little whereupon to live, for when the noble sold his land, he retained his privileges. If the peasant brought his produce to market, the blessing of the season and the labour of the year

were withheld, or unrewarded, by the pressure of the feudal dues which met him at the mouth of the river, in the market-place, or in the mill. His labour was not his own. He was subject to the *corvée.* By this he was compelled to work on his lord's estate, to labour for public repairs—such as churches, bridges, the construction of barracks; to furnish cart and horse, and personal service, for the conveyance of troops, mendicants, and prisoners; and to aid all government contractors upon their requisition sanctioned by the intendants. To this dire oppression must be added that of the *taille*, the burden of which fell exclusively on the peasantry. It is impossible to describe adequately this execrable impost. "La taille," said the Controller-General in 1772, "arbitraire dans sa repartition, solidaire dans sa perception, personelle et non réelle, est sujettée à des variations continuelles, par suite de tous les changements qui arrivent chaque année dans la fortune des contribuables." The nobility, clergy, and the *roturier* were exempt; it was the brand of caste, and impoverished those whom it degraded.

At the commencement of the reign of Louis XV. the public taxes amounted to 65,600,000 livres, an amount doubled during his reign. Of this proscription, the *taille* contributed the greater part: over its amount, or mode of levy, the peasant had no real control, and the very mode of its levy made it more oppressive. The internal administration of France was under the control of provincial intendants; D'Argenson said thirteen of these officers possessed, in reality, the government. The intendant was generally a newly ennobled man of low origin, a stranger to the province, with a fortune to make, corresponding directly with the Minister or Consul-General, and having under his orders a sub-delegate. His powers were extreme, and the details connected with his office as regards taxation were so complicated, that they were unknown to every minister and every court. Between the intendant and the peasant there was no barrier, and from his decrees no appeal. The levying of the tax was referred to the syndic and the collector; the former often could not read, nor the collector draw up clearly his accounts; yet to these men was confided the duty of assessing the taxation of the district. The latter office was so odious, that it was made compulsory on every parishioner to hold it, the collector was answerable for the amount from the contributors, and two years were often lost in obtaining this, even in securing the ratepayer. This, says Turgot, has caused the ruin of the best families. To meet the difficulties of his position, great and arbitrary powers were conceded,—the right of imprisonment, and of forced labour, even of condemnation to the galleys, and the entire agricultural class was given over to the tyranny of a man urged to evil by the tyranny imposed upon him by his office. Redress was impossible: the poor had no helper; the intendant was supreme over all courts, and the noble and the privileged were exempt.

Such was the social and political condition of France before the revolution. A government despotic in principle, arbitrary in exercise, arising from natural tendency, from organization, and from need; a clergy illustrious as a class by names eminent alike by genius and blameless purity of life, but vitiated in the mass by worldliness and superstition, retaining odious privileges, and whose moral aspect was scornfully quoted in contrast with the truths of Christian doctrine. For the rest, society was composed of classes in direct antagonism, without political power, public feeling, or interests in common. All felt the oppression of the State, all above the peasantry shared the profits of its oppression: in this last class

alone was laid the burden of the proud man's wrong, the rich man's contumely. Notwithstanding this, at no time did France exhibit greater material resources. Her intellectual vigour was marked—it was her moral power alone which slowly moved in almost pulseless animation. Literature has always secured its followers a high position in France: it is allied with the genius and the social affections of the people. The coterie and the saloon supplied the want of a free press, and formed a court opposed to that of Versailles. Under the presidency of Madame de Tencin, Madame Geoffrin, Madame du Deffand, and de l'Espinasse, every question was discussed which related to religion or to government. Here the philosopher and his adherents became a power; here every public wrong was denounced, every inequality of taxation here exposed; here feudal privileges were loudly condemned. One principle was common to all,—the necessity of substituting simple and elementary rules, founded on reason and on natural law, for the conventional and complicated system which prevailed.

Abstract theories on the constitution of society, metaphysical inquiry into the properties of the human mind, all the great questions of reason and of faith, were discussed by minds of great intellectual power devoid of all practical knowledge, with imaginations excited by the vision of future good, and stimulated by the conviction of present evil. The scepticism which prevailed was not, perhaps, so much the consequence of abnegation of religion, as the result of regarding religion as a system intimately united with the political. And these saloons were frequented by the society destined to perish by the very powers they united to evoke. They felt the gathering of the elements, and believed they could control their forces. The ground heaved beneath them,—but they had discovered its laws, and could regulate its motion. The earth and the elements rushed in confusion together, and these men perished in the whirlwind. We hope to be able to revert to this subject again; meanwhile to recommend M. de Tocqueville's [a] work to the serious attention of our readers is but a simple homage of respect to him and to them.

RAWLINSON'S TRANSLATION OF HERODOTUS [b].

The utility of the recent wondrous discoveries by Sir Henry Rawlinson of new languages and unknown literatures amid the arid wilds and ruined cities of the East, could not, perhaps, have been better tested than by being applied to the elucidation of the text of the great Father of History: nor could, on the other hand, the truthfulness and consequent value of the historic pages of Herodotus be more searchingly and more satisfactorily examined than by the light reflected upon them by the realized results of Sir Henry Rawlinson's combined talent, inventiveness, and research.

Seven years have elapsed, as we learn from Mr. Rawlinson's Preface,

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[a] *Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI.* Par Joseph Droy. 8vo.
L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution. Par Alexis de Tocqueville. 8vo. (1856.)

[b] "The History of Herodotus. A new English Version, Edited with Copious Notes and Appendices, illustrating the History and Geography of Herodotus, from the most Recent Sources of Information; and embodying the chief Results, Historical and Ethnographical, which have been obtained in the progress of Cuneiform and Hieroglyphical Discovery. By George Rawlinson, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford; assisted by Col. Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., and Sir J. G. Wilkinson, F.R.S. In Four Volumes.—Vol. I. With Maps and Illustrations." (London: John Murray.)

since this work was first promised to the public. Aware, as he was, of the comparative worthlessness of the English versions of Herodotus by Littlebury and Beloe, and of the too numerous inaccuracies that disfigure the otherwise greatly superior translation by Taylor (1829), his original object was once to present the English reader with a correct yet free translation of this valuable author, and to collect and methodize for the student the chief illustrations of the text which modern learning and research had up to that time accumulated. Under ordinary circumstances, the promise thus made, he says, might have been redeemed within the space of two or three years. Delays, however, have been interposed; and Mr. Rawlinson's readers, if we mistake not, will find themselves greatly the gainers by the result:—

"Parallel," he says, "with the progress of the work, a series of fresh discoveries continued for several years to be made—more especially on points connected with the ethnography of the East, and the history, geography, and religion of Babylonia and Assyria; the results of which it seemed desirable to incorporate, at whatever cost of time and labour. Great portions of the present volume had thus, from time to time, to be re-written. This circumstance, and the unavoidable absence of Sir Henry Rawlinson from England during three years out of the seven, will, it is hoped, be deemed sufficient apology for the delay that has occurred in the publication."

In addition to Sir Henry Rawlinson, who more especially "has exercised a general supervision over the Oriental portion of the Comment," and has lent his aid throughout in all that concerns the geography, ethnography, and history of the Eastern nations, the learned translator has had the good fortune to secure the services of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, as another coadjutor in this exhaustive work. The latter gentleman, however, seems to have contributed but little to the present volume: when we come to the succeeding volume, containing the historian's description of Egypt, the illustrative results of his valuable researches will no doubt be equally apparent, and equally deserving to be highly appreciated.

Of Mr. Rawlinson's own labours, in his capacity both of translator and commentator, we feel bound, as might have been anticipated, to speak in terms of high commendation. In his translation, every passage has the appearance of having been well sifted, every word well weighed; and, so far as our researches have extended, there is nothing for us to desiderate, nothing to object. In one or two minor matters of taste, perhaps, we might have differed from him: in the use, for example, in the dialogues which are so numerous in the first book, of the pronoun "thou," in preference to the less formal and more conversational "you;" and in the substitution for certain classical names of their Anglicized forms; e. g. for Nicolaus Nicolas, and for Theodorus Theodore. On this latter point we certainly have a somewhat strong opinion of our own, in reference to its incongruity; and we ourselves should as soon think, in translating an ancient author, of rendering *templum* "a church." Mr. Rawlinson, however, we are well aware, can easily produce good and learned vouchers for the practice.

The preliminary or prefatory chapters of the present volume, extending over 149 pages, are appropriately devoted to an outline of the Life of Herodotus, an enquiry into the sources from which he compiled his History, and a consideration of his merits and defects as an historian—chapters which few will read without both pleasure and instruction, and which every intending student of the author will be all the better for carefully perusing.

Neither by his own fellow-countrymen, nor in modern times, has Herodotus been estimated at his real worth; and in all ages his apparently marvellous stories, it has been well observed, "have been the subject of merriment to the half-learned, who measure his experience by their own ignorance." Mr. Rawlinson, we are glad to see, has treated this portion of his subject with a masterly hand; and among his more important passages on the wanton untruthfulness that has been so unfairly laid to the venerable historian's charge, the following has struck us as happy in a high degree: its merit must be our apology for quoting it without abbreviation:—

"The honesty of Herodotus has not passed unchallenged. Several ancient writers, among them two of considerable repute—Ctesias the court-physician to Artaxerxes Mnemon, and Plutarch, or rather an author[c] who has made free with his name—have impeached the truthfulness of the historian, and maintained that his narrative is entitled to little credit. Ctesias seems to have introduced his own work to the favourable notice of his countrymen by a formal attack on the veracity of his great predecessor; upon the ruins of whose reputation he hoped to establish his own. He designed his history to supersede that of Herodotus; and feeling it in vain to endeavour to cope with him in the charms of composition, he set himself to invalidate his authority, presuming on his own claims to attention as a resident for seventeen years at the court of the great king. Professing to draw his relation of Oriental affairs from a laborious examination of the Persian archives, he proceeded to contradict, wherever he could do so without fear of detection, the assertions of his rival; and he thus acquired to himself a degree of fame and of consideration to which his literary merits would certainly never have entitled him, and which the course of detraction he pursued could alone have enabled him to gain. By the most unblushing effrontery, he succeeded in palming off his narrative upon the ancient world as the true and genuine account of the transactions, and his authority was commonly followed in preference to that of Herodotus, at least upon all points of purely Oriental history. There were not wanting, indeed, in ancient times some more critical spirits, e. g. Aristotle and the *true* Plutarch, who refused to accept as indisputable the statements of the Cnidian physician, and retorted upon him the charge of untruthfulness which he had preferred against our author. It was difficult, however, to convict him of systematic falsehood until Oriental materials of an authentic character were obtained by which to test the conflicting accounts of the two writers. A comparison with the Jewish Scriptures, and with the native history of Berosus, first raised a general suspicion of the bad faith of Ctesias, whose credit few moderns have been bold enough to maintain against the continually increasing evidence against him. At last the *coup de grace* has been given to his small remaining reputation by the recent cuneiform discoveries, which convict him of having striven to rise into notice by a system of 'enormous lying,' to which the history of literature scarcely presents a parallel.

"The reputation of Herodotus has, on the whole, suffered but little from the attacks of the Pseudo-Plutarch. The unfairness and prejudice of that writer is so manifest, that perhaps he has rather done our author a service than an injury, by shewing how few real errors could be detected in his narrative, even by the most lynx-eyed criticism. His charge of 'Malignity' has rebounded on himself, and he has come to be regarded generally as a mere retailer of absurd calumnies, which the plain dealing of Herodotus had caused to be circulated against him. In no instance can he be said to have proved his case, or convicted our author of a misstatement; in one only has he succeeded in throwing any considerable doubt on the view taken by Herodotus of an important matter.

"The writers who have followed in the wake of these two assailants of Herodotus can scarcely be said to have succeeded any better in their attacks on his veracity. The deliberate judgment of modern criticism on the subject is decidedly against the assailants, and cannot be better summed up than in the words of a recent author:—'There can be no doubt,' says Col. Mure, 'that Herodotus was, according to the standard of

[c] Generally known as the Pseudo-Plutarch: his work is "On the Malignity of Herodotus." The veracity of the historian was also attacked by Manetho and Harpocration; and Cicero, Theopompus, Strabo, Josephus, and Lucian speak disparagingly of his truthfulness.

his age and country, a sensible and intelligent man, as well as a writer of power and genius; and that he possessed an extensive knowledge of human life and character. *Still less can it be reasonably questioned that he was an essentially honest and veracious historian.* Such he has been admitted to be by the more impartial judges both of his own and subsequent periods of ancient literature, and by the *all-but unanimous verdict of the modern public.* Rigid, in fact, as has been the scrutiny to which his text has been subjected, no distinct case of wilful misstatement or perversion of fact has been substantiated against him. On the contrary, the very severity of the ordeal has often been the means of eliciting evidence of his truth in cases where, with the greatest temptation to falsehood, there was the least apparent risk of detection. Every portion, indeed, of his work is pervaded by an air of candour and honest intention, which the discerning critic must recognise as reflecting corresponding qualities in the author.' It is unnecessary to add anything to this testimony, which, coming from one whose critical knowledge is so great, and who is certainly not a blind admirer of Herodotus, must be regarded as almost closing the controversy."

The impartiality, too, of the great Father of History is equally well maintained; and as to his credulity, the following circumstances would be as well taken into consideration before we pronounce *that* to be a very serious defect in him as an historian:—

"Granting," says Mr. Rawlinson, "that his credulity detracts somewhat from his value as an authentic narrator of facts, has it not a compensatory advantage in placing him more on a level with the mass of his countrymen, in enabling him to understand and pourtray them better, and inducing him to put more fully upon record a whole class of motives and feelings which did, in point of fact, largely influence their conduct? Would the cold scepticism of Thucydides have given us a truer picture of the spirit in which the Persian attacks were met,—the hopes that stimulated, and the belief that sustained, a resistance almost without a parallel, which may have been mere patriotism in the leaders, but in the mass was certainly, to a great extent, the fruit of religious enthusiasm? Is it not a fact that the Greeks of the age immediately preceding Herodotus were greatly influenced by oracles, omens, prodigies, and the like; and are we not enabled to understand them better from the sympathising pages of a writer who participated in the general sentiment, than from the disdainful remarks of one who, from the height of his philosophical rationalism looks down with a calm contempt upon the weakness and credulity of the multitude? At any rate, is it not a happy chance which has given us, in the persons of the two earliest and most eminent of Greek historians, the two opposite phases of the Greek mind—religiousness bordering upon superstition, and shrewd practical sense verging towards scepticism? Without the corrective to be derived from the work of Herodotus, ordinary students would have formed a very imperfect notion of the real state of opinion among the Greeks on religious matters, and many passages of their history would have been utterly unintelligible. It seems, therefore, not too much to say that we of later times gain more than we lose by this characteristic of our author, which qualified him in an especial way to be the historian of a period anterior to the rise of the sceptical spirit, when a tone of mind congenial to his own was prevalent throughout the Hellenic world, and a belief in the supernatural was among the causes which had the greatest weight in shaping events and determining their general course."

Setting the very lowest estimate upon the value of Mr. Rawlinson's work, and supposing, for argument's sake, it to have no other practical utility, it will at least be possessed of this one merit,—it will go far towards effectually silencing the calumnies of the ignorant and the prejudiced, (who are generally both ignorant and obstinate to boot,) and will henceforth leave them without the shadow of an excuse for reviling and railing at this grand old writer as a mere retailer of lying fictions and "tales of travellers."

The historian, in his opening chapter, gives the Persian version of the legend of Io—one that differs widely, he says, from that of the Phœnicians. An accompanying note is devoted to the opinions of Sir H. Rawlinson on the subject of this early myth:—

"It is hardly possible," he says, "that the Persians, properly so called, could have had any independent knowledge of the myth of Io; for at the period of history to which the legend refers, the Arian tribes, who were the progenitors of the Persians, were still encamped on the banks of the Indus, and were thus entirely shut out from any contact with the Western world. The acquaintance even of the Syrians and Babylonians with the Greeks was of a comparatively modern date. *Sargon*, indeed, who in the Cuneiform Inscriptions first mentions the Greeks,—having in about B.C. 709 received tribute in Babylon from the Grecian colonists of Cyprus, and having subsequently conducted an expedition to that island,—speaks of them as 'the seven kings of the *Yaha* tribes of the country of *Yavnan* (or *Yúnan*), who dwelt in an island in the midst of the Western sea, at the distance of seven days from the coast, and the name of whose country had never been heard by my ancestors, the kings of Assyria and Chaldæa, from the remotest times,' &c., &c. It is, at the same time, far from improbable that this name of *Yaha*, which the Assyrians applied to the piratical Greeks of Cyprus, may have suggested the memory of the buccaneering stories which the Phœnicians and the Persians (of Syria?) told to Herodotus in illustration of the myth of Io. And it is further worthy of remark, that the name, thus first brought before us in its Asiatic form, may perhaps furnish an astronomical solution for the entire fable; for as the wanderings of the Greek Io have been often compared with the erratic course of the moon in the heavens, passing in succession through all the signs of the zodiac, so do we find that in the ante-Semitic period there was also an identity of name, the Egyptian title of the moon being *Yah*, and the primitive Chaldæan title being represented by a cuneiform sign, which is phonetically *Ai*, as in modern Turkish."

The trial of the veracity of the Pythia or Pythoness, at Delphi (i. 88), by the envoys of Crœsus, is a story too well known to most readers of ancient history to need recapitulation here. *How* the priestess came to know that Crœsus was at that moment engaged in boiling a lamb and a tortoise in a brazen cauldron, is the question, and probably will so remain to the end of time. The suggestions, however, in the note annexed by the learned Translator are full of interest:—

"Whatever explanation is to be given of this remarkable oracle, that of Larcher seems to be precluded, not less by the words of the text ['on the departure of his messengers Crœsus had set himself to think what was most impossible for any one to conceive of his doing, and then, waiting till the day agreed on, acted as he had determined,'] than by probability. He supposes that Crœsus had determined what he would do before he sent his embassies, and had confided his intention to one of the ambassadors, who imparted the secret to the Delphian priests. If we allow Crœsus to have possessed ordinary common sense, it is inconceivable that he should have been guilty of a folly which was so likely to frustrate his whole design. The utter incredulity of Cicero seems better than this: '*Cur autem hoc credam unquam editum Crœso? aut Herodotum our veraciorem ducam Ennio!*' (De Div. ii.) It is impossible to discuss such a question as the nature of the ancient oracles, which has had volumes written upon it, within the limits of a note. I will only observe, that in forming our judgment on the subject, two points should be kept steadily in view,—1. The fact that the Pythoness—'a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination[d]'—whom St. Paul met with on his first entrance into European Greece, was *really possessed* by an evil spirit, which St. Paul cast out, thereby depriving her masters of all their hopes of gain, (Acts xvi. 16—19); and, 2. The phenomena of Mesmerism. In one or other of these, or in both of them combined, will be found the simplest, and probably the truest, explanation of all that is really marvellous in the responses of the oracles."

Should the existence of the asserted powers of *clairvoyants* ever be *indisputably* established, we shall probably be enabled to attain a satisfactory solution of the sources of Delphic inspiration in cases where, like the one under consideration, *distance of place* only was concerned. As to the source of really oracular power—the power, we mean, of *foretelling* events, mesmerism even if true and fully revealed to us, would in all probability

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[d] Or, more literally, "a spirit of Python."

throw but little light on the subject, and we should still have to look elsewhere for a solution.

The general truthfulness of Herodotus is nowhere more discernible than in his account of national customs, manners, and ceremonials. His descriptions of the religious ceremonials of the Magi are strikingly illustrated by usages existing in Persia at the present moment:—

"At the secret meetings," we learn from a note by Sir H. Rawlinson (B. i. c. 132), "of the Ali Allahis of Persia, which in popular belief have attained an infamous notoriety, but which are in reality altogether innocent, are practised many ceremonies that bear a striking resemblance to the old Magian sacrifice. The *Peer*, or holy man who presides, carries about him sprigs both of myrtle and of the musk willow; he seats his disciples in a circle upon the grass, usually in one of those sacred groves with which the Kurdish mountains abound; he chaunts mystical lays regarding the nature, the attributes, and the manifestations of the Godhead. A sheep is slaughtered as an expiatory sacrifice, and the carcase is boiled upon the spot; the bones are carefully extracted, and the Peer then distributes the flesh among his disciples, who creep up upon their knees from their respective places in the circle to receive the share allotted to them, which is further accompanied by a blessing and a prayer. It is only the initiated who are admitted to these meetings, and care is taken to guard against the intrusion of strangers and Mohammedans. It is probably, indeed, owing to the precaution which the Ali Allahis take to extinguish their lights on the approach of strangers, that they have acquired their name of *Cheragh Kushan*, or 'lamp-extinguishers,' and that orgies have been assigned to them which were only suited to darkness. A disciple, I may add, upon entering the brotherhood, breaks a nutmeg with the spiritual teacher to whom he attaches himself, and wears perpetually about him, in token of his dependence, the half of the nut which remains with him: he is called *sir supurdeh*, or 'he who has given over his head,' and is bound during his noviciate implicitly to follow the behests of his leader. After a probationary discipline of several years—never less than three—he is admitted to a meeting, resigns his nutmeg, partakes of the sacrifice, and henceforward assumes a place among the initiated."

The following note, the latter part of which is from the pen of Sir H. Rawlinson, upon the Tartessus of Herodotus (i. 163), the same probably as the *Tarshish* of the Old Testament, will be of interest to the critical reader of Scripture:—

"The Iberia of Herodotus is the Spanish Peninsula. Tartessus was a colony founded there very early by the Phœnicians. It was situated beyond the Straits, at the mouth of the Bætis (Guadalquivir), near the site of the modern Cadiz. Tarsus, Tartessus, and Tarshish are variants of the same word. [*Tarshish* in the Hamitic tongue, which probably prevailed on the coast of Phœnicia, when the first colonists sailed for Spain, meant 'the younger brother,'—a very suitable name for a colony.]"

Herodotus asserts (i. 178) that the walls of Babylon were 200[e] royal cubits in height; which, taking the royal cubit to have been 1 foot $10\frac{2}{3}$ inches in length, would make them to have been 373 feet 4 inches in height, or, as Mr. Rawlinson observes, 13 feet 4 inches higher than the extreme height of St. Paul's:—

"This," he adds in another note, "by far the most surprising fact connected with these walls, is to some extent *confirmed* by Ctesias, who gives the measure of the height as 50 fathoms (Diod. Sic. ii. 7), equal to 200 ordinary cubits. Other writers considerably reduce the amount; Pliny (vi. 26), and Solinus (c. 60), to 200 feet, Strabo and others to 75 feet. The great width and height of the walls are noticed in Scripture (Jerem. ii. 53, 58). There can be no doubt that the Babylonians and Assyrians surrounded their cities with walls of a height which, to us, is astounding. The sober and practical Xenophon reports the height of the so-called Median wall at 100 feet, and that of the walls of the ruined Nineveh at 150 feet."

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[e] In all these cases great allowance should be made for the ignorance and inaccuracies of the mediæval transcribers, whose figures can be rarely depended upon, and are too often wholly untrustworthy.

In a second note on the subject, annexed to the preceding one, Sir H. Rawlinson suggests that it should be borne in mind that Strabo and the historians of Alexander substitute 50 for the 200 cubits of Herodotus, and that it may therefore be suspected that the latter author in reality referred to *hands*, four of which were equal to the cubit. The alleged height of 200 royal cubits he regards as "quite preposterous;" and in his belief, the walls of Babylon did not exceed in height 60 or 70 English feet.

The gods Baal and Bel (the Jupiter Belus of Herodotus, i. 181) are mostly regarded as identical: Mr. Rawlinson, however, is inclined to doubt this:—

"The Babylonian worship of Bel," he says, "is well known to us from Scripture, (Isaiah xlvi. 1; Jerem. i. 2; Apoc., Dan. xii. 16). There is little doubt that he was the recognized head of the Babylonian Pantheon, and therefore properly identified by the Greeks with their Zeus or Jupiter. Compare the expressions, *Jupiter Ammon, Jupiter Papias,* &c.) It has been usual to suppose that Bel and Baal are the same word, and therefore that the word *Bel* means simply 'Lord.' But this is very uncertain. Bel and Baal essentially differ[f] in the original Hebrew, and these different forms *may be* distinct roots."

On the worship of Bel Sir H. Rawlinson has the following remarks:—

"There are some points of considerable difficulty connected with the worship of Bel at Babylon. In the inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, for instance, the name of Bel, as a distinct divinity, hardly ever occurs. The great temple of Babylon is consecrated to Merodach, and that God is the tutelar divinity of the city. In the Assyrian inscriptions, however, Bel is associated with Babylon. Pul and Tiglath-Pileser both sacrificed to him in that city as the supreme local deity; and Sargon expressly calls Babylon 'the dwelling-place of Bel.' At a still earlier period—that is, under the old Chaldean Empire—Niffer was the chief seat of the worship of Bel, and the city was named after him, an explanation being thus afforded of the many traditions which point to Niffer, or the city of Belus, (Calneh of Genesis,) as the primitive capital of Chaldæa. It may be presumed from many notices, both in sacred and profane history, that the worship of Bel again superseded that of Merodach at Babylon under the Achæmenian princes."

Upon the apocryphal story (i. 190) of Cyrus wreaking his vengeance upon the river Gyndes (the modern *Diyalah*), by dispersing it through 360 channels, Sir H. Rawlinson thus expresses himself:—

"I incline to regard the whole story as a fable, embodying some popular tradition with regard to the origin of the great hydraulic works on the *Diyalah* below the Hamaran hills; where the river has been dammed across to raise the level of the water, and a perfect network of canals have been opened out from it on either side. The principal of these canals to the east, now named *Beladroz,* (*Barasroth* in Theophanes, and *Baraz-rud,* or 'hog-river,' of the Arabs,) is apparently of extreme antiquity, the stream having worked itself a bed in the alluvial soil nearly fifty feet below the level of the country. There are fully 360 streams of water derived from the *Diyalah,* including all the branch cuts from the seven great canals. If Cyrus did indeed execute these works, his object must have been to furnish means of irrigation to the country, and such a motive was scarcely likely to have influenced him when he was conducting a hostile expedition against Babylon. Moreover, if he marched upon Babylon by the high-road leading from the Persian mountains, he would have had no occasion to cross the *Diyalah* at all. The direct route must have followed the left bank of the river to Opis, near which was the passage of the Tigris. The name of the river Gyndes is probably derived from the cuneiform *Khudun,* a city and district on the banks of the river *Hupuska,* which is mentioned in the annals of Sardanapalus. It is at any rate worthy of remark, that all the names by which this river has been known in modern times, *Tamerra, Shirnan, Nahrwan,* and *Diyalah,* are those of cities on its

[f] We of necessity make a slight alteration here.

banks; and the same system of nomenclature may very well be supposed to have existed in antiquity."

The Appendix to the First Book of Herodotus—to the translation of which the present volume is confined—is devoted to a series of valuable Essays, by the pen either of the learned Translator, or his equally learned and more travelled coadjutor, Sir Henry Rawlinson. Essay I., by the Translator, has for its subject the Early Chronology and History of Lydia. Replete though it is with matter of interest, our limits will only allow us to make a note of the fact that the writer stoutly combats the very prevalent notion that the great Etruscan nation owed its origin to a colony from Lydia.

The Physical and Political Geography of Asia Minor is treated of in the second Essay; and the Chronology and History of the Great Median Empire form the subject of the third. The fourth, limited to a couple of pages, "On the Ten Tribes of the Persians," is contributed by Sir H. Rawlinson. The fifth, a short notice by the Translator of the Religions of the Ancient Persians, is followed by a lengthy and valuable contribution by the pen of Sir H. Rawlinson, "On the Early History of Babylonia." The Chronology and History of the Great Assyrian Empire, and the History of the Later Babylonians, are discussed at equal length by the Translator in Essays VII. and VIII.: from the former Essay we borrow our concluding extract:—

"The picture furnished by the Assyrian inscriptions of the general condition of Western Asia at this period (B.C. 900—860) is perhaps the most interesting feature of which they present to us. At the extreme west appear the Phœnician cities, Tyre, Sidon, and Byblus, from which Shalmanu-bar takes tribute in his 21st year. Adjoining upon them are the kingdoms of Hamath and Damascus, the latter at first under Benhadad, and then under Hazael; the former under a king named Sahulena, or Irkhulena. These kingdoms are closely leagued together, and united in the same alliance are their neighbours, the *Khatti*, or Hittites, who form a great confederacy ruled by a number of petty chiefs, and extend continuously from the borders of Damascus to the Euphrates at *Bir*, or *Bireh-jik*. The strength of the Hittites, Hamathites, and Syrians of Damascus is in their chariots. They are sometimes assisted by the 'kings of the sea-coast,' who are probably the Phœnician princes. The valley of the Orontes, from a little north of Hamath to the great bend which the river makes towards the west, and the country eastward, as far as the mountains which separate the tributaries of that stream from those of the Euphrates, is in possession of the *Patena*, a tribe of Hittites, whose name connects them with the *Padan*-Aram of Scripture, and the *Batanæa* of the Greek writers. This people is permanently subject to Assyria, and the Assyrians have access through their territories to the countries of their neighbours. East of the Euphrates, in the country between *Bir* and Diarbekr, are the *Naïri* or *Nayari*, adjoining upon the Armenians, who reach from about Diarbekr to the basin of Lake *Urumiyeh*, which belongs to the Mannai, the Minni of Scripture, (Jer. li. 27). Southward, along the line of Zagros, are, first, *Kharkhar*, about Lake Van; next, *Hupuska*, reaching south to Holwan and the Gates of Zagros; and then the country of the *Namri*, reaching as far as Susiana, east of which dwell the Medes and (perhaps) the Persians. Below Assyria is Babylonia, the more northern portion of which is the country of the *Accad*, while the more southern, reaching to the coast, is Chaldæa—the land of the *Kaldai*. Above Babylonia, on both sides of the Euphrates, are the *Tsukhi*, perhaps the Shuhites of Scripture. Finally, in Cappadocia, above the northern Hittites, and west of the Euphrates, are the *Tuplai*, or Tibareni, a weak people, under a multitude of chiefs, who readily pay tribute to the conqueror."

The ninth Essay, also contributed by the Translator, treats of the Geography of Mesopotamia and the Adjacent Countries. The tenth, by the pen of Sir H. Rawlinson—the most valuable portion, perhaps, of the volume—has for its subject "the Religion of the Babylonians and Assyrians;" and in the eleventh and concluding Essay, the Ethnic Affinities

of the nations of Western Asia are examined by the learned Translator at considerable length. The volume ends with a note, several pages in length, "On the Invention of Coining, and the Earliest Specimens of Coined Money."

In our opinion, a better English Translation of the text of Herodotus than the present one cannot reasonably be desired; and, despite the rapid progress and unanticipated revelations of modern discovery, a very long period probably will elapse before a Translation of the author more ably and more valuably illustrated will be possible.

BIRCH'S HISTORY OF ANCIENT POTTERY[a].

So far from subscribing to the dogma that "we have had enough of pot and pan antiquity," we are among the number of those who think the fictile ware of the generations which have preceded us peculiarly deserving the attentive study of all who assume, and do not profane, the name of archæologist. That the Assistant-Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum is of the same opinion, and considers it a theme worthy his labour and learning, we have evidence in the volumes before us.

The potter's art is referable to remote antiquity: in our review of the relics of the past, we encounter it at every step; whether in the Roman *ollæ*, the tombs roofed with tiles, the Etruscan and Teutonic models of dwellings, or the ruder mortuary urns of our primitive forefathers,—all are evidence of human skill, and taste, and feeling; all contribute to the mass of fragmentary intelligence which it is the peculiar province of the archæologist to identify and analyze.

In England, where scarcely a day passes without the discovery of examples of ancient pottery, the subject has not received that attention which it claims at the hands of all who would study history by its monuments; a neglect which appears to be accounted for in the fact that, with very few exceptions, they are rude and uninviting as works of art. The admirers of the most exquisite specimens of the Greek potter's skill regards with disdain the ruder efforts of a less civilized people, and that which is unattractive to the eye is considered unworthy of attention and scrutiny.

The Introduction is devoted by Mr. Birch to a sketch of the history of the rise and progress of fictile manufactures:—

"It is impossible," he says, "to determine when the manufacture was invented. Clay is a material so generally diffused, and its plastic nature so easily discovered, that the art of working it does not exceed the intelligence of the rudest savage. The baking of it, so as to give it an indestructible tenacity, must have been a great stride in the art, and was probably discovered by accident rather than by design. In few countries is the condition of the atmosphere such that objects of sun-dried clay can survive a single winter; and however applicable to the purposes of architecture, such a material was unavailable for vessels destined to hold liquids. Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia, the triple cradle of the human race, have alone transmitted to posterity the sun-dried products which represent the first efforts of the art.

"From the necessity for symmetrical buildings arose the invention of the brick, which must have superseded the rude plastering of the hut with clay, to protect it against the sun or storm. In the history of the Semitic nations, of the Babylonians, and of the Phœnicians, the brick is classed amongst the earlier inventions of the art, and has descended, with various modifications, from the building of the Tower of Babel to the present day. It is essential that bricks should be symmetrical, and their form

[a] "History of Ancient Pottery. By Samuel Birch, F.S.A." (London: Murray.)

is generally rectangular. From their geometrical shape, they have preserved the canon of ancient measure; while the various inscriptions with which they have been stamped have elevated them to the dignity of historical monuments. Thus the bricks of Egypt not only afford testimony to the truth of Scripture by their composition of straw and clay, but also, by the hieroglyphs impressed upon them, transmit the names of a series of kings, and testify the existence of edifices, all knowledge of which, except for these relics, would have utterly perished. Those of Assyria and Babylon, in addition to the same information, have, by their cuneiform inscriptions, which mention the locality of the edifices for which they were made, afforded the means of tracing the sites of ancient Mesopotamia and Assyria with an accuracy unattainable by any other means. When the brick was ornamented, as in Assyria, with glazed representations, this apparently insignificant, but imperishable object, has confirmed the descriptions of the walls of Babylon, which critical scepticism had denounced as fabulous. The Roman bricks have also borne their testimony to history. A large number of them present a series of the names of consuls of imperial Rome; while others shew that the proud nobility of the eternal city partly derived their revenues from the kilns of their Campanian and Sabine farms."

The author then proceeds to shew how burnt clay was used for other purposes besides bricks or vases; and alludes to the extraordinary Assyrian and Babylonish terra-cottas, on which are inscribed their public archives, historical annals, astronomical, or rather astrological, computations, even their title-deeds and exchequer-bills, were inscriptions stamped on wet clay, and burned into indelible and indestructible letters upon tablets, cylinders, and prisms of terra-cotta. The Introduction proceeds to illustrate the progress of the art, from the first rude efforts to model with the hand, and ornament with the finger-nail, to the use of pieces of wood and metal as modelling tools, and thus to the greatest invention of all—the potter's wheel:—

"The application of clay to the making of vases probably soon caused the invention of the potter's wheel, before which period only vessels fashioned by the hand, and of rude, unsymmetrical shape, could have been made. But the application of a circular lathe, laid horizontally and revolving on a central pivot, on which the clay was placed, and to which it adhered, was in its day a truly wonderful advance in the art. As the wheel spun round, all combinations of oval, spherical, and cylindrical forms could be produced, and the vases became not only symmetrical in their proportions, but true in their capacity. The invention of the wheel has been ascribed to all the great nations of antiquity. It is represented in full activity in the Egyptian sculptures; it is mentioned in the Scriptures, and was certainly in use at an early period in Assyria. The Greeks and Romans have attributed it to a Scythian philosopher, and to the States of Athens, Corinth, and Sicyon, the three great rivals in the ceramic art. The very oldest vases of Greece, some of which are supposed to have been made in the heroic ages, bear marks of having been turned upon the wheel. Indeed, it is not possible to find any Greek vases except those made by the wheel, or by moulds; which latter process was applied only at a late period to their production."

The next step in the art was to endeavour to render the terra-cotta more capable of holding liquids; and probably also that they might be better adapted for the purposes of cookery. This was done by the invention of glazes, or enamels,—some of vitreous character, as old as the eighteenth dynasty, have been found in Egypt; and the use of metallic oxides,—those of copper for blue, and of tin for white enamel, have been found in Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian pottery.

The next style alluded to, that of the Greeks, is thus characterised:—

"In the application of form in art the Greeks have exceeded all nations, either past or present. The beauty and simplicity of the shapes of their vases have caused them to be taken as models for various kinds of earthenware; but as every civilized people has received from other sources forms sanctioned by time, and as many of the Greek forms cannot be adapted to the requirements of modern use, they have not been servilely imitated. Yet to every eye familiar with works of art of the higher order, the cleverest

imitations of nature and the most elegant conceits of floral ornaments, whether exhibited in the efforts of Oriental or European potters, appear coarse and vulgar when contrasted with the chaste simplicity of the Greek forms."

But their value to us as pictorial representations is even greater than the delight we derive from their beauties. They not only shew the state of art, and the religious belief, but they throw the greatest light on history, and still more on the manners and customs of this refined people. Their dwellings, costume, furniture, banquets, games, religious rites; their weapons, and method of making war; their horses and chariots, spears, shields, with their emblems painted or impressed on them; the animals, birds, and even trees and flowers; the methods of hunting, fowling, and fishing,—in short, all the scenes of many-coloured life, from the cradle to the grave, are here depicted, and that with a spirit, beauty, and fidelity we, even in our civilized age, despair of excelling. Not only to the archæologist are they valuable, but to the classical scholar also. The feelings of the lover of Homer, of Hesiod, of Sophocles, of Euripides, of Virgil, and of Ovid—in fact, of every ancient poet—are awakened to the deepest interest when he sees the acts of Agamemnon, Ajax, Hector, and Achilles, Ulysses, Circe, Telemachus, and Penelope; the sorrows of Œdipus; the madness of Orestes;—the poets Musæus and Anacreon;—the hunting the Calydonian boar,—the labours of Hercules and Theseus,—everything, in short, which illustrates the high-souled men who sang of—

"Thebes or Pelops' line,
Or the tale of Troy divine,"—

is vividly pourtrayed with unquestionable fidelity. Let the sneerer at "pot-and-pan antiquaries" find objects more worthy of attention, if he can.

Mr. Birch has now, without doubt, presented to us the best work ever written on this subject. For copiousness of matter, clearness of arrangement, depth of research, and beauty of illustration, these two volumes are certainly of the highest order. There are a few slips of the pen here and there, which will presently be alluded to, but they are of the slightest description. The style is extremely pleasing, even when the subject-matter is merely plain description; and it is with much pleasure we proceed to give a short description of the contents of the work.

The first part treats of Egyptian and Oriental pottery, and commences with the works of the former people. The invention is attributed to the god Num, the directing spirit of the universe, who moulded the human race on his wheel; having previously created the earth, and placed the sun and moon in an azure vault which Phtha, "the artisan and leader of mundane artisans," (as Jamblichus calls him,) had formed previously upon his lathe in the shape of an egg:—

"There is evidence that the existence of earthen vessels in Egypt was at least coeval with the formation of a written language. Several hieroglyphs represent various kinds of vessels of red earthenware; and these signs date from the remote period of the third and fourth dynasties, whose epoch may be placed between B.C. 3000—2000. In sepulchres of the fourth and subsequent dynasties, earthenware vessels are represented as employed for the ordinary purposes of domestic life: as jugs for water and other liquids; jars for wine and milk; deep pans, or bowls, to serve up dressed viands; and conical vessels on stands, round which is twined the favourite or national flower, the lotus. A series of monuments enables us to trace the development of the art from this period to that of the Roman empire; whilst the manner in which it was exercised is practically illustrated by abundant specimens of many kinds of pottery. . . . . The hieroglyphics are our principal guide, which give, within certain limits, the date of every inscribed specimen. These become the data for determining the age of vases, the

paste of which is of similar composition, and the type and ornaments of the same kind."

The author then proceeds to describe their sun-dried bricks, of which such extensive remains exist, and which have retained their shape for centuries,—there being, in fact, no rains to deface them in Egypt :—

"The pyramids of Dashour, Illahoon, Howara, Aboo Roash, Drab Aboo Nagger, the walls of Sais, the fortresses at Samneh, Centra Pselcis, Hieraconpolis, Abydos, and El Haybeh—those at the edifice called the Memnonium of Thebes—several private tombs, and the great wall which enclosed Egypt on the eastern side, extending a distance of 1,500 stadia from Pelusium to Heliopolis, are constructed of them ; as well as the wall built by Sesostris across Egypt (now called the Gisr-el-Agoos), and a chapel at Ekmin or Chemmis. The Fayoom and the Delta, which abounded with rich alluvial soil, and which are remote from the principal quarries, must have presented, at the most ancient period of the national history, the appearance of a vast brick-field."

These bricks are of Nile mud, or clay, and held together by chopped straw, or bits of broken pots, and are stamped with certain marks, which shew the dynasties under which they were made. The dimensions of about twenty of them, from the time of Thothnus III. to the building the Pyramids of Saqqara, are given in a table carefully figured. They are blocks about 14 or 15 inches long, 7 inches wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ thick, and consequently are about five times as much in cubic matter as English bricks. Wood-engravings are given, not only of these, but of a stamp with which the marks were impressed. No brick, says Mr. Birch, was impressed earlier than the eighteenth dynasty ; and he considers the stamp marked the destination of the brick, and not that there was any tax on the same, like our late excise-duty on bricks. There are marks on them made by dipping the points of one or more fingers in clay when wet. These, our author thinks, are "distinguishing marks;" but they more probably shew the "tale" of the bricks, or number made, as is the custom of London brick-makers at the present day. The workmen mark every twenty-fifth brick on the lower row, where they are set to dry, by thrusting the end of one finger in their edge ; the fiftieth has two such marks, and so on to the hundredth, which has not only four such marks in the edge, but one on the head or end of the brick. As many hundreds, so many head-marks ; and by going to the end of the row, and multiplying the numbers on the last hundred by the numbers of rows of bricks piled on each other, the total number, or tale, is easily found. In fact, the process of mixing the clay and moulding it differed very little from that of the present time.

We then get a short description of the red unglazed Egyptian pottery—which does not seem to differ much from similar ware of any country ; and of the baked bricks, which are much the same as the sun-dried, except that they are smaller. Sarcophagi of burnt earth, which seem to have been rare in Egypt, and used by the lower classes, are then described, and also the sepulchral cones about which there has been so much controversy :—

"These, as their name implies, were rude cones turned on the potter's wheel, and stamped on their bases with a hieroglyphical inscription in bas-relief, impressed from a mould. Their inscribed end is often painted red. A brick has been found thus impressed.

"These cones have been found placed over the doors of the tombs, or scattered on the floor amidst the *débris*. Although it is evident that they were part of the sepulchral furniture, their use proved a riddle to Egyptian archæologists. Their dimensions are from six inches to a foot in length, and about three inches in diameter at the base. Some have conjectured them to be seals for sealing the tombs, or tickets for the coffins ; others, that they served as cards of invitation to the mourners, or passports of admis-

sion to the sepulchres. From recent discoveries made at Warka, in Babylonia, it will be seen that these cones were in reality bricks, which were introduced into walls, in such a manner as to form patterns of ornamental brick-work, their inscribed bases being placed outwards. The inscriptions are always of funereal import, and the words, 'the devoted to,' or 'blessed by Osiris,' often precede the name of the dead. Some of the oldest cones, made for functionaries of state deceased during the twelfth dynasty, have their inscriptions running ronnd the base, like the legend of a coin. Others have a line of hieroglyphs stamped in an elliptical or square depression, like the brick-marks."

They help to shew the interior organisation of the empire. One cone is inscribed "Merimes, the prince of Ethiopia, devoted to Osiris the justified." Then come cones bearing names of nomarchs, or governors of a province, high-priests, priests, scribes, clerks, secretaries, the king's accountant, his seal-bearer, ("the king's eyes and ears,") his treasurer, the scribes of the granaries, and the scribe of the "silver place." There are also cones bearing the names and titles of the governor of the Ivory Island, the alluvial country, the chamberlains, incense-bearer, and lastly, one of a "captain of soldiers." A section is then devoted to the curious sepulchral effigies which are so common, and another to the vases used for containing the viscera of the deceased after the process of embalming.

Our author then proceeds to the consideration of ordinary vases, and dishes for holding food, oils, drugs, ointments, and extracts: these do not seem to have differed much from the ordinary ware of other nations, except the ibis-mummy pot, which is figured at page 34. Vessels of the form of *amphoræ, hydriæ,* and several shapes of rough jugs of ungraceful form, are then given: one at page 39 is adorned with a most uncouth head of the god Typhon, which is ludicrous enough. The *œnochoë, lecythi, aryballi,* and *situlæ* are also something like those of the Greeks, but with less graceful outline, and coarser handles. The *pithoi*, or *dolia*, are smaller than those used by the Greeks and Romans: one is figured at page 41 as having a foot or stand; and a very curious, but inelegant, *lecythus* is given at page 42.

Our author then proceeds to shew the extensive use of pottery among this nation:—

"The use of pottery was very extensive among the Egyptians. Conical jars were employed to raise the water out of wells by a process like the modern *shadoof.* The water-carrier used wide-mouthed jars slung at each end of a pole by a palm-fibre cord. The poulterer deposited his plucked and salted geese in tall open-mouthed amphoræ, which were fixed upright by their pointed ends in the floor of his house, or in his cellar. The butcher and the cook disposed of their viands in the same manner. The weaver used terra-cotta vessels to hold his flax, and reeled it out of them. Figs were gathered into bottles. Wine was squeezed into a pan with low square handles, and deposited, as has been already remarked, in amphoræ, which were sealed with clay, and placed on a low four-legged stand, or on stone rings. The wine was poured into these amphoræ by means of large bowls, provided with a spout in front, the necks being carefully sealed. Some curious examples of the mode of fastening these amphoræ are given by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

"A kind of tall cup or bowl of this substance was held by the worshipper to present his offering, or by the servant to assist her mistress. Various pots and pans—the celebrated flesh-pots of Egypt—were used by the cooks in the same manner as iron pots are employed at present. Cups of this material were used for drinking wine or to take it out of the amphora. The water-bottle placed under the table, and round which was twined the lotus-flower, as well as the table itself, were made of it. The jars held the colours of the varnisher, and the plasters of the plasterer; the grains of corn before they were pounded in the mortar, and the flour after it was returned from thence; the embalmer's bitumen, and water for the use of the scribes. A kind of *krater* was used as a receptacle for the wine or water drawn from the amphoræ. Large jars were employed for watering cattle, for the labourer's hod, the smelter's bucket and crucible, the jar of the cow-doctor, and the pail of the milkman.

"Although M. Brongniart denies to the Egyptians a type of fabric distinct from that of other people, a practised eye will undoubtedly at once detect their vases by their simpler forms, by their want of high mechanical finish, by the prevalence of pointed bases, and by the extreme smallness of the neck and orifices. After the subjugation of Egypt by the Greeks and Romans, some of the Egyptian vases resemble, indeed, those of their foreign masters; but during the national independence the workmanship is totally distinct, being distinguished by the purity of its outline, and by the tendency to imitate the forms of fruit and flowers. The Egyptian potters had not, it is true, that highly refined sense of the beautiful which the Greeks possessed but they were by no means entirely destitute of it. The high civilization of Egypt, however, and the abundance of gems and of the precious metals, directed the national taste to working in metal rather than in clay; and with the exception of the Egyptian fayence or porcelain, the works in terra-cotta were for domestic use rather than for decorative purposes."

The manufacture both of Egyptian bricks and pottery has been so well described by others, and illustrated by the paintings on the tombs at Beni Hassan, that we shall pass over these sections, and proceed to the description of red ware. The most curious specimen of this are bottles formed into fantastic shapes. One is a lady playing a guitar; it was full of a viscous fluid, which was intended to be poured out of the top of her head. Another is in the form of a gourd, with a loop to put on the thumb, and has been supposed to be an ink-bottle. Another in the shape of a fish, like the earthenware dram-bottles seen in our own shops. An amphora (without handles) and a curious stand are given at page 61.

The second chapter treats of Egyptian glazed ware, and some very valuable information is given as to its component parts. The celestial blue is still unequalled, as our author tells us. We next come to the tiles, which, as there is nothing new under the sun, are the exact prototypes of the Dutch tiles that adorned our grandsires' fireplaces. These were used in Egypt for wall-decoration. The variety of objects in different sorts of glazed ware is astonishing. In fact, this species of porcelain seems to have been used for many of those purposes for which we employ the metals. Toys, amulets, charms, pictorial plates or brooches; bugles, strung in rows, and forming a sort of network; beads made in the form of fruit and flowers, and of all sorts of gay colours; these, it is conjectured, were reserved for persons of higher rank, the *plebs* wearing plain blue beads only;—little figures of gods, with loops behind the neck to suspend them from the necklaces, scarabæi finger-rings, sepulchral figures of deceased persons, or miniature mummies;—all these, and hundreds of other objects, are made of burnt clay glazed in various ways. One rather curious object, given at p. 71, is a blue porcelain beard, which once was pendent from the head carved on a mummy-case, and which would have been enough to frighten any Fatima or Sister Anne into fits, without the scimitar, had it ever been borne by a human being. How strange it is that nations have often been on the very verge of a great discovery, and yet have missed it. The stamps found at Pompeii shew that the Romans were nearly in the position of the inventors of the "Block Book," and yet missed the art of printing.

Hear what Mr. Birch says of the Egyptians:—

"We here close our account of the potteries of Egypt, which never attained a higher excellence in the art of making porcelain. Yet this porcelain was regarded by contemporary nations with as much admiration as that of the Chinese excited in Europe in the seventeenth century. But a further step was undoubtedly required to produce a ware at the same time compact as stone and brilliant as glass, and the discovery of this is due to the Chinese. The Egyptians, although they possessed the requisite materials, failed to combine them so as to make a true porcelain."

We now pass to the consideration of Assyrian and Babylonish pottery, and our author tells us, that—

"Although it bears a general resemblance, in shape, form, and use, to that of Egypt, it has certain specific differences. As a general rule, it may be stated to be finer in its paste, brighter in its colour, employed in thinner masses, and for purposes not known in Egypt. Hence it exhibits great local peculiarities; but, as prior to the excavations of M. Botta and Mr. Layard, only a few specimens were known, and as even now their number is comparatively small, the Assyrian pottery has afforded less opportunity for investigation than the Egyptian or the Greek. The Assyrian sculptures, too, do not give that insight into the private life of the people which is presented by the wall-painting of the Egyptian tombs; and their philology has hitherto been only partially investigated."

The sun-dried and the baked bricks seem to have very much resembled those of Egypt, except that they were much larger, being about the same length and thickness, but of double the width. Some very extraordinary and valuable inscriptions have been found on them. But the most curious difference between the use of terra-cotta with these nations, and those of any other, is the literary purposes to which they have been applied. Fancy the *decem scriptores* or "Richard Capgrave," being published on mediæval crockery; or imagine Baron Macaulay going to Copeland or Minton as his publishers, instead of Longmans. But so it is: the annals of the different kings are stamped on clay cylinders, some like rolling-pins, some hollow hexagonal prisms; and here we, or rather Sir Henry Rawlinson, reads the acts and deeds of Sennacherib, of Tiglath-Pileser, of Sargon, of Esarhaddon—all of whom had seemed to have passed away as great shadows of dim and sacred antiquity. But what will our legal friends say to a conveyance on a slab of pottery,—"this indenture witnesseth" on baked clay; or "all that piece or parcel of land" on a glazed tile? But so are these slabs interpreted; and it appears, that to prevent erasure, or fraudulent insertion, the witnesses placed their seals, not "on the margin of these present," but on the edges of the mass of clay when wet, and the document was then sent, not to the stationer to be engrossed, but to the kiln to be baked. It might be a great check to litigation, for a Small and Attwood case would have required a hundred carts to drag the affidavits before the Court of Chancery, and the reports of a British Bank trial would have built a second Tower of Belus. Fortunate, however, for us, has it been, that it is so, else these valuable documents would never have come down to us. The granite hieroglyphics of Egypt and the terra-cottas of Assyria are imperishable; while the parchments of Pergamus and the papyri of Alexandria and Byzantium have perished.

From the consideration of these Oriental works, the author passes to Jewish pottery, of which the description is of course very limited, and its antiquity very questionable. The same remark may apply to the section on Phœnician ware, although that nation claimed to be the inventors of the art of building with brick, and of tiling.

The second part of the work treats of that most interesting subject, Greek pottery; and is certainly the most masterly and lucid description as yet published. The classification of styles, and their respective periods, is most valuable, and we trust to refer to it on another occasion.

DUGALD STEWART[a].

THIS tenth and—with the exception of a supplementary volume which is reserved for a general index and translations of the quotations from foreign authors—concluding volume of the late Sir William Hamilton's admirable edition of Mr. Stewart's works contains the Memoirs of Smith, Robertson, and Reid, which were read by Mr. Stewart before the Royal Society of Edinburgh respectively, at periods not very long after the deaths of the distinguished persons they refer to. In the department of literature which they belong to they have always held a high rank. Besides the propriety and perfect taste in composition which characterized whatever came from Mr. Stewart's pen, these Memoirs were made valuable to the public by the clear and lucid summaries which they gave of the great works of the men whose lives they chronicled. For writings of this kind Mr. Stewart was indeed eminently well qualified. With the philosophical speculations of Smith and Reid he had an acquaintance which embraced the minutest and least important particulars; and he had, moreover, an unrivalled faculty of philosophical exposition which enabled him to communicate the pith and marrow of their writings in a form which was at once attractive and succinct. But his labour was hardly, if at all, less happy in the case of the celebrated historian. In spite of the want of self-confidence with which he spoke of his account of a writer *whose favourite pursuits directed his attention to researches very different from those which had employed his own life,* the Memoir of Dr. Robertson exhibits no traces of ungenial occupation. The truth is, that Mr. Stewart's philosophical studies had no power to weaken his delight in elegant literature, although they associated with it a critical judgment somewhat severe and hard to please. The historian's fulness of matter, and fine elaborate composition, appealed to and aroused this feeling with scarcely less advantage to the Memoir than that which had resulted from the author's bias to the pursuits of Smith and Reid. The great merits of Dr. Robertson's narratives were discriminated with a nice precision, and appreciated with an outspoken heartiness, which rendered the Memoir the most acceptable of all preliminary notices to the historian's collected works.

In this respect, indeed, Mr. Stewart's three Memoirs possess an eminent and obvious value of a special kind. As models of correct and graceful composition they deserve high praise and admiration; as accurate and able delineations of distinguished men they command a deep and profitable interest; but as introductory studies for the use of those who are intent upon a thorough mastery of the writings of three of the most eminent of the authors who have done honour to the Scottish schools, they are not merely unequalled, but absolutely unapproached, in worth.

These, nevertheless, will probably be to many readers a portion of the volume less attractive than that which is devoted to a dissertation of the same kind on Mr. Stewart's own life and works. The preparation of this Memoir became, on Sir William Hamilton's death, the task of Mr. Veitch, who has executed it in a manner that makes his production no unworthy or unappropriate accompaniment of Mr. Stewart's writings. He has succeeded in doing equal and ample justice to the philosopher, the teacher,

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[a] "The Collected Works of Dugald Stewart, Esq., F.R.SS., &c. Edited by Sir William Hamilton, Bart., &c. &c. Vol. X." (Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., 1858.)

and the man. He has diligently made use of all accessible materials in his delineation of Mr. Stewart's character and life, and has devoted an entire chapter to the exhibition of the method and scope of his philosophy, and that of Reid; and each of these departments of his work bears witness to the wisdom of that judgment which committed the biography to his hands.

It seems scarcely possible to conceive of Mr. Stewart in any but an academic aspect. All the circumstances of his life contribute to and confirm this impression. Even his birth is no exception; for it occurred in the old college buildings of the University of Edinburgh, in which his father was the Mathematical Professor. He entered the High School of Edinburgh in his eighth year, and was enrolled as a Student of Humanity, in the University, before he had completed his thirteenth. In these early schoolboy days he was distinguished by a quick and accurate apprehension, and love of classical literature, and a rare facility in the expression of ideas,—faculties which grew and gathered strength within him with advancing years. But before his university courses were completed, all his intellectual pursuits became subordinate to that fondness for philosophical speculations from which, amongst all his manifold accomplishments, the greatest measure of his subsequent usefulness and fame proceeded. It was to gratify this bias that he proceeded, in his nineteenth year, to Glasgow, to listen to the doctrines Reid was earnestly proclaiming. The consequences of that step were deeply interesting from their influence on the career of Mr. Stewart personally, and on the fortunes of philosophy throughout the land:—

"No pupil," says Mr. Veitch, "ever caught the spirit of a master more fully, or more intelligently appreciated his method of philosophical inquiry. During a long life consecrated to reflection, Stewart nourished that spirit in Scotland, and continued the application of the same method to speculative science; and won, by his accomplishments as a teacher and writer a wider interest, and fuller acceptance for philosophical doctrines than they had before experienced in Britain."

What the influence was on Mr. Stewart himself may be in part collected from the character of the works which have given occasion for Mr. Veitch's Memoir. Seldom, probably, has a teacher of philosophy quickened loftier impulses in an abler or more eloquent disciple.

At the age of nineteen, in consequence of the declining health of his father, Mr. Stewart was recalled to Edinburgh to take charge—first for three years, as substitute, and then as conjoint professor—of the mathematical classes in the university of that city. In this somewhat ungenial occupation he continued through thirteen years, conducting also, during a portion of the time, the Moral Philosophy class for Adam Ferguson; and delivering, during the same session, "a course of lectures on Astronomy for the first time." It was nothing wonderful that his strength failed him in the accumulated labours of this intellectual triumph, or that it was "necessary to lift him into the carriage," when the close of the session set him free. It was, in one sense, a favourable circumstance for philosophy that the return of Ferguson prevented a recurrence of the toil.

Mr. Stewart appears to have been not much delighted with his mathematical professorship. In a letter to Mr. Alison he says,—"I am somewhat in low spirits at the prospect of winter, particularly at the thought of teaching Euclid for the *thirteenth* time." He was indeed far better fitted, both by his attainments and his tastes, to fill that chair of Moral Philosophy in which, at the age of thirty-two, he succeeded Dr. Adam Ferguson. This, as Mr. Veitch tells us, "was his appropriate sphere." It was a

sphere in which he laboured earnestly, and with increasing usefulness and fame, throughout a quarter of a century—making philosophy palatable by the persuasive eloquence in which he clothed it. In this respect, as well as in that of the moral aim by which his philosophical teachings were for the most part animated, Mr. Veitch does not fail to notice the resemblance which, in spite of the dissimilarity of their doctrines, exists between the subject of his memoir and the eloquent eclectic, M. Cousin; and he quotes from the distinguished Frenchman, as applicable alike to Stewart's philosophy and his own, this glowing, yet not exaggerated, passage:—

"Our true doctrine is Spiritualism, so called because its character is the subordination of the senses to the spirit, and the elevation and ennobling of man. It teaches the spirituality of the soul, the liberty and responsibility of human actions, moral obligation, disinterested virtue, the dignity of justice, the beauty of charity, and shews a God beyond the limits of the world. . . . This philosophy is the natural ally of all good causes. It sustains religious sentiment; seconds true art—poesy worthy of the name, and a grand literature; is the stay of justice; repels alike the craft of the demagogue and tyranny, and teaches men to value and respect themselves."

The celebrity of Mr. Stewart's lectures on Moral Philosophy, though immediate and wide-spread, was only a fair consequence of his uncommon merits. Besides the bias which he had towards his subject, he appears to have been possessed of all the qualities of an accomplished lecturer. Dr. John Thomson said "that the two things by which he was most impressed in the course of his life were the acting of Mrs. Siddons and the oratory of Dugald Stewart." There can be no doubt that this oratory had both a large and valid share in bringing about the lecturer's popularity, and the popularity of the science he discoursed on. It might probably have fared with his philosophy as with the seed that fell upon a rock, but for the force and beauty of the eloquence which recommended and enforced it. It was this eloquence—an eloquence in which the clearest and most graceful forms of speech, and the choicest and the happiest illustrations, and the deepest earnestness of moral feeling, were combined with a singular appropriateness both of voice and look—that attracted to his lecture-room the minds of most promise, and commanded their attention, and communicated to them the absorbing and enthusiastic interest by which he was himself animated in the improvement and diffusion of human knowledge. It is questionable, indeed, whether the ablest of the young men who afterwards attributed to his lessons the kindred powers they gave proof of, might not have heard with inattentive ears the doctrines he delivered to them, if they had lacked the alluring and impressive character which his wondrous oratory lent them. However this might have been, it is certain that the influence of these lectures has seldom been surpassed by that of any academical discourses. They revived and disseminated a fondness for those philosophical researches which form the indispensable foundation of all moral science; and, whilst they crowded the lecturer's class-room with intelligent disciples, they diffused his reputation as the most popular metaphysician of the time, from the cultivated circles of Edinburgh society over the whole extent of the British Islands, and, eventually, throughout a great part of the continent of Europe.

After lecturing on Moral Philosophy for twenty-five years, Mr. Stewart retired in 1809 to Kinneil-house, "which was generously placed at his service by his friend the late Duke of Hamilton." During the greater part of eighteen years this was his habitual residence:—

"His retirement," says Mr. Veitch, "was almost exclusively devoted to maturing

and arranging the philosophical labours of his previous life, his reflective activity being only interrupted by friendly intercourse, and the calls of those strangers whom the lustre of his name led to pay a passing visit at Kinneil."

The greater number of the collected works, of which the tenth volume is now before us, are the noble produce of this well-spent leisure. The series began with the Philosophical Essays, in the composition of which the author endeavoured to find solace for his grief at a great domestic tribulation; and it closed only a few weeks before Mr. Stewart's own death, with his great ethical work, "The Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers." Conspicuous in this splendid series, from the general character of which, indeed, in some degree it deviated, there appeared that preliminary dissertation to the Encyclopedia of which Sir James Mackintosh with great truth declared — "It will be difficult to name a work in which so much refined philosophy is joined with so fine a fancy, and so much elegant literature, with such a delicate perception of the distinguishing excellencies of great writers, and with an estimate in general so just of the services rendered to knowledge by a succession of philosophers." With the exception of this fascinating history of the fortunes of philosophy since the revival of letters, the works which Mr. Stewart published in his retirement presented the doctrines he had taught from the professor's chair in the most perfect form which his accomplished pen could give them. His design was probably completed when death closed his labours. He died in the seventy-fifth year of a life which had been laboriously, but not unhappily, devoted to the promotion of the science of the human mind.

There is one passage in Mr. Veitch's memoir which might, we think, have been with more prudence omitted. His disparagement of Dr. Thomas Brown will be apt to suggest a comparison not altogether favourable to the fame of Dugald Stewart. In analytical power, and in general depth and originality of thought, Brown was probably as much superior to his predecessor as he was unquestionably inferior to him in precision of style and finished grace of composition. The lectures of the one have come to us as they were rudely scrawled by night in readiness for the mid-day class, whilst the writings of the other were leisurely perfected by a most fastidious and accomplished pen; yet, in spite of this great disadvantage, the discourses of Brown, like the hasty sketches of a consummate artist, bear witness in almost every page to the genius of the mind in which they were conceived. He is not, as it was said of Mr. Stewart, "always polishing away at the corner of a subject." There is no exaggeration in the declaration of Dr. Walsh, that "in the philosophic love of truth, and in the patient investigation of it, Dr. Brown may be pronounced as at least equal, and in subtlety of intellect and powers of analysis as superior, to any metaphysician that ever existed;" but whilst this distinction is attributed to him, it must be admitted that Mr. Stewart, besides his unprecedented popularity, and in some degree by means of it, is entitled to a far higher place amongst the illustrious teachers who have made philosophy itself popular by the charm and beauty of the dress in which they gave it to the world.

SIR ROGER HAZLEDEAN AND THE LADY CLARE.

A Ballad.

Upon the wold the wind is cold,
The snow-flakes strike aslant;
They strike the rider as he rides,
But shelter give the plant.

Upon the wold the blast is cold,
The snow-flakes strike aslant:
December night is not for flight
Of maiden with gallant.

What doth the Lady of Donnington
With Sir Roger Hazledean,
As spurreth he a swift palfrey
Adown the hill of Speen?

Thou lady fair, prythee beware,
The stars are blind, and moon;
But there are owls, and birds of air,
Tell tales of night at noon.

Thy guardian, the Lord Harold bold,
Hath many a yeoman wight;
And the warder hath him already told
Of thy unweeted flight.

Like bright sky-bolt on high Sparsholt,
His dark eye glowden fire,
His dark brown cheek grew scarlet red
As the bead of a holly brier.

"Black Roland saddle me," said he,
"My brown blade reach me down,
And mount me a score of good yeomen
To ride into the town."

See to and fro the torches go,
Through chamber, tower, and keep,
Full many a lattice in Donnington
To Winterbourne doth peep;

Or play on the stream of little Lambourne [a],
That hath a subtilty
To flow full wide at midsummer-tide,
And in winter go drippingly.

Quit the rise of Speen, Sir Hazledean,
The chase full hot will be;
Down Speenham ridge, make for the bridge,—
The bridge of Newbury.

By Benham marsh you cannot pass,
The Kennet swiftly flows;
Bramble and reed a tangle make,
Where the doddered osier grows.

"Sir Roger!" cries the Lady Clare,
"Sir Roger, the tocsin rings;
In minutes two on a winter night
The burghers-watch it brings.

"O set me down upon the ground,
And trust thy palfrey fleet,
For the north wind brings me a smothered sound,
Like the tramp of horses' feet."

"To quit an orphan, Lady Clare,
At such a pinch of need,—
Better I slew a priest at prayer
Than do so base a deed.

"A minute moe, we shall be thorowe
The town of Newbury,
When a bugle-note will bring me down
A spearman company."

A grey goose-shaft it whistled by
Among the flakes of snow,
As a startled adder hissing down
A sunny bank will go.

The burgher-watch have gained the bridge,
With pikes in double row;
There are foes before, there are foes behind,
A-trampling of the snow.

Sir Hazledean his brown blade drew,
And spurred the palfrey's side,
Two of the watch at one stroke slew,—
There gaped a passage wide.

Swift as the wind he flieth fast,
Full swift his horse-hoofs go,
The murky town is quickly past,
A-trampling of the snow.

Towards Highclere bleak the hill is steep,
And he blows a bugle-note
That wakes the silent farmstead's sleep,
And many an echo's throat.

From Crux Easton his followers come,
Soon as the bugle blows;
His spearmen wight they number now
As many as his foes.

The Lady Clare, as a lily fair,
In the cold she blancheth white,
That brave Sir Roger Hazledean
Should turn him back to fight.

"Oh, shouldst thou fall, my liege lord dear!"
The Lady Clare she said,
"There will be but the church-stone
Where I can lay my head."

"My lady liege! the stound of war
Will nothing bring to me,
But I have seen the like before
And turned to victory.

[a] Lambourne is a rivulet near Donnington Castle, in Berkshire, which exhibits the peculiarity mentioned in the ballad—being full of water in the summer months, whilst in the winter-time it is said to run almost dry.

"Fair lady, fear no churchyard stone!
For if that I should fall,
All mine is thine, and Hartop here
Shall be thy seneschal.

"Good Hartop, I know thee for a man
Composed of faith and trist;
And I do bind thee by thy love,
And the holy faith of Christ,

"That thou with Lady Clare wilt ride
To Longstock towers away,
Should war with the Lord Harold side,
And lay me low to-day.

"Bluff Longstock towers, on Longstock hill,
I do on her bestow,
And my domains from Chilbolton
To East Dean, as ye know."

"Sir Roger, I will truly do
In all things thy behest,
Though rather would I try my spear
Upon Lord Harold's breast."

By this Lord Harold and his men
Were within arrow-flight,
And a shaft drawn up to its barbèd head
Shot one of his yeomen wight.

It struck on Hartop his coat of mail,
And glanced him scatheless by;
But it pierced the left side of her heart,
And the Lady Clare did sigh.

She turned toward Hazledean her face,
Then raised to heaven her eye,
And swifter than her prayer for him,
The Lady Clare did die.

Then Hazledean his broad blade drew,
And wheeled his steed about,
He pierced Lord Harold in his breast,
And let his dark soul out.

A saddened sight shewed that torchlight
When bold Lord Harold fell:
A demon of power he looked, I ween,
And the lady a sweet angel.

Sir Roger he buried the lady with grace,
And with many a heart-wrung tear;
In Chilbolton Church you may see the place
Where they laid her in alabastere.

Sir Roger he gave his lands away
To Hartop his squire so true,
And went away to the Palestines
With followers one or two.

Belike he fought for the Sepulchre
Where our dear Lord was lain,
And so, for the cause of Christendom,
A worthy knight was slain.

Feltham Burghley, March 10.

HENRY'S DIVORCE FROM ANNE OF CLEVES.

"The deliberation lasted Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Saturday they had agreed upon their judgment, which was produced and read in the House of Lords. The contract between the Lady Anne of Cleves and the Marquis of Lorraine was sufficient, they would not say to invalidate, but to perplex and complicate any second marriage into which she might have entered. Before the ceremony the king had required the production of the papers relating to that engagement with so much earnestness, that the demand might be taken as a condition on which the marriage was completed. But the papers had not been produced, the uncertainties had not been cleared . . . . and thus there had not only been a breach of condition, but, if no condition had been made, the previous objection was further increased. Consent had been wanting on the part of the king. False representations had been held out to bring the lady into the realm and force her upon his Majesty's acceptance. The solemnization of the marriage was extorted from his Majesty against his will under urgent pressure and compulsion by external causes. Consummation had not followed, nor ought to follow, and the Convocation had been informed—as indeed it was matter of common notoriety—that, if his Majesty could, without the breach of any divine law, be married to another person, great benefits might thereby accrue to the realm, the present welfare and safety whereof depended on the preservation of his royal person, to the honour of God, the accomplishment of His will, and the avoiding of sinister opinions and scandals. Considering all these circumstances, therefore, and weighing what the Church might and could lawfully do in such cases, and had often before done, the Convocation, by the tenor of those their present letters, declared his Majesty not to be any longer bound by the matrimony in question, which matrimony was null and invalid; and both his Majesty and the Lady Anne were free to contract and consummate other marriages without objection or delay. To this judgment two archbishops, seventeen bishops, and a hundred and thirty-nine clergy set their hands."—*Froude's History of England.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

February 25. John Bruce, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. William Hobbs, of Reading, was balloted for, and elected a Fellow.

Mr. Joseph Beldam, in a letter to the Secretary, communicated an account of the discovery of two stone coffins recently found at Shipreth, about five miles from Royston, on the road to Cambridge. In removing the porch of the church, the foundation was discovered to rest on these coffins, which were lying in a line with the building, at the depth of about two feet below the present surface, a portion of each of the coffins being within the porch, and across the pathway to the original entrance. One of these coffins was formed of an entire block, and was nearly perfect; the other lay in a line with the first, and was composed of several pieces of stone. In the first coffin a chalice of pewter was discovered. Mr. Beldam called attention to the fact that coffins had been discovered at Bouteilles, near Dieppe, by the Abbé Cochet, disposed in a similar manner beneath the eaves-drip of the church.

The Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, local Secretary for Hants, in a letter to the Secretary, communicated an account of his researches on the sites of potters' kilns, of the Romano-British period, in the New Forest in the last year. These kilns were situated about a mile distant from those explored by Mr. Bartlett in the years 1852 and 1853, an account of which appeared in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pp. 91—99. The only novelties discovered on this occasion were some very minute vases of white pottery, specimens of which were exhibited. Mr. Bartlett considers that the locality called "Crockkle," alluded to in his former communication, is not derived from "Crock-hill," but from Crock-*kill*," or kiln; *kill* being still the provincial term for kiln in the dialects of the West of England.

March 4. John Bruce, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. John Henderson was elected Fellow.

Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum exhibited a bronze sword and a bronze dagger, both found in the river Thames, near Erith, Kent. Also a bronze sword found off the island of Runnymede, and an iron dirk found at the same place. The last is probably mediæval.

Mr. M. A. Lower exhibited two wooden vessels branded with what appear to be the arms of Chichester, although the upper part of the shield is wanting. They were found in a little general shop in Sussex, where they had long been used for measuring seeds.

The Rev. Frederick George Lee exhibited an ancient embroidered chasuble in his possession. The embroidery belongs to different periods; the most ancient portion to the thirteenth, and the latest to the latter half of the fifteenth, century. The earliest portion represents the crucifixion of our Lord, with the Virgin and St. John standing on either side.

Mr. Franks, Director, read a communication on the objects which for a long time were erroneously termed "Kimmeridge coal-money," but which have long been shewn[a] to be the waste pieces of a manufacture of armlets, during the Roman occupation of Britain. Examples of these

[a] By the late Mr. John Sydenham, in a communication to the Archæological Association.

roundels were exhibited by Mr. Bruce, V.-P., in illustration of the communication.

The Hon. R. C. Neville exhibited an armlet, and drawings of two vessels in his possession, formed of the Kimmeridge slate.

Mr. G. R. Corner communicated a description of ancient tombs and sepulchral urns found in the district of Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, Southern India, by Alexander Bryce, E. C., accompanied by an isometrical sketch, plans, and sections.

March 11. The Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Franks, Director, exhibited a fragment of slate, engraved with various elaborate interlaced patterns, possibly a trial-piece by some of the sculptors who made the Irish crosses.

Mr. Clutton, by permission of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, exhibited some fragments of pottery, and some parched corn (said to be rye), discovered on the Combe estate, near Kingston-hill, Surrey, about four feet below the surface, by the workmen engaged in digging gravel for the roads.

Mr. G. A. Carthew communicated an account of the discovery of a number of urns, of the Anglo-Saxon period, in the parish of Castle Acre. All these urns contained human bones, which had undergone cremation; and some of them personal ornaments, a greater part of which had been dispersed. Mr. Carthew exhibited some minute beads, a spindle-whirl of baked clay, and some fragments of bronze, which had come into his possession.

Mr. J. J. Howard exhibited the seal of the Priory of Dodenes, or Dodnash, in the county of Suffolk, appended to an undated grant from Thomas, son of Maurice de Dodenes, to Dodenes Priory, of all claim in those possessions which belonged to the aforesaid priory, from its foundation to the 8th year of the reign of King Henry, the son of John (1223). The seal is of green wax, of oval form, and bears the figure of the Virgin with the infant Saviour seated on her knee.

Mr. E. Ireland exhibited and described, by permission of Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart., a spur, recently found at Lullingstone Castle, Kent. It is of massive form, and of peculiar construction. This object was discovered two feet below the surface of the ground, in the vicinity of the dwelling-house.

Mr. James Farrer, in a letter addressed to the Treasurer, communicated an account of his researches in the past year among the ruins of Picts' houses in the Orkneys, of which drawings and plans were exhibited.

Mr. J. G. Nichols, by permission of Mr. Goddard Johnson, exhibited a brass ring, found at Garveston, about four miles from Norwich. It bears a legend containing the name of IHSVS thrice inscribed, and followed in one instance by four SSSS, next by three SSS, and then by two SS. The letters are raised, and the edges of the inscription have been filled with enamel.

Mr. J. B. Nichols exhibited an embroidered chasuble, bearing the figures of the Virgin and the infant Saviour, St. Peter and St. Paul, and the stoning of St. Stephen.

Mr. Franks, Director, exhibited an example of embroidery of the thirteenth century, worked in two compartments,—one of the subjects being the Sermon on the Mount, the other the Betrayal of Christ.

A communication was read from the Earl of Malmesbury, accompanying

a copy of a despatch received by his Lordship from Sir Thomas Wyse, H. M. minister at Athens, reporting the almost entire destruction of the town of Corinth by an earthquake. One of the columns of the temple of Minerva Chalciœcos had been much damaged.

March 18. The Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited pennies of Eadgar, Burgred, and Canute, all found in London during recent excavations. That of Canute is of the London Mint.

Mr. Ouvry, the Treasurer, by permission of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, exhibited the ring said to have been given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex. The subject of this ring is discussed in Captain Devereux's "Lives of the Devereuxes," where the ring itself is engraved. It is also referred to in the "Edinburgh Review," vol. xcviii. p. 163. It is a sardonyx, on which is cut in relief the head of Elizabeth.

The Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt exhibited a facsimile of a portrait of John, King of France, who died a prisoner in England in 1364, executed from the original in the Louvre by Mr. Edward Poynter. The copy is a wonderful example of the imitative art.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, V.-P., exhibited an ancient charter of the city of Cologne, dated in the year 1396, and having the seals of the twenty-two guilds appended to it. Some of these seals are remarkable as works of art. This document is the original charter, in low German of the fourteenth century, on the establishment of the new constitution in the above year, consequent upon the tumults which had occurred in that city. This interesting record, with all its seals, is in the most perfect preservation.

Mr. John Evans communicated remarks on a transcript of an inventory of the effects of Thomas Key, rector of the parish of St. Nicholas, Guildford, from 1592 to 1597, from the original in the possession of Mr. James More Molyneux, of Losely.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

February 25. The Rev. S. W. Wayte, B.D., of Trinity College, in the Chair.

J. L. Burra, Esq., of University College, was elected a member.

The following presents were received:—

From the Ecclesiological Society.	Their Report for 1857.
From the Author.	"The Chancel: an Appeal for its Proper Use." By the Rev. T. Chamberlain, Ch. Ch.
From the Kilkenny Society.....	Their Proceedings and Papers for November, 1857.

A paper was read by Mr. Markham J. Thorpe, of St. Edmund Hall, entitled "Holyrood, in connection with Mary Queen of Scots." The paper, though not architectural, was read at the request of members of the society, by Mr. Thorpe, whose connection with her Majesty's State-Paper Office has enabled him to give the interesting information which forms the staple of his paper.

After some remarks upon the recently discovered Conway Papers through the instrumentality of the late Mr. Wilson Croker, Mr. Thorpe explained the nature of a work upon which he had been engaged some time, and which would shortly be before the public, namely, a "Calendar, or Chro-

nologic Catalogue of the State Papers relating to Scotland, from the reign of Henry the Eighth to the accession of James the Sixth to the Throne of England, and the union of the two Kingdoms." The interest of such papers would be admitted to be of the highest description.

Papers of the years 1564-5-6 were then noticed, and some curious letters respecting the proposed marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with the Earl of Leicester read; among them an anonymous one to the English Ambassador, which was found to have for its author, William Kirkcaldy, the Laird of Grange, a faithful supporter of Queen Mary, and one who fell in her cause. The modes of concealment which were employed in this case appear most curious. Other letters were read respecting Lord Darnley's marriage with Queen Mary, with amusing illustrations of the then existing state of society. It also appeared that the intended murder of Riccio was not unknown to English Statesmen. Mr. Thorpe defended John Knox, not from any partiality to that preacher, or disrespect to the author who has laid the accusation, against the statements of the late Mr. Tytler in his history, according to whom John Knox was implicated in this deed. In addition were read several curious passages, shewing the barbarous state of society; e. g. the narrow escape of a priest from the market, where he was subjected to a pelting with eggs by the Edinburgh boys; the reasons for apprehending a person of suspicious character, "a crooked nose" (Mr. T. suggested a Roman one) being one of the suspected features. In conclusion, Mr. Thorpe kindly volunteered further communications of a similar character, if the Society gave their approval.

The Chairman, at the conclusion of the paper, expressed his assurance of the pleasure with which the members present had heard Mr. Thorpe, and thanked him for his kind offer in continuing the subject on a future occasion.

After some further remarks from Mr. Thorpe, who was assured of the false nature of the calumnies against Queen Mary, the meeting was adjourned till Thursday, the 11th of March.

March 11. The Rev. S. W. Wayte, Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Edward Wilberforce, Esq., Trinity College; I. J. Cooper, Esq., University College; M. J. Thorpe, Esq., St. Edmund Hall.

An Early English capital from Lichfield Cathedral, presented by Mr. John Gibbs, of Walton-place, architect, was exhibited. The same gentleman had presented to the Society his work on "Christian Memorials," and a photograph of his design for an entrance-gateway for St. Giles's Church in this city.

Mr. Buckeridge read a paper on "The Production of Modern Stained Glass Windows," from which the following is an extract:—"Since we have so much to do with stained glass, it behoves us not a little to make ourselves acquainted with the present state of things in this particular section of ecclesiology. Are we satisfied with the majority of modern stained-glass windows? Methinks we shall be unanimous in answering to this question in that little monosyllable, 'No.' And why not? Because, for the most part, they are fearfully wanting in true artistic merit: the arrangement of colour is bad; the grouping of figures is bad, and the drawing of the figures is worse. You will not be surprised at this when I tell you that, with a few exceptions, our stained-glass windows are turned out of establishments, the owners of which have no more artistic skill than a linendraper: these men turn art into a trade, and deal with it in much the

same spirit as a greengrocer deals in vegetables. Such doings as these make one ask the question, 'Is the production of stained-glass windows an art or a manufacture?' Some call it one, some the other, and others split the difference, and call it an 'art-manufacture,'—a very ambiguous term this, which generally means that manufacture has more to do with it than art. That it is an art, and that, too, of the highest description, may be asserted from the fact that 'there is no aptitude that an artist can possess by nature or education for colour, poetry, or composition, no power of expression, draughtsmanship, or invention, that may not in glass be legitimately wedded to its materials, and the true principles of its requirements in design.' It is as much an art as architecture, sculpture, or painting—I mean picture-painting; the art of stained glass-painting is a perfect and true art; but, at the same time, it is an individual one which arises from the nature of its materials, and the peculiar treatment, most thoroughly opposed to picture-painting, which is necessary to produce a good piece of stained glass-painting. Picture-artists for the most part have neither skill in, nor knowledge of, architecture and ornament, both of which are essential in works of stained glass. We need only go to New College Chapel, where we shall see how miserably such a man as Sir Joshua Reynolds, great in his day as a picture-painter, failed in his attempt to produce a stained-glass window. The west window was designed by him, and a wretched thing it is. I have frequently been in that chapel, and have heard with horror and indignation the Oxford guides calling upon visitors to admire this beautiful window! A similar infliction awaits one on visiting Magdalen College Chapel. There also you are called upon to admire the west window, which is another of these picture-productions, to receive which the mullions and tracery have been unblushingly cut away, to give a greater field for the artist's imagination: here, however, there is no attempt at colour, as at New College, therefore it is less unbearable; but they are both bad enough. It is quite refreshing to turn from the old dingy brown saints who cast a gloom over the whole of Magdalen College Chapel, and look at the new window lately put in by Messrs. Hardman and Co., in which the true principles of glass-painting are carried out, though I fear not to such perfection as Messrs. Hardman and Co. generally manifest in their productions. Artists in glass-painting must be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of mediæval art, having a thorough knowledge of the human figure, the management of draperies, and be well skilled in the knowledge of architecture and ornament. A few such men there are, and their numbers will doubtless go on increasing, as pupils from time to time go forth from their masters' studios imbued with their spirit and skilled in their art." Mr. Buckeridge concluded his paper by reading extracts from an article on this subject which appeared in the "Builder" of Dec. 19, 1857.

Mr. James Parker made some observations upon the principle of the application of stained glass, and considered one of the first causes of failure in modern stained-glass windows was, that they were often designed and executed without the slightest regard to the position they were to occupy, or the building which was to receive them. He contended that the prevailing idea in the mediæval glass was that it was a part of the building, and till the glass was designed in accordance with the structure of which it formed a part, there was no hope that satisfactory glass would be produced.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 5.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Albert Way, Honorary Secretary, regretting that the state of his health had obliged him to seek a warmer climate, and would prevent him from joining in the proceedings of the Society for some months. He gave an account of various objects of archæological interest which had come under his notice in the south of France, and announced the death of Dr. Commarmond, of Lyons, a distinguished antiquary, and a corresponding member of the Institute.

The Rev. John Maughan, Rector of Bencastle, sent rubbings of six Roman inscriptions preserved in Lanercost Priory. 1. An altar dedicated to Jupiter, by the first cohort of Dacians. This altar, which appears to have been first noticed in 1744, when it was published in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, had been lost sight of till it was re-discovered by Mr. Maughan. The stone is placed as the key-stone of an arch in the clerestory of the priory, in the S. E. corner of the choir, having been either found on the spot, or brought from one of the neighbouring stations by the founders of Lanercost. 2. An altar found at Burdoswald, preserved in the crypt. It records a dedication to Silvanus, by the huntsmen of Banna. 3. An altar also in the crypt, dedicated to the god Cocidius, by the soldiers of the twentieth legion, named Valeria Victrix. Mr. Maughan noticed that the initials of these titles (V. V.) had been generally misread Valens Victrix, and that the true reading appears from a passage in Dion Cassius. 4. An altar dedicated to the same god, Cocidius, by the soldiers of the second legion. 5. A centurial stone recently found in the east wall of the crypt, about two feet from the ground, near the S. E. corner. It reads, "C. CON. X. P. F." 6. Another centurial stone, on the outside of the eastern wall of the refectory, reading "ϽCASSII PRISCI."

Mr. J. H. Mathews exhibited two serjeant's rings, probably of the early part of the seventeenth century, to which Mr. W. S. Walford called the attention of the meeting, remarking on the fact of such rings being so comparatively rare, seeing that a considerable number had been distributed on every call of serjeants-at-law, for at least 400 years past. Since the time of Elizabeth they had borne mottoes by which they might be distinguished. On one of those exhibited was "Ex æquo et bono;" on the other, "Imperio regit unus æquo."

Mr. Carrington and Mr. Greaves made some observations on the subject, and also on the ceremony of creating serjeants. It seemed to be their opinion, as well as Mr. W. S. Walford's, that the disappearance of such rings was to be accounted for by their having been of plain gold without any gem or the like, and that being of no particular interest to those to whom they were given, they had been almost universally disposed of and melted down.

The Earl of Ilchester exhibited a small manuscript volume of the early part of the fourteenth century, containing the statutes of England, with illuminated letters, and with coats of arms of a more recent date, being those of the family of Lascelles and their alliances; also a small volume containing drawings of the cornets or cavalry flags at the time of the civil wars, forming a curious selection of devices and mottoes, some of them with allusions to the historical events of the period.

Mr. C. E. Long exhibited a small portrait painted on panel of high finish and considerable artistic merit. It appears to be the original of an engraving by Hollar, purporting to be a portrait of Thomas à Becket, by Van Eyck. It was then in the possession of the Earl of Arundel, and now belongs to Mr. Henry Howard, of Greystoke Castle. There is great reason to believe that this painting is a fragment of a large devotional picture, and that it represents the head of the donor of the picture, probably a canon. In Hollar's engraving a knife is represented as sticking in the skull. It has apparently been added to supply a defect in the original. Mr. Scharf considered that the painting might be attributed to Justus von Ghent.

Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited a quadrant dated 1551, and made apparently for Edward the Sixth, whose name it bears.

Among other objects displayed were the iron chape of a sword found in the Thames, exhibited by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, and two Saxon brooches, found in Suffolk, as well as a deed of the thirteenth century, communicated by the Rev. Greville J. Chester.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 13. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Geo. A. Carthew, F.S.A., Lady Dillon, C. E. Hammond, Esq., John Gray, Esq., J. Macintyre, Esq., Richard Cuming, Esq., were elected Associates.

Mr. Fitch exhibited a fine Celtic spear-head of bronze, exhumed at Barham, in Suffolk. Mr. Geo. Wright laid before the meeting some coins obtained at Inkermann, in a cave, during the late war. Three were Greek; the remainder Roman, being of Diocletian, Valens, Honorius, and Leo III. Dr. Kendrick exhibited some relics discovered near Warrington, in Lancashire. They consisted of the blade of a Celtic battle-axe, the blade of a paalstab, a ring of bronze, a cup of red terra-cotta from a Roman station at Wildenpool, and the handle of a posnet, also of terra-cotta. Mr. Payne, of Bridgwater, sent a portion of thorn in blossom from Glastonbury, taken on Christmas-Eve, in support of the legend alluded to at the Congress in 1856. Mr. Pettigrew laid before the meeting a beautiful etching of the Bassingham gateway, formerly in London-street, Norwich, but now placed as an entrance to the Guildhall. This forms one of the best remains we possess of a domestic doorway of the time of Henry VII., whose arms are sculptured, together with those of the City of Norwich and the Goldsmiths' Company. The house to which it belonged (now pulled down) is also represented, with the arms and merchant's marks of the possessor. It was drawn by Mr. Blazeby. Mr. Forman exhibited a Roman epistomium or tap of bronze, in a fine state of preservation. The handle represents a merman, with a long tail twisted towards the caudal fin; and there are pointed fins at the hips. The left hand of the figure is broken off, but the right one holds an object resembling a dice-box. The stoma of the fistula is in the form of a dolphin's head. This curious object was found in Belgium.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a curious paper "On the History of Purses," and exhibited upwards of twenty specimens belonging to various periods. Those of the reign of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Anne, were very remarkable, and finely embroidered. The most curious specimen, however, was sent by Mr. Hammond. It was of leather, and of the early part of the sixteenth century, lately discovered on taking down the south wall of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Newmarket. The paper will be printed, with its illustrations.

Mr. Planché exhibited a mould lately dug up near the London-gate, Norwich, and now in the possession of Mr. R. Fitch. The subject was the Massacre of the Innocents, and the armour of the soldiery appeared to be that worn during the close of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. A fine impression from the mould, in gutta percha, accompanied the mould. It was conjectured to have formed part of a triptych.

Jan. 27. S. R. Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Fred. D. Hibbert, Esq., Edwin Hickey, Esq., Joseph W. Previté, Esq., and John Peck, Esq., were elected Associates.

Mr. Pettigrew exhibited some Roman coins forwarded to him by Miss Westmacott, found at Felixstowe, Suffolk. They were of Victorinus, Tetricus, Roma, Valens, and Gratianus. Roman coins have frequently been found here, particularly at a spot known as Walton Castle, which is believed to have been a Roman *castrum.* The Rev. Mr. Trappes made a communication in reference to a decade ring found in Suffolk. These rings are commonly used by the English Catholics who are unable to read, and serve them in lieu of beads in the exercise of their devotions. Mr. Wakeman sent an amulet bearing the figure and cross of St. Benedict on one side, and a variety of letters on the other, the meaning of which appeared difficult to decypher. It was found at the Graig, Monmouthshire. Mr. Fitch exhibited the matrix of a seal found at the Chapter-house, Hereford. It represented a fish, and around were S. SIMON. BREDAPONAE. Mr. C. Hammond sent the drawing of an Early English piscina, discovered in July last in St. Mary's Church, Newmarket. Mr. Gunston exhibited a collection of Roman and mediæval keys. A massive iron one was found in the Old Mint. Mr. Forman exhibited a remarkably beautiful steel key of the time of Henry VII., apparently of German fabric. The web had nine perforations in it, a channel next the pipe, and the edge cut into thirteen deep teeth. The pipe is double at the entrance, and capped by an oblong square abacus, the convex sides of which are wrought in open scrolls. Above this is a circle with richly decorated centre, surmounted by a four-faced stem, winding from its base to the summit, and pierced with engraved

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

March 8. At a meeting of this body in its hall, George-street, Sir Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine, Bart., in the Chair, the following communications were read:—

1. Notes of some Curiosities of old Scotch Tenures and Investitures. By Cosmo Innes, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

In this instructive paper Mr. Innes pointed out the necessity which must always have existed of giving symbolical possession in the transfer of objects, such as land, which did not admit of removal and possession, as in the case of moveable property. He alluded to the early legend of the possession of Iona having been completed by the interment of Oran, one of St. Columba's disciples, and proceeded to notice the grant of lands by Hungus, king of the Picts, to St. Andrew's in 820, when the king offered up a turf of the ceded territory upon the altar. Other early symbols of investiture were mentioned, but a turf of land was the most usual; and according to the French antiquaries, the next was a bough or branch. In early times, however, anything personal and clearly connected with the donor was used in memory of him and his gift. Accordingly, a knife was frequently used; and in the Treasury at Durham are two charters about the middle of the twelfth century, having the granters' knives attached in evidence of the grants, and on the haft of one of them is written a brief abstract of the transaction. Mr. Innes then described a silver knife which was formerly in the Charter Chest at Leny, and which is referred to in a charter of Alexander II. as a small sword, in virtue of which King Culen of old, gave symbolically to Gillespic Moir the lands of Leny. Towards the end of the fourteenth century, the law and custom of investiture underwent a great change, and evidence came to be required by probative writ of the transference of possession, while the symbols for different subjects came to be fixed. Mr. Innes concluded by giving various instances of the varieties of symbols used in Scotland since that time.

Mr. Joseph Robertson, while thinking that Mr. Innes had almost exhausted the subject, suggested the symbols of ecclesiastical investiture as worthy of investigation; and instanced the case of Eadmer of Canterbury, the friend and biographer of St. Anselm, who at his institution to the see of St. Andrew's in 1120, accepted the ring from the King's hands, but would take the pastoral staff only from the altar.

2. Notices of the Family of King James the First of Scotland, communicated in a letter from John Riddell, Esq., Advocate, F.S.A. Scot., to Mr. Laing, with some additional remarks. By David Laing, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

These valuable notices furnished some corrections, and much curious information, relating to the family of James I., gleaned from various sources by Mr. Riddell and Mr. Laing.

3. Notice of Bronze Relics found in the Isle of Skye. By John Alex. Smith, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

In this paper Dr. Smith gave an account of some interesting antiquities belonging to Lord Macdonald. They consisted of a bronze leaf-shaped sword, two bronze spear-heads, and a remarkable pin of bronze. The latter is upwards of ten inches in length, with a hollow socket at the top, as if for the purpose of holding a stone or other ornament. These relics were all found together in a moss in the Isle of Skye, about four miles from Armadale Castle. Besides these, Dr. Smith described a bronze spur, chased and jewelled, which was found in draining the loch at Monkstadt, in the north of Skye, about thirty years ago. It appeared that several chessmen, carved in ivory, were also found in this loch. Dr. Smith exhibited accurate sketches of the bronze relics, as well as of a snuff-horn mounted in silver, with an agate lid, which was formerly the property of the celebrated Flora Macdonald.

Mr. Stuart adverted to the value of Dr. Smith's communication, as tending to illustrate the fact of the considerable population, as well as the state of art, in the Western Islands at early and middle-age periods. He alluded to a remarkable chessman, carved in ivory, presented by Lord Macdonald to the Society in 1782, exhibiting two knights armed, on one of whose shields an heraldic quartering occurred; as well as to a similar one found at Dunstaffnage, and one at Penicuik-house, which was found in the same country, besides the great discovery of chessmen in Lewis. All these relics seemed to suggest a degree of refinement and art which we might not at first expect in the Western Islands.

The following, among other donations, were announced: — 1. Thumbkins, with

Chain and Key attached; a Cabinet Key, stamped with a Crown and the letters C. R. 2; a Drinking Horn with curious emblems engraved on it, 1699; by W. W. Hay Newton, Esq. 2. Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings, and of the principal Highland Families descended from them, printed on vellum; a Genealogical Table of the early Abbots of Hy; by the Rev. W. Reeves, D.D.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Cumberland and Westmorland, Ancient and Modern. By J. SULLIVAN. 8vo., 171 pp. (Whittaker & Co.)—"Through the names of places, the oldest and most enduring monuments," remarked William Von Humboldt, "a nation long passed away relates as it were its own destiny; and the only question is, whether we yet understand its voice." The interpretation of these names is oftened biassed by the peculiar studies and views of the writer. Referring to Mr. Ferguson's "Northmen in Cumberland and Westmorland," we have, says Mr. Sullivan, Norse against all England; whilst he is perhaps scarcely aware of his own tendency to seek for derivations too exclusively in the Irish branch of the Celtic language. This field has, however, been rarely trodden of late, at least in England, for our cousins the Germans have lately produced a very valuable Celtic work, Zeuss' *Grammatica Celtica*. With this exception, Mr. Sullivan has given due prominence to the claims of each of the immigrant nations, and he brings to bear on the examination of his subject an acquaintance with no ordinary range of languages, Eastern and European. Indeed, we consider this as a most suggestive and interesting book. It is to be lamented that we know nothing of Celtic, as formerly spoken in England, some remnants of Cornish excepted; and that we can only form conjectures concerning it from the kindred dialects of Brittany, Wales, and Ireland, for it is by no means certain that Welch was spoken throughout England.

Mr. Sullivan considers that the earliest immigrants of Europe came in two streams, —the Tatárs along the large rivers and islands of the north, whose descendants were the Finns, Lapps, Esthonians, and Livonians; and the other, consisting of the Iberians, the Etruscans, and the Illyrians, by the coasts of the Mediterranean. The Tatárs probably migrated from the north of Asia; the Celts, who came in contact with the Iberians, and the Latins, who followed the Etruscans, belong to the great Indo-European family, whose home was between the northern slope of the Himalayas and the Caspian. Of this family there were four great divisions—the Celtic, the Greek-Latin, the Gothic, and the Slavic. Probably the Caspian divided them, and gave them different directions.

Our author supposes that the first immigrants to Britain were some of the Tatár tribes of the stone period, who spread along the north coast of Denmark until they could get no further (north), and then took to the sea. The date he places at about five centuries before the Christian era. We give Mr. Sullivan's reasons for this opinion in his own words:—

> "Every consonant in standard Irish is capable of two pronunciations, a broad and a narrow; the western dialect still preserves the distinction clearly audible. The vowels are divided into broad and narrow; *a*, *o*, *u* being of the former kind, *e*, *i* of the latter. If there be no other overruling cause, the consonant takes its sound from the following vowel; and according to a practice now ancient, the kind of the medial or final consonant is indicated, if necessary, by a preceding vowel. Thus the *a* vowel in *cean* only shews the broad sound of the *n*. Some of the Celtic dialects, and many of the European languages that received this influence, did not preserve its original condition; its existence is now, therefore, least traced in its effects, which form many of the most striking changes of modern dialects. Traces of this organic peculiarity are strong and general in Russian, partial in Danish and Latin, scarcely to be found in the Welch, and non-existent in German. Its effects are sufficiently ample in the Romance languages, in Anglo-Saxon orthography, and in the pronunciation of modern English. That this influence belongs to the North is tolerably evident; and seeing that it is almost perfect in Magyar, and more or less traceable in all the languages of the same stock, we may conclude that it has come to us through the Tatár peoples."

The immigrants probably arrived in Aberdeenshire: that they first reached Scotland he infers from the name of the whole island, and the present name of Scotland in the Irish language—*Albion* and *Alba*, the hill-country. (Compare the old Italian *Alba Longa*, the long hill, *Albanus*, &c.) But foreseeing a difficulty as to the arrival of these tribes in canoes hollowed out by fire, (or even, we suppose, in skin-covered coracles,) he presumes that they must have arrived in company with the Celtic tribes. Is it certain, we may ask, that the cromlech-builders had no tools of metal, or was it a point of their

religion that no tool should be lifted up on such sacred sepulchral edifices? Nothing more is certainly known respecting the cromlech-builders, than that they did *not* practise cremation: the urns that are found in the cromlechs only contain food, as limpets, or bones of fowls and sheep; but as much cannot always be said of the so-called Giants' graves; indeed the state of these tumuli is so altered from successive openings, that it is impossible to say positively what they did contain. As early as the ninth century, the Charters speak of the tumuli "that had been dug into." Many of the early British barrows contain both stone and bronze weapons. It is thought that the stones of one of the largest stone circles in Cumberland, on Black Combe, a mountain near the coast, shews signs of morticeing for the reception of horizontal slabs. The Finns are described as making arrows with bone points as late as the time of Tacitus,—and they were not very distant from workers in metal.

About the same period as the arrival of the tribes from the north of Denmark, a Teutonic tribe from the south of Jutland, who were probably Celts, arrived in Scotland, and left their name to the river Tweed. The arrival of this tribe is referred to in ancient Irish history. They were said to be a tribe of enchanters, called the Tuads, or Tueds, from the Dan country, (Denmark). The ancient name of the land of the Ditmarschen at the south of Jutland, was Thiat-mares-gaha, a Gothic form for the people (Goth., *theod*) of the marshy *gau*, or province. Mr. Sullivan says that the arrival of these Tuads would account for the original name of Britain. We are not sure that we gather his meaning. We may remark that the old chronicler Nescorus, referring to the heathen practices of these people, mentions amongst others their "Hochzeitfeierlichkeiten auf *brut*-kampen," their marriage festivities at the field of gathering. It is curious to remark this national custom of gathering leading to political results.

Independently of the Danish migration, and probably a little earlier, a part of the Celtic tribe from the Sequana, in Gaul, left the continent, and missing England, arrived at the west of Ireland, in that part now known as Connaught. They were subsequently called the Senones by their neighbours on the east, from the river Shannon, *Senus*. As a proof of the identity of the earliest British and Irish colonists, our author adduces the fact of the names of the five great headlands on the east coast of Britain having been formed from the word *Kent*, modern Irish *cean*, head; the lands of the Cantii, Iceni, and Cantæ, with Canty-bay and the Pentland Hills, in Haddingtonshire, both of which last, as well as Pembroke in Wales, were formerly Kentland and Kentbroke. Possibly the headland of the Cangani, in North Wales, might be added to the list.

An immigration of a people whom Mr. Sullivan designates as Cambro-Celts took place some two centuries later than the arrival of the Tuads. These landed on the south and west of Britain. We do not think this immigration is placed sufficiently early, for Gaulic coins which are known to have been struck soon after the reign of Philip of Macedon, have been found in Berkshire, and Herodotus speaks of the tin-works as being in operation in his time.

"During the European transit of the Celts, the Cambrian division fell under an influence that altered the initial *c* of a number of words into *p*; Irish *cean*, Welsh *pen*. The Greek dialects have suffered under a similar mixture or influence."

All North Wales was colonised by this division, as well as Cumberland, and a part of Scotland, although the Irish Celts had arrived in Cumberland before them. Many Irish names of places are certainly found in Cumberland,—for instance, Caermót and Moutay, as well as those that Mr. Sullivan has given; but we cannot pronounce that they are not, at least in part, English Celtic also. The Cumberland word *arles*, the earnest of a servant's wages, Mr. Sullivan derives from the Irish *iarlas*, earnest; but as the southern French have the word *arrhes* with a similar meaning, it is probable there was some Celtic root common to both words. "South Wales was peopled by the Gwythelians, (Irish,) according to a tradition which still exists. The unaccountable antiquities are called *Cytian y Gwyzelod*, Irish cots. The name of the heroic and ill-used Queen of the Iceni is reducible to modern Irish, *Bean-duci*, the woman-leader; Vortigern, to *Fear tigherna*, vir tyrannus; and his son Vortimer to *Fear timthire*, his minister or lieutenant." We merely remark *en passant*, that the letters on the coins attributed to Boadicea are BODUOC.

The Christmas carol commencing—

"As I sat anonder yon green tree,"

given as a Cumberland song, was to our knowledge popular in Cork forty years ago, with a variation in the second verse which seems the better reading,—

"I saw three ships a-sailing by;"

in which there appears a mystical allusion to the Trinity.

The invasion of the Belgæ our author considers to have been inconsiderable, and to have produced but little impression. He traces the settlements of these *Fir Bolg*, principally in the West of England and Wales, by a peculiar prefix of the word *caer, car, (cathair,* city,) to the Celtic names of places they found in the land. Strabo states that these Belgæ were not Celts:—

"The origin of the Scots is involved in some obscurity, but various traditions confirm a belief that they came into Ireland from Spain. They landed in the south and south-east, and, sometime during the Roman occupation of Britain, passed over from the north into Caledonia. Thus they traversed the entire island, Connaught apparently excepted, and made so deep an impression on their new country as to give to it the name that it bore for some centuries, Scotia. Their invasion of Caledonia finally transferred the name to that country. It is very probable that they were Celtiberians, as their migration from Spain would lead us to suppose; and it is certain that the Scottish Highlanders and the Basques strikingly correspond in many important characteristics."

This was Burke's opinion, and we remember a conversation said to have taken place between him and a Highlander in confirmation of it,—of too coarse a character, however, for insertion in these pages.

This correspondence was pointed out as early as the twelfth century by Giraldus Cambrensis. The cloth *bonnet* or *berret* of the modern Basques closely resembles that on the coin of James V. of Scotland called the bonnet-piece. The music of the two countries has a strongly marked similarity and originality; the *cornamusa*, or bagpipe, (*corn* being Celtic for horn,) is common to both; and they alike use the sword-dance, put the stone, (French, *ruer la barre,*) and toss the caber. The game of golf is but a modification of the Basque *Jeu de paume*, a game that creates intense interest, and draws strangers to visit it from distant provinces. The superstitions respecting sneezing, sitting down thirteen to table, spilling the salt, and commencing a journey on Friday, are similar; but the most striking identity is found in the funereal customs. In the Basque provinces, as in Ireland, a woman is hired to sing the *endecha*, the funeral lament—the *coronach* of the Highlanders, and the *caoine* of the Irish. The friends present at a Basque funeral strike the widow, with loud cries and lamentations, as the Irish strike the coffin; and the Irish refrain has a decided Basque character. The well-known Irish refrain *Lili-burlero* may be compared with the *Lelo il leloa* of the Basques, meaning *voici*, with the addition of the well-known word *bolero*, a Spanish dance. That the Basques came in contact with the Celts is evident. Their word for river, *gave*, may be compared with our *Avon*, with the *Ave* of Portugal, and with the *Tave* of Devonshire, (the *t* being inserted for the sake of euphony,) and their border river, the Adour, is the same as our river Adur of Sussex, and the Dour of Ireland, Celtic *dwr*, water. Many names of places compounded with *Llan* are found near the Basque Province, several *cols* and *pens*, as the Pen d'hyéris and Pen d'escot, also a *Lug*dunum Convenarum, Celtic *lug*, a marsh. The Basques are excessively indignant at being compared by Doctors Latham and Trench with the Finns and Lapps. They have scarcely one element in common, and M. Michel, (*Sur le Pays Basque*) after a careful *resumé* of the numerous works that have been written on the subject, declares that their language differs substantially from all other known languages, notwithstanding it has some radicals in common with the Finnish, and with other languages of southern and middle Asia, especially the Turkish, a proof of its primitive character, and of the common parentage of all tongues. Mr. Sullivan refers the Mendip Hills to the Basque *mendia*, a hill, and considers the *i* in Iceni, and the *bi* in Bibroci, to be Iberian prefixes. Eden, formerly *ituna*, he claims as Celtiberian. It is evident, however, that since the Basque immigration some succeeding tribes have swept over Ireland, amongst others the Brigantes and Silures.

We have endeavoured to give a sketch of our author's views, without accepting all his conclusions, for want of further data. We have not space to follow him in his narrative of the successive invasions of the Saxons, Angles, and Danes, whose settlements in Cumberland and Westmorland he traces with considerable precision. He gives at least due prominence to Hibernico-Celtic derivations of names of places, but we know not whether that of the famed Watling-street from *uidhe leana*, the road of the marsh, will be generally accepted. The old name of the road, he remarks, was Wadling, preserved in Wadling Tarn. The question deserves ventilation, as the phrase is. The Anglo-Saxon *Deoraby* (Saxon Chronicle) was the nearest approximation to the Celtic name for the town of Derby that the language offered; there are many towns to be found in the charters compounded with the Anglo-Saxon word *deor*, the modern Schleswig word *deert*, animals. The Angle word *worth* is merely a piece of ground raised up above the surface of the water. (See *Census Daniæ* in Langebek, vol. vii.) There are several such on the Danube. *Scale, shaw, bos*, and *wath* are not necessarily Danish; they may be An-

glo-Saxon. The Angle element in Cumberland was not so very inconsiderable, as the long list of peculiar words of Angle derivation in Ferguson's "Northmen in Cumberland" shews. To this we might add the name Bootle, from Angle *bódl*, or *bótl*, a dwelling; also many names of places ending in *ton;* the verb *laik*, from *lacan*, to play (whence a lark;) ment, *mængan*, mixed; mean, *mænan*, to bemoan; won, *wunnian*, to dwell, &c. We agree with our author as to the Celtic origin of Nelson, but cannot for a moment allow that Shakspere was *Jacques pierre! Idem sonans* is a deceitful guide. The Danish word *rise* is simply great, and not necessarily gigantic.

Mr. Sullivan's disclaimer of any reference to Baal in the Beltein is just and important, although we do not perceive why they who erred in company with Calmet should be called "silly," or "benighted idolaters." We should not have heard so much of the connection of the worship of Baal with these northern fires, had it not been for our acquaintance with the word Baal of the sacred Scriptures,—which, however, means simply *dominus*, sometimes only *magister*, or *maritus*. There can be no doubt that our "bale-fires" were the funereal pyres in which, till the close of the ninth century, the heathen Northmen consumed their dead, generally on a raised structure of stones. To this purpose Yevering Bell, the Bell Hills and the Hill Bells of Cumberland, were, we conceive, set apart. We think it impossible that any one who has read Kemble's paper in No. 54 of the "Archæological Journal" can be sceptical on this subject. He points out the Bæl, *rogus*, of the Saxon charters, in one instance on a hill; also the *ád* the *strues rogi*, and the *brandes-beorh*, the hill of burning. The towns or hamlets, Balsham and Belsham, were named, as he infers, from the word bæl, *flamma*, names given by the Christian Anglo-Saxons. We think the reviewer in "Blackwood" (No. for March, 1857,) might have spared his banter on Mr. Sullivan as to this and one or two other points, especially as he confesses to ignorance of archæology and Northern literature. We wonder if he would claim Chaucer's allusion in the following lines for his favourite Baal!—

> "Thou shalt be burnt in balefull fire,
> And all thy sect I shall destrie."
>
> *Ploughman's Tale.*

He will find no trace of Baal-worship in Celtic Brittany, no proper name of a place beginning with Bel, although plenty of *pens*. On the other hand, in the Eastern Pyrenees, whither the Germans repaired when they invaded Spain under Charlemagne, there are several *bels* and *bals*. We would refer the second syllable of *Beltein* to the Anglo-Saxon *tynan, claudere*. The dragon referred to by Mr. Sullivan, which is carried in procession at Burford in Oxfordshire, is supposed to be commemorative of a great victory recorded in the Saxon Chronicle to have been gained there over a Saxon enemy, whose banner was a dragon.

We are not sure that Dunmallet, near Ullswater, pronounced Dunmawland, is not from *dun* and *mallum*, the *commune placitum* for the *Thing*, which we believe its form shews it may have been used for. We agree with Lord Dufferin that to these *Things*, and to the Norse invasion that implanted them, more than to the Witenagemotes of the Latinized Saxons, must be referred the origin of those parliaments which are the boast of Englishmen. The finest *placitum* remaining is at Penrith. The derivations of *carrock* and *Helvellyn* were well explained in the September number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Roman invasion of Cumberland is placed a century too late: it was garrisoned under Agricola, a lieutenant of Vespasian; and the objection to Wolf, as the name of a man, cannot have been made seriously.

The chapter on Antiquities may be enlarged with advantage: no counties are richer in sepulchral remains of many nations, and in Roman roads and stations, than these. Mr. Sullivan's remarks on the phonetic structure of the language are original and important. We are pleased to see that he has paid attention to the comparison of names of places in different countries. His chapters on Superstitions and Customs are full of amusement, and will amply repay perusal.

We learn from the Preface that the work was first written in the shape of detached letters to the "Kendal Mercury," which would account for a want of connection, and occasionally of lucidness; but we have no doubt that these slight imperfections will be corrected in a second edition, which we hope shortly to see. The price of the book, we may mention, is very modest. If we are rightly informed, our author is the head of a small provincial academy; and if so, this work, which embraces so wide a field of philological investigation, does him the more credit, proving that he must have surmounted obstacles which would have deterred not a few similarly situated.

Essays and Remains of Robert Alfred Vaughan. 2 vols. (London: J. W. Parker and Son.)—It is not many months ago

since the appearance of an original and very striking work, "Hours with the Mystics," set readers upon the enquiry "Who is this Vaughan?" London, which is supposed to know everybody, did not recognise him as one of its literary set, and although B.A. was appended to the name, neither Oxford nor Cambridge Calendars contained it. The work bore the impress of deep reading: the Angelic Doctor, the Master of the Sentences, Origen and the Alexandrian School, and a host of others, had evidently been consulted by the writer;—who then could he be? As the author courted no disguise, it turned out that he was the son of an Independent minister, and one also himself, and a graduate of the despised University of London. A few months more, and our monthly record chronicled his name as one who had passed away.

Robert Alfred Vaughan, son of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, was born in 1823, and from earliest infancy shewed signs of unmistakeable genius. After receiving the rudiments of a liberal education under his father's roof, he was at the age of thirteen transferred to the London University School, and remained there and at University College for six years, when he entered the Lancashire Independent College, over which his father presided, as a candidate for the ministry, and became an assistant of the celebrated Mr. Jay of Bath. He remained in that city but two years, and then proceeded to Birmingham, where he remained five more; but eventually his health failed him,—he gradually became worse, and died in October last year.

Mr. Vaughan contributed several articles of great interest to the "British Quarterly Review," which was projected, and is still edited, by his father, and also wrote several short papers that appeared elsewhere: these have been collected in the volumes now published by his father, who contributes a very pleasing and ably written memoir of his talented son. The first article is on Origen, written at the age of twenty-two, a paper which drew praises from the pens of Sir James Stephen and Mr. Justice Talfourd. Like Macaulay's first essay, it is more poetical than maturer age would have sanctioned; but it displays great powers of analysis, and an extensive acquaintance with the history of the times, and of the influences by which Origen was surrounded,—and we doubt whether the whole denomination to which the author belonged, could find another writer capable of producing a similar paper. Following this we have articles on Schliermacher, Savonarola and his times, Kingsley's "Hypatia," Sydney Smith, Goëthe, and other subjects, on all of which the same care appears to have been bestowed, and the same conscientious desire of placing the matter before his readers in a correct and truthful manner. Some specimens of Mr. Vaughan's poetry are also given, which it may be our own fault perhaps, if we do not appreciate sufficiently to consider equal to the prose.

It would be improper to consider these volumes as a mere memento of the deceased, collected by a fond parent. The papers are for their own sake deserving of collection, and of careful reading, and Dr. Vaughan deserves our warmest thanks for having made the world acquainted with the loss it sustained when his amiable and highly-gifted son was snatched away.

The History of Europe, from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815, *to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in* 1852, *by* Sir Archibald Alison, (Blackwoods,) has reached its penultimate, the seventh, volume. The period under review embraces some of the most stormy times in English and French history. In England, the time of the Corn-Law Repeal, the Bank Charter Act, the Chartist Riots, the Irish Famine, and the fall of Sir Robert Peel, are subjects which enable the author to use his pen very freely; while French history afforded equal facility. Another volume, to be published this year, will complete the work, and enable us to glance at it as a whole, and as a continuation of its greater predecessor.

The Bayeux Tapestry: an Historical Tale of the Eleventh Century, from the French of Madame Emma L——. With a Facsimile of the Tapestry. (Brighton: Treacher.)—This is an agreeably written tale, founded upon the history recorded in the Bayeux Tapestry itself, with further illustrations from the contemporary historian Ordericus Vitalis; and the translation is unusually easy and good. It is, however, to be regretted that both the French author and the translator are content to follow second-hand authorities, and have taken no pains to investigate the facts on which their tale is founded. The facsimile of the tapestry is very neatly reduced in pen-and-ink lithography by Day and Son, but it is expressly stated that "these plates are copied from the Atlas to Thierry's *Histoire de la Conquête d'Angleterre,*" as if this copying at second-hand were a matter to boast of, when the original tapestry itself is in perfect preservation, and readily accessible. This may

fairly be considered as a sample of the spirit which pervades the whole—servile copying of the popular French Historian, with all his prejudices and his gloss upon the true facts of the case.

We do not quarrel with the necessary license of the novelist, and can admit the fictitious love-stories of Henri d'Arques and Vital, interwoven with the history to make it more attractive; but when the writer professes to give faithful portraits of well-known historical characters, the truth of history ought to be adhered to. We allude particularly to the character here drawn of the Duchess, afterwards Queen Matilda, who is held up as a model of piety, and all the virtues of religion, and is represented as having been married to William when very young and innocent; whereas the fact is, that she was the wife of another man, Gorbod, the *avoué* of St. Bertin, when William fell in love with her, and she had three children prior to her divorce from her first husband,—Gerbodo, afterwards Earl of Chester, Frederic, and Gundrada, wife of William de Warrenne. Her divorce from her first husband was not obtained without great difficulty, and after an interval of some years, the Pope, Leo IX., expressly forbad the proposed second marriage at the Council of Rheims in 1049, and it was not until the imprisonment of the Pope by the Normans in 1053, that the marriage took place; and no record has been preserved of the name of the prelate or priest who ventured to perform the ceremony in defiance of the prohibition of the Pope. The Duke's uncle, Malger, Archbishop of Rouen, boldly excommunicated the new-married couple, and laid the whole province of Normandy under an interdict, which was only removed on condition of the foundation of the two great abbeys at Caen as an expiation of their sin. The Duke for some years set the Pope at defiance, and deposed his uncle the Archbishop; nor was the reconciliation with Rome effected until after the death of Leo, and the accession of Nicholas the Second in 1059. The matter was then hushed up, and a pretext for the interdict was found in the circumstance that William and Matilda were cousins—a very insufficient cause, especially when it is remembered that William himself was illegitimate. The author of the tale before us mentions the interdict, and accepts the popular excuse of their being cousins without further enquiry; as if any pope would on such slight grounds have excommunicated a powerful sovereign, and made him pay such a penalty as the foundation of two wealthy abbeys, which must have cost a sum equal to £100,000 of our money, at a time when it could not well be spared,—or that William would have submitted to such conditions if there had been no more grave offence.

In general, however, the author follows her authorities, such as they are, with fidelity, but occasional interpolations betray a sad want of knowledge of the period about which she is writing. For instance, take the following description of a castle in the *eleventh* century:—

"The castle was a small edifice surrounded with battlemented walls and a deep moat. A square tower, *with a balustrade of Gothic open work* at the top, seemed detached from the rest of the building. On looking up, Margaret could not repress an exclamation of delight and surprise at the beauty of its architecture. The Sire de Beaumont explained that the tower had been built by the direction of an Italian monk named Lanfranc; and he added in a half-whisper, that different countries required different customs, as this very tower proved. For *open balustrades* were as useless in the fogs of Normandy, as the learning and science of the indolent and speculative inhabitants of the south would be to the brave and active descendants of Rollo."

This may be very sound reasoning, and we do not question its wisdom, only the supposed fact on which it is based, of *a balustrade of open Gothic work* being built by Lanfranc in the eleventh century is an absurdity and an impossibility on the face of it. The same confusion of ideas of the customs of the eleventh century with those of the fifteenth occur in several other places. Take another instance, the description of the interior of the same castle:—

"The apartment known in the castle of Darndat as the *Chambre d' honneur*, and which was allotted to guests of noble birth. It was a spacious chamber, wainscoted with oak to the height of three feet; above this the walls were stuccoed of a yellow colour, and *the vaulted roof was supported by oak rafters!* The chimney, which occupied nearly one entire side of the apartment, (query the kitchen?) was surmounted with a shield, on which was represented a *sculptured* lion. Opposite to the chimney, at the further end of the room, stood a beautiful chest or *bahut*."

There is an affectation of learning about the description which merely makes it ludicrous.

Essays on Various Subjects, Philological, Philosophical, Ethnological, and Archæological, connected with the Prehistorical Records of the Civilized Nations of Ancient Europe, especially of that Race which first occupied Great Britain. By JOHN WILLIAMS, M.A. Oxon, Archdeacon of Cardigan. 8vo. (London: J. Russell Smith.)—The Venerable Archdeacon of Cardigan, we take it, will consider himself very shabbily treated in being dismissed with this short notice; and if he did not belong to that principality, the natives of which prefer warm anger to cool argument,

we would endeavour to appease him by some such reasons as the following. First, Mr. Archdeacon, you give us a paper on Carn Goch, in Caermarthenshire, which might just as well have appeared in our own pages; as also might the next, on the Early Intercourse between the Eastern and the Western World, and on Celtic Coins; and a number of others, each and all of which possess all the requisites of magazine articles, and consequently are difficult to notice, or even to describe, with any possibility of doing them or the writer justice. Or again, Mr. Archdeacon, how can we analyse your Letter on Primitive Tradition, which you addressed to the editor of the "Edinburgh Review," or your learned paper on The Virgilian Cosmogony, without giving several extracts of a page each to exhibit their learning and research? We have not this space at our command, and therefore all that is in our power to do we are willing to perform, and that is, to mention the book to our readers, and recommend it to their serious attention as a kind of *piece de resistance*, which will be more than sufficient to satisfy the most voracious. Such is the manner in which we would reason with this learned and accomplished dignitary, if we thought it possible to appease his anger at being, as he would say, thus scurvily treated in a quarter where, more than any other, he expected a lengthy review.

The Chetham Society have issued three more volumes which at some future time will require more space: they are—*The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe*, edited by JOHN HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A. *The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom*, edited by the late lamented CANON PARKINSON, F.S.A.; and *Miscellanies; being a Selection from the Poems and Correspondence of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D., of Clitheroe; with Memoirs of his Life*, by the Rev. CANON RAINES, F.S.A. —We must congratulate the council of the society upon their happy choice of books for the members, and also for what is so unusual in publishing societies—their promptness and regularity in issuing the works determined on.

Two memoirs of that fine specimen of the English soldier, Sir Henry Havelock, have reached us:—*The Good Soldier*, by the Rev. W. OWEN, (Simpkin & Co.,) which appears to have been compiled from various published sources, and to contain all that is known of Havelock. It is published in a cheap form for general circulation. The second is *A Biographical Sketch*, by the Rev. W. BROCK: this is a religious biography, and, omitting many points of Sir Henry's life, dwells more upon his Christian character. In this respect Mr. Brock has performed his task well, and we are informed that the public has already set its seal of approbation upon the work by buying no fewer than 32,000 copies. An able memoir of Sir Henry, furnished by one of his near relatives, having already appeared in our Magazine, renders any further notice of his career or character unnecessary.

Fortunately, nearly all Mr. Bohn's "Libraries" consist of reprints of standard works, and a simple introduction to our readers is generally sufficient: if it were otherwise,—if they were all original works, the publisher would require half the Magazine to have full justice done them. The new volumes are, *The Wonders of Geology*, by the late Dr. MANTELL, newly edited by Mr. RUPERT JONES, and enriched by the addition of so many notes as to make it almost a new work. The first volume of *Pope's Works*, edited by ROBERT CARRUTHERS, which when completed we must endeavour to say something more about; and a fifth edition of Lord Lindsay's *Letters from Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land*, with additional notes by the author. This volume is, perhaps, the worst printed in the whole of Mr. Bohn's Libraries; the volume of Dr. Mantell's, by which it is accompanied, is, on the other hand, as good a specimen of typography as this is bad. The illustrations of the two volumes also afford a striking contrast.

The Lyrics of Ireland, edited and annotated by SAMUEL LOVER. (London: Houlston and Wright.)—Mr. Lover is an admirable song-writer, and in the volume before us has shewn that he can admire the productions of other writers also. Accordingly, we here have a collection of all the most beautiful pieces that have been written by Irishmen, and Irishwomen also, or of songs that relate to that "gem of the ocean." Mr. Lover is a poet, and has all a poet's feelings and warmth, but does not shine as a prose-writer. Unmindful of the injunction, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, he has unfortunately written a preface of thirteen pages to the volume, containing at least as many questionable statements as there are pages. But passing this by, we have a most covetable volume of songs, with biographical notices of the authors, descriptions of scenery, a running glossary of obsolete or provincial words, and indeed everything necessary to make the song

and its allusions intelligible. Of his own best song, "Rory O'More," Mr. Lover tells us that it was written in reply to a taunt that he could not do anything better than the old-fashioned "fol de rol" kind of songs which he had been condemning, and confesses the gratification he felt at hearing it played by the Life-Guards band on the occasion of her Majesty's coronation. "Widow Machree," and "Sweet Peggy," Mr. Lover is silent about, for sundry good and substantial reasons.

A single specimen of Mr. Lover's skill as an annotator must suffice: the note is appended to one of his own songs, "The Blarney:"—

"Blarney Castle has been a fertile theme for poets of all degrees. I have seen a queer anonymous song lamenting its destruction by Oliver Cromwell, on whom the national poets always pour out their vials of wrath; and, indeed, no wonder, notwithstanding all Lord Macaulay says in praise of his rule in Ireland. . . . . The bard opens with a lament:—

"O! Blarney Castle, my darling, you're nothin at all but cowld stone!
With a wee little taste of ivy that up your side has grown.
Och! it's you that was once strong and ancient, and you kept the Sassenachs down,
And you sheltered the Lord of Clancarty, who then lived in Dublin town."

He then describes "*that robber,* Ould Cromwell!" loading a battering-ram *with gunpowder,* and attacking the castle—Cromwell and Ireton indulging in an extraordinary sort of luncheon or picnic at the same time, if we may believe the bard:—

"It was now the poor boys of the castle looked over the battlement-wall,
And there they saw that *ruffian Ould Cromwell a-feeding on powder and ball,*
And the fellow that married his daughter *a chawing grape-shot in his jaw;*
'Twas bould Iray-ton they called him, and he was his brother-in-law."

Accompanying this song is a capital cut illustrative of the said luncheon, which we are sorry that we cannot transfer to our pages.

Lenten Sermons preached at Oxford in 1858.—The Bishop of Oxford has made a praiseworthy attempt, and a successful one too, to call attention this Lent to the lessons of the season. For this purpose, every Wednesday and Friday, evening services have been preached in the churches of St. Mary-the-Virgin, St. Ebbe, and St. Giles by some of the most effective preachers of the Church of England; and as most of these sermons have been published in a cheap form, the lessons taught at Oxford may, and no doubt will, reach places very distant. Amongst the preachers we observe the well-known names of the bishops of Oxford, Ripon, Salisbury, Lincoln, Capetown, and Antigua, Canon Champneys, Mr. Liddon, Archdeacon Bickersteth, and many others, who have shewn that, however much they may differ on some points of discipline, they are united in one thing—the desire to bring the Gospel before their hearers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS[a].

A list of Historical, Biographical, and Archæological Works recently published:—

Armstrong (Rt. Rev. John), late Lord Bishop of Grahamstown. A Memoir, by the Rev. T. T. Carter, M.A., Rector of Clewer. With an Introduction by Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford. Second edition, with Portrait. Fcap. 8vo., 7s. 6d. (J. H. & Jas. Parker.)

Arnold (Thos., D.D., late Head Master of Rugby School), The Life and Correspondence of. By A. P. Stanley, M.A., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford. Eighth and cheaper edition. 2 vols., crown 8vo., 10s. (Fellowes.)

Beranger, Memoirs of. Written by Himself. Second edition, with numerous additional Anecdotes and Notes hitherto unpublished. 8vo., 14s. (Hurst.)

Brown (Thomas N.): Labour and Triumph: the Life and Times of Hugh Miller. Fcap. 8vo., 4s. 6d. (Griffin.)

Creasy (Professor E. S.): History of the Ottoman Turks, from the Beginning of their Empire to the Present Time; chiefly founded on Von Hammer. By E. S. Creasy. New edition, 15s. (Bentley.)

Dawbarn (Elizabeth): Naples and King Ferdinand; an Historical and Political Sketch of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with biographical notices of the Neapolitan Bourbons. Post 8vo., 5s. (Booth.)

D'Istria (Mad. La Comtesse Dora): Switzerland, the Pioneer of the Reformation; or La Suisse Allemande. Translated from the French, and comprising the Chapter suppressed, by order of the Imperial Government, in the Parisian edition of the Work, by H. G. 2 vols. 8vo., 21s. (Fullarton.)

Froude (Jas. Anthony, M.A.): History of England, from the death of Wolsey to the death of Elizabeth. Vols. III., IV., 8vo., 28s. (J. W. Parker.)

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[a] This list of recent publications has been inserted at the request of some subscribers resident abroad, but it will not be without interest to many in England also.

HAMMOND (Capt. M. M.), Memoir of. Post 8vo., 5s. (Nisbet.)

HAVELOCK (Sir H.), The Good Soldier: A Memoir of. His Military Career, Domestic, Social, and Religious Character. Compiled from authentic sources, by the Rev. W. Owen. Fcap. 8vo., boards, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s. 6d. (Simpkin.)

HAVELOCK, the Broad Stone of Honour: a Tribute of the Tongue and Pen. By Edwin Paxton Hood. 18mo., 1s. (Snow.)

HAVELOCK (Sir H.), The Christian Soldier. Memorials. By James P. Grant. 12mo., sewed, 1s. (J. A. Berger.)

HAVELOCK (Sir H.): A Biographical Sketch, by the Rev. W. Brock. Fcap. 8vo., 3s. 6d. (Nisbet.)

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and Notes and Queries for America for 1857. 4to., 15s. (Boston, U.S.)

HODGINS (J. George): The Geography and History of British America, and of the other Colonies of the Empire: to which is added, a Sketch of the Various Indian Tribes of Canada, and brief Biographical Notices of Eminent Persons connected with the History of Canada. Square 12mo., 3s. 6d. (Toronto.)

JAMESON (Mrs.): Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters, and of the Progress of Painting in Italy. A new edition, with 70 Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo., 6s. Murray.

KANE (Elisha Kent), Biography of, by William Elder. 8vo., 12s. (Philadelphia.)

MACAULAY (Lord): History of England from the Accession of James the Second. Vol. V. 12mo., new edit., 6s. (Longmans.)

MONTROSE (James, Marquis of): Memoirs. By James Grant. 12mo., 6s. (Routledge.)

RAMSAY (Very Rev. E. B.): Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character. 2nd edition. 12mo., sewed, 2s. (Edmonstone—Hamilton.)

REDDING (Cyrus W.): Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal; with Observations on Men and Things. 2nd edition. 3 vols., post 8vo., 31s. 6d. (Skeet.)

TIMBS (John): School-days of Eminent Men; with Sketches of the Progress of Education in England, from the Reign of King Alfred to that of Queen Victoria; and Early Lives of Celebrated Authors, Poets, and Philosophers, Inventors and Discoverers, Divines, Heroes, Statesmen, and Legislators; with a Frontispiece by John Gilbert, and Twelve Views of Public Schools. Fcap. 8vo., 5s. (Kent.)

TRELAWNY (E. J.): Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron. Post 8vo., 9s. (Moxon.)

WISEMAN (Cardinal): Personal Recollections of the Last Four Popes. Royal 8vo., 21s. (Hurst.)

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

FEB. 18.

Hanover.—This being the wedding-day of the King and Queen of Hanover, the recovered crown jewels were exhibited to public view at the Schloss in the Lein Strasse, at Hanover. As they are at present arranged, they lie under a glass case on a table covered with scarlet velvet, and profusely ornamented with gold, the surface of the table rising concentrically to an elevated point in the centre. On this apex lies the ornament of brilliants, somewhat larger than a crown-piece, which the Queen was in the habit of wearing in her hair on grand occasions. Beneath this ornament there hang suspended from pins two earrings, each composed of a single brilliant of the size of a small walnut, the hinder face of which is encrusted with small brilliants, in the fashion of the last century. In addition to these, there is the old diamond tiara, consisting of nine different joints, on a very old-fashioned setting. Most of the diamonds which originally composed this ornament have fallen out in the course of the century and a-half of its existence, but have been carefully replaced in England, and fastened with wax on to the metal foundation that forms the body of the tiara. In the centre is the well-known Cumberland diamond, valued at 120,000 thalers (18,000*l*). On the west side of the table, opposite to the above-mentioned, lie a necklace composed of thirty-five solitaires, a cross of seven ditto, and two ear pendants containing each four solitaires. These fifty stones are each of them the size of a bean. Above this necklace, &c., there are two bows of brilliants about four inches in diameter,

encrusted with brilliants of the size of a pea. A pearl necklace, with a large solitaire as a snap, lies on the other side. Scattered around the first-mentioned head ornament, lie the parts of another taken to pieces, in which the precious stones are set to imitate flowers, yellowish brilliants forming the flowers, and emeralds the leaves. There are also on the south side the brooch which belongs to the diamond tiara, and six other brooches in the form of bows, besides various loose brilliants lying enfolded in paper. The entire value is estimated at 800,000 thalers (120,000*l.*)

March 6.

Total Destruction of Wynnstay by Fire. —This extensive mansion, the residence of Sir Watkin William Wynn, Bart., M.P., was this morning, Saturday, totally destroyed by fire, the only portions saved being some of the servants' offices and stables. The circumstances connected with this disastrous affair are at present involved in some mystery, but the whole of the inmates providentially escaped without injury, most of them with nothing on their persons but their night-dresses. Sir W. and Lady Wynn were at the time entertaining the Earl and Countess Vane and children, the Hon. Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Cotton, Mr. Hugh Williams, and Captain Bulkley. It appears they retired to rest at the usual hour, and the first alarm was given by Lady Vane's nurse, at half-past three o'clock, who, being awoke by the coughing and sneezing of the children, saw dense smoke, and rushed to her ladyship's bedroom to apprise her of the danger. Lord Vane immediately alarmed the house. We regret to say that the danger was so imminent that the jewels belonging to Lady Vane and the Hon. Mrs. Cotton were entirely lost, the former valued at upwards of £4,000, the latter at £1,500. The destruction of property has been immense. The valuable library has been entirely destroyed, with its rare and splendid manuscripts, and only four of the family pictures, those by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dance, having been rescued. From the direction which the wind took, it then blowing a tempest (with heavy rain), they were enabled to save the muniments and plate, and Lady W. Wynn's jewels, which were fortunately in the plate-room. The engine on the premises was of little avail, and those from Wrexham could be of small service when they arrived, owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread, for it was soon quite clear that nothing could save the mansion from utter ruin. Everybody who could be of assistance was soon on the spot, and did all that was possible to cut off the connection of the fire from different points of the building, but their efforts were fruitless. Captain Burlenson, Sir Watkin Wynn's agent, and Mr. Ferry, the architect, were telegraphed for, and arrived at the scene of the disaster in the course of Saturday, and immediately instituted an investigation into the cause of the fire. In the course of the day most of the leading gentlemen and ladies of the country who were within a reasonable distance visited the site of the catastrophe, and the feeling expressed was only such as might be expected towards Sir Watkin and Lady Wynn, who are so highly respected by all in the country. Fortunately, no loss of life occurred, nor any serious casualty, although Sir Watkin and the house-steward, Mr. Blanchett, had a narrow escape. They had gone down into the cellars to ascertain the temperature, when about thirty tons of brickwork fell down near where they were standing; but being warned of the danger, they were enabled to shelter themselves under an archway, and so remained unscathed. The fire is supposed to have originated in an unfinished room, from the grate within which the wind blew sparks on some shavings left there by the workmen. Wynnstay is described as an irregular pile, erected at various times in different ages. Amongst its collection of works of art may be named a series of family portraits of the Wynn and the Williams families, some by Vandyck, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c.; a portrait of Charles II. by Vandyck; fine busts of William Pitt, Lord Granville, and other distinguished men; a fine collection of Welsh and English MSS.; the celebrated Waterloo punch-bowl, &c. The park and grounds, which are upwards of eight miles round, are finely wooded; and are traversed by Wat's Dyke (the old name of the seat was Watstay) and Offa's Dyke. There are also two lakes in the grounds, so that water would be accessible in abundance. Within the grounds are also a memorial pillar, erected by Wyatt in 1789, to the memory of the late Sir Watkin, about 110 feet high; the Waterloo Tower; a cenotaph, by Wyatville, near Nanty Bele hollow, on the river, &c. The present Sir Watkin is the sixth baronet; he was born in 1820; in 1852 married his cousin, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, K.C.B.; succeeded to the baronetcy in 1840; and since 1841 has represented the county of Denbigh in Parliament.

March 12.

Ireland. — Lord Eglinton made his public entry, or rather re-entry, into Dublin. A large number of spectators lined

the streets, and the new Viceroy was received with unmistakeable fervour. The guard of honour at the landing was composed of a detachment of the Shropshire Militia. His Excellency arrived sooner than he was expected, and had to wait for the corporation with their address of welcome—a circumstance which, singularly enough, occurred also on the occasion of his first entry in 1852. By aid of the civic authorities, a military staff, and a troop of dragoons, an imposing procession was formed, and received cordial plaudits along the whole line of route to the castle. An unfortunate collision between the police and the students of Trinity College, however, marred the agreeableness of the proceedings. For some time there has been some ill-feeling of "town and gown" character between the two bodies. Shortly after the procession had passed, the college youths commenced throwing spoiled oranges and crackers at the mounted police, alarming the horses and seriously annoying their riders. According to most of the accounts, this was borne for some time with good-humour; but presently Colonel Browne, the chief of the police, received a blow on the side of the head from an orange—when the whole character of the play was changed. He recited the general heads of the Riot Act, and called upon the students to retire. They replied by a loud laugh and more squibs. Turning to the officer in command of a troop of Scots Greys, Colonel Browne called upon him to "charge the rioters." "What," replied the gallant soldier, "what shall I charge? Surely not that group of lads. Oh!" The officer evaded compliance, whereupon order to charge was then given to Colonel Browne's own corps. The horsemen rode down, and not content with beating the lads with the flat of their cutlasses, it seems they actually inflicted cuts, while the foot police struck away right and left with their batons.

March 13.

Sydney University Degrees.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that letters patent be passed under the Great Seal, granting and declaring that the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, already granted or conferred, or hereafter to be granted or conferred, by the Senate of the University of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, shall be recognized as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in the colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world, as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of the United Kingdom.

March 15.

Eclipse of the Sun as observed at Oundle.—"At 12h. 15m. 30s. the clouds became lighter on the right hand of the sun, and the progress of the eclipse for some little time was clearly to be observed; the cusps were perfectly sharp, and the line unbroken, and fast approaching the group of spots upon the sun. At 12h. 23m. 2s. it touched a spot. At 12h. 24m. 50s. the cusps were sharp, and the limb clear, as seen with the dark glass for a second, fast approaching a second group of spots: dark scud was passing rapidly from the north-west. At 12h. 39m. both cusps were very sharp, as seen without a glass. The moon's limb was even. At this time, the gloom to the north began to deepen considerably, while the sun was more clearly visible than at any time before, and appeared like a crescent of pure silvery brightness. At 12h. 43m., as seen with dark glass, the lower cusp was sharp and well-defined, the upper was irregular; the moon was black, the gloom was general and deeper than it had been before, and extended above to the horizon. At 12h. 46m. the lower part of the moon was approaching a small spot. At 12h. 47m. the spot was bisected; the moon's limb was now irregular, the gloom deepened, and birds were heard, some singing, and others chirping and calling, as though disturbed. At 12h. 50m. the lark ceased to rise, and was silent. At 12h. 53m. we might have imagined that a severe storm was impending, and birds were seen flying homewards. The wind continued to rise in gusts and squalls, the sky was overcast, but the sun still illuminated a circle round itself. At 12h. 56m. the sun was again visible, but the moon's limb was irregular, and better defined on the sun at the lower than at the upper edge. At 12h. 58m. the upper apparent edge of the sun was broken, shewing one of Baily's heads. It was but a momentary glimpse. After a minute, as seen through another momentary glimpse, 60 deg. or 70 deg. of the sun's limbs was seen thus broken, and shewing a succession of Baily's beads. The gloom at this time was very great. Birds were wildly flying here and there, as in great agitation, but some continued singing without interruption."

March 23.

The Scottish National Gallery.—In 1850 the foundation-stone of a building for the purpose of forming a National Gallery of Paintings, and for other objects connected with art, was laid on the Earthen-mound, Edinburgh, by the Prince

Consort. The edifice, which is of the Doric order, from the designs of the late Mr. W. H. Playfair, has stood completed for about two years, and has been occupied at intervals by various art-exhibitions. A Treasury minute, drawn up by Mr. Wilson before leaving office, has now been passed, recalling arrangements for the permanent occupation and appropriation of the building, which contains two series of galleries, or twelve octagonal saloons. The five eastern and one central galleries are to be devoted for four months every year to the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy; the five western and one central galleries shall be reserved for the formation of a Scottish National Gallery of Art, and shall be permanently and exclusively so occupied. For the formation of a National Gallery there are four collections of paintings immediately available—namely, the valuable collection of the Royal Scottish Academy, the collection belonging to the Royal Institution, the interesting collection bequeathed to the city of Edinburgh by the late Sir James Erskine, of Torrie, and the collection belonging to the Board of Manufactures, besides various pictures belonging to the National Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, and others belonging to private individuals. These collections are for the most part at present exhibited in the contiguous building of the Royal Institution, and on their removal the galleries there are to be devoted to the exhibition of the interesting museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which the society has generously handed over to Government free of cost for behoof of the public, to whom it will always be gratuitously open. The Treasury minute proposes that the annual charge of the National Gallery, amounting to 1,142*l.*, shall be paid by the Board of Manufactures, from whose funds came 20,000*l.* out of the 50,000*l.* which the building cost, the larger portion being contributed by parliamentary grant. Mr. W. B. Johnsone, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, has been appointed principal curator and keeper of the National Gallery, at a salary of 250*l.* For fitting up the saloons of the Royal Institution for the Antiquarian Museum, a parliamentary grant is to be asked of 2,032*l.* It is recommended that the School of Design, upheld by the Board of Manufactures, shall cease to form a charge on their funds, and shall be affiliated to the department of science and art in London.

March 27.

India.—At the time of going to press the latest news was to the effect that British troops, in overwhelming numbers, were pressing forward to the disturbed districts; and that before long no considerable body of the insurgents would be found in arms, although it might be long before the country was cleared of smaller bands. The following letter, dated Cawnpore, February 5, contains some interesting particulars respecting the battle of Furruckabad:—"A portion of our troops at Furruckabad, consisting of her Majesty's 42nd and 53rd regiments, the 4th Punjaubees, a troop of Horse Artillery, a horse-battery, two squadrons each of her Majesty's 9th Lancers and Hodgson's Horse, the whole numbering about 3,000, with 14 guns, marched out about 18 miles on the 26th ultimo, and coming upon the enemy, beat them, slaughtering between 300 and 400 of them, and capturing their guns. The enemy's force amounted to 5,000 men, with 4 guns. When our force came up with the enemy there was a very dense fog; and had not our movements been both rapidly and happily conducted, or had the enemy become aware of our approach, they might have played us a similar trick to that which was practised at Arrah. The enemy's guns were planted on the site of an old mud fort, on some rising ground, from whence they opened fire on us the instant they saw us. Our guns were quickly brought into play, and soon blew up their tumbrils. On this the enemy fled, leaving their guns, which were taken by the 4th Punjaubees. The 42nd Queen's deployed to a garden, in which the night previous the enemy had held their orgies, and killed all they found there. The 53rd Queen's remained in reserve. The hard work was performed by the cavalry. The enemy's cavalry made a fierce charge on Hodgson's Horse, killing one and wounding two officers. Hodgson is severely wounded. The 4th Punjaubees had thirteen men and their doctor, and her Majesty's 53rd had ten men 'blown up.' The doctor is doing well. These accidents originated from firing into the locks of the enemy's tumbrils: one of them having accidentally been discovered to contain 35,000 rupees. Her Majesty's 82nd regiment remains in the Futtehghur Fort, and the 7th Punjaubees hold Meerun-kaserai, to watch the Ghauts, and prevent the enemy from crossing. The former will in all probability have to stand a siege, as all our available force is required for the Oude campaign. The day before yesterday, 1,500 of the Gwalior troops from Calpee attacked our outposts at Bogneepore, near Ackbarpore, and, after a smart tussle, were repulsed. Thompson, the hero of Cawnpore, commanding the local levy, was badly wound-

ed by a musket-ball through the thigh. What a pity Calpee on the one side, and the fort of Kalikunker on the other, were not both demolished when our troops were lying idle. Now that Cawnpore will be denuded to the greatest extent possible of efficient troops, retaining but a depôt for the commissariat and sick and wounded, we may reasonably expect our Gwalior friends will revisit us."

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The Cabinet.

First Lord of the Treasury	Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Chelmsford,
President of the Council	Marquis of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Disraeli.
Foreign Secretary	Farl of Malmesbury.
Home Secretary	Mr. Walpole.
Colonial Secretary	Lord Stanley.
War Department	General Peel.
President of the Board of Trade	Mr. Henley.
President of the Board of Control	Earl of Ellenborough.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Hardwicke.
Board of Works	Lord John Manners.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Sir John Pakington.

Not in the Cabinet.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Duke of Montrose.
Postmaster-General	Lord Colchester.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Lord Donoughmore.
President of the Poor-law Board	Mr. Sotheron Estcourt.
Lords of the Treasury	Lord H. G. C. G. Lennox. Colonel Taylor. Mr. Whitmore.
Secretaries of the Treasury	Mr. G. A. Hamilton. Sir W. Jolliffe.
Equerry in Ordinary	Colonel A. N. Hood.
Admiralty	Admiral Martin. Admiral Dundas. Admiral Milne. Hon. J. R. Drummond. Lord Lovaine.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Right Hon. H. Corry.
Attorney-General	Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Cairns.
Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office	Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald.
Under-Secretary of the Home Department	Mr. Hardy.
Under-Secretary for the Colonies	Lord Carnarvon.
Under-Secretary for War	Lord Hardinge.
Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education	Mr. Adderley.
Judge-Advocate	Mr. Mowbray.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Eglinton.
Secretary for Ireland	Lord Naas.
Lord-Advocate	Mr. Inglis.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. Baillie.
Mistress of the Robes	The Duchess of Manchester.
Lord Steward	The Marquis of Exeter.
Lord Chamberlain	Earl De-la-Warr.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Beaufort.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Sandwich.
Vice-Chamberlain of the Household	Lord Newport.
Treasurer of the Household	Lord Claude Hamilton.
Comptroller of the Household	Colonel Forrester.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms	Earl Talbot.

[*Promotions, Preferments, &c. continued.*

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

Feb. 20. Captain P. W. Hamilton, R.N., to be Consul at Charente.

Mr. William Ryder to be British Arbitrator, Havannah.

Feb. 24. William Doria, esq., to be Secretary to the Legation, Persia.

William Taylour Thomson, esq., to be Consul-General, Chili.

Robert Godschall Johnson, esq., to be Consul at Amsterdam.

Feb. 25. Frederick Bernal, esq., to be Consul at Carthagena, New Granada.

Feb. 26. To be Lords in Waiting,—the Earls of Verulam and Sheffield, Viscount Strathallan, and Lords Polwarth, Crofton, Bateman, and Fitzroy.

Feb. 27. Sir Frederick Thesiger, Knt., to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Chelmsford.

The Right Hon. William Goodenough Hayter, of Southill-park, Berks., to be a Baronet.

March 2. Charles Edward Wilson, esq., M.A., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, and Dan Scrymegeour, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Deputy-Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

March 5. Major-General Lord Howden, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Percy William Doyle, esq., late Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic, and Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Aiskew Larcom, R.E., Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

March 6. Colonel Robert Richardson Robertson, unattached, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards, Colonel John Francis Glencairn Campbell, of the 91st Regiment, Colonel Chas. Henry Somerset, of the 72nd Regiment, and Colonel Frederick George Augustus Pinckney, of the 73rd Regiment, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

March 12. Richard Dry, esq., late Speaker, Legislative Council, Tasmania, to be a Knight, by Letters Patent.

March 13. R. J. Corner, esq., to be Chief-Justice, Gold Coast.

E. B. Watermeyer, esq., to be Judge, Puisne Court, Cape of Good Hope.

H. J. Woodcock, esq., to be Attorney-General, Antigua.

W. A. Harland, esq., to be Surgeon, Hong Kong.

J. B. H. Collings, esq., to be Auditor-General, Malta.

March 17. H. McCalmont Cairns, esq., Solicitor-General, received the honour of Knighthood.

Lord de Ross to be Captain Yeoman of the Guard.

March 18. Countess of Caledon to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber.

March 19. Henry Whitmore to be Keeper of the Privy Seal to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Wicklow.—Hon. Granville Leveson Proby.

Stamford.—Right Hon. John Inglis.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 10. At Capetown, the wife of the Hon. Rawson W. Rawson, esq., Col. Sec., a son.

Feb. 12. At Corfu, the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Gage, R. A., a son.

Feb. 17. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Admiral Bethune, of Balfour, a son.

Feb. 18. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brabant, a princess.

At Antony, Cornwall, Mrs. Pole Carew, a son.

The wife of K. M. Powes, esq., the Hill-court, Herefordshire, a son.

At Badgworth-court, the wife of H. A. F. Luttrell, esq., a dau.

Feb. 19. At 8, Eaton-pl. west, Lady Elizabeth Russell, a son.

At Eastwood, Dunkeld, the Lady James Murray, a dau.

Feb. 20. At Cheltenham, the wife of J. Primatt Sargeaunt, esq., of Tewkesbury-park.

At Eshiel-house, Eskbank, Dalkeith, Mrs. Cleghorn, a dau.

At Bishopstone Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Prebendary Lear, a dau.

Feb. 21. At Clifton, the wife of Sir F. H. Doyle, bart., a son.

At Knipton Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. A. Campbell, a dau.

At Mansfield-st., the wife of Charles Manners Lushington, esq., a dau.

At Warthill, N.B., the wife of William Leslie, esq., of Warthill, a dau.

Feb. 22. At Campden-hill, the Duchess of Argyle, a dau.

In Upper Grosvenor-st., Lady D. F. Nevill, a son.

At Healaugh-hall, the wife of Captain Brooksbank, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, a son.

The wife of Francis Howell, esq., of Ethy-house, Lostwithiel, a son.

The wife of Thomas Ellames Withington, esq., of Culcheth-hall, Lancashire, a son and heir.

Feb. 23. At St. Michael's-ter., Plymouth, the Countess Rivarola, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of G. H. Lamb, esq., a dau.

At Foulmore Rectory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a son.

At Henwick, the wife of Commander H. F. Winnington Ingram, R.N., a dau.

Feb. 24. At Upper Grosvenor-st., London, the wife of J. Walter, esq., M.P., a son.

At Pembroke-ter., Dublin, Lady Harty, a dau.

At Sloane-street, the wife of Major W. Baird Young, R.A., Ascreavie, Forfarshire, a son.

At Harvington Rectory, Evesham, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Winnington Ingram, a dau.

At Albert-ter., Westbourne-grove, the wife of John C. T. S. Day, esq., a son.

At Beechfield, Doncaster, the wife of Henry Wm. Barlow, esq., a son.

At Urrard, Blair Athole, the wife of Capt. Boxer Alston Stewart, a dau.

Feb. 25. At Creaton Rectory, Northampton, the wife of the Rev. Edward Crow, of twins.

The wife of Richard Hornsby, jun., esq., Spittlegate, Grantham, a son.

At Roundhay-lodge, near Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Beckett Denison, a dau.

Feb. 26. At Harley-st., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Reynell Pack, C.B., a dau.

Feb. 27. At the Close, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, the wife of Josiah Tippets Paul, esq., a dau.

At Broadwas-court, Worcester, the wife of

George Jas. Hunter, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, a son.

Feb. 28. At the Abbey, Romsey, the wife of J. H. Clifton, esq., a son.

At Claremont, Bradford, Yorkshire, the wife of John Gurney, esq., a son.

The wife of C. F. Hore, esq., of Barnes, a son.

The wife of Edwin Sercombe, esq., of Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., a dau.

At Fairfield Brampton, Derbyshire, the wife of John M. Hewitt, esq., a dau.

At Fitzwilliam-street, Cambridge, the wife of Thos. Waraker, esq., LL.B., a dau.

March 1. At Prince's-st., Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Drummond, a son.

At Headingley, near Leeds, Mrs. Chas. Ryder, a dau.

At Great Marlborough-st., Mrs. Wm. Oppenheim, a son.

March 2. At Arthur-lodge, Brighton, the wife of Fenton Aylmer, esq., late 97th Regt., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Henry Kennedy, esq., a son.

At South-park, Ilford, the wife of R. H. Salmon, esq., a son.

At Osborne-villa, Lower Norwood, the wife of Dr. Ninian Hill, a dau.

At Myddelton-sq., the wife of Edward Neame, esq., of Selling, a son.

March 3. The Hon. Mrs. William Byron, a son.

At Park-st., Westminster, Mrs. John Ball, a son and heir.

March 4. At Leamington, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Golightly, a dau.

At Hurn-lodge, the wife of H. E. Silvester, esq., Mayor of Beverley, a dau.

At Berkeley-sq., the Lady Geo. Paget, a son.

At Camis Eskan-house, Dumbartonshire, the wife of Major Middleton, 7th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., the wife of Norcliffe Benyshe Walton, esq., 94th Regt., a son.

At Mold, the wife of John Jocely Ffoulkes, esq., of Eriviatt, High Sheriff for Denbighshire, a dau.

At Clifton, at her mother's, the wife of J. Tyrell Ross, esq., F.R.C.S., Bengal army, a dau.

March 5. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Guthrie, of Guthrie, a son.

At Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Louisa Mills, a dau.

At the Boyce, Gloucester, the wife of George Onslow Deane, esq., a son.

At Paris, Berthe, the wife of the Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P., a son.

March 6. At Balbegno-castle, Kincardineshire, the wife of James Paton, esq., a dau.

At Upminster, Essex, the wife of John Kettlewell, esq., a dau.

At Upper Grosvenor-st., the wife of Percival Pickering, esq., Q.C., a son.

March 7. At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Phayre, Quartermaster-General, Bombay army, a dau.

At Queen's-road, Brighton, the wife of Edward Reece, esq., a son and heir.

At Chester-sq., the wife of C. Jasper Selwyn, esq., Q.C., of Richmond, Surrey, a son.

March 8. At Maxwellton-house, Paisley, Mrs. William Wotherspoon, a dau.

At Swindon, Wiltshire, the wife of William Frederick Gooch, esq., a dau.

At Queen's-terr., Bayswater, the wife of Chas. Lamb Kenney, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, a son.

March 9. At Elton-terr., Horfield, Bristol, the wife of William Partridge, esq., 17th Lancers, a dau.

At Dorset-st., Portman-sq., the wife of Walter Lord, esq., a dau.

At Waltham Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of F. Walwyn Iles, esq., of Wold Newton, a dau.

At Perth, N.B., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Troup, a son.

At Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Lyttelton H. Bayley, esq., a son.

March 10. The Countess of Stradbroke, a dau.

Mrs. Mark Lemon, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Little Brick-hill, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. James C. L. Court, a dau.

At Anfield-house, Lancashire, the wife of Geo. Arkle, esq., a son.

March 11. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Col. Cartwright, M.P., a son.

In Dublin, the Lady Killeen, a dau., still-born.

The wife of Edward Bell, jun., esq., Wray-park, Reigate, a dau.

Mrs. Charles Josselyn, Braiswick-lodge, Colchester, a dau.

March 12. At Barronne-court, Tipperary, the wife of the Rev. J. Marshall, J.P., a son and heir.

At Upper Gower-st., Bedford-sq., London, the wife of Stephen Temple, esq., Q.C., a dau.

At Itchen-Stoke Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Conybeare, a dau.

March 13. At Laverstock-house, Hants, the Lady Charlotte Portal, a son.

At Stoke Albany-house, Northamptonshire, the wife of Rowland Hunt, esq., of Boreatton-park, Salop, a son and heir.

March 14. At Overbury-court, Worcestershire, the Lady Catherine Berkeley, a dau.

At Randolph-cresc., Edinburgh, the wife of Sir Edward Hunter Blair, bart., a son.

At Moreton-house, the wife of R. Fetherstonhaugh, esq., a dau.

At Argyll-house, the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, a dau.

March 15. At Eaton-sq., the wife of George Moffatt, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Half Moon-st., Piccadilly, the wife of W. H. Wilson-Todd, esq., a dau.

March 16. At Monkton-cottage, Chippenham, the wife of Peter Awdry, esq., a son.

March 17. At Taliaris-park, Carmarthenshire, the wife of William Peel, esq., a dau.

At Wrington, Somerset, the wife of Horace Swete, esq., a dau.

At Upper Hardres, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Sandys-Lumsdaine, a dau.

At Longbridge, Barking, Essex, the wife of J. P. Peacock, esq., a dau.

March 18. At Braddon Tor, Torquay, the wife of John V. Gandolfi, esq., a dau.

At Hampton-court, the wife of Mr. Richard Coombes, a son.

At Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Shakespear, R.A., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 28. At Calcutta, Charles J. Spencer, C.E., to Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. Mr. Buyers, of Benares.

Jan. 12. At Belgaum, Thomas Kettlewell, Lieut. 20th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Louisa Mary, second dau. of Dr. Waller, Garrison Surgeon.

Jan. 28. At Bermuda, Capt. Fred. Hutton, to Louisa Mary, only dau. of the late Edw. Robert Copeman, esq., of New Buckenham, Norfolk.

Feb. 9. At Oldswinford, the Rev. George J. Davies, to Margaret, only dau. of Samuel Caldwell Hassall, esq., Stourbridge.

Feb. 10. At Worton, Wilts, the Rev. Henry Sneyd, Woodlands, Leek, to Mary Jane, youngest dau. of the late Charles Stagg, esq., Netheravon, Wilts.

Feb. 15. At St. Mary's, Abergavenny, the Rev. F. Chambre Steel, M.A., Rector of Llanvetherine, to Anne Matilda, second dau. of the late Benjamin Waugh, esq., Lofthouse-gate, Yorkshire.

At Brighton, the Rev. John Smith Moffat, son of the Rev. Robert Moffat, missionary in South Africa, to Emily, only child of Mr. J. S. Unwin.

At the British Consulate, Bayonne, Clement T. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq., of Loxley-park, Staffordshire, to Ellen, dau. of the late J. Mallaby, esq. of Birkenhead.

Feb. 16 At Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, William Thurnal, esq., of Bedford, to Katherine Rawlins, second dau. of Thomas Howes, esq., of Northampton.

At St. Nicholas, Rochester, the Rev. George Shelford Bidwell, to Emma, eldest dau. of Rich. Prall, esq., Solicitor, Rochester.

Feb. 17. At Dean Row Chapel, Cheshire, the Rev. J. Colston, minister of Dean Row-cum-Styal, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Jeremiah Lees, esq., of Kelsall-house, Stalybridge.

At St. Mary's, Truro, the Rev. Arthur Dixon, Curate of St. Mary's, to Jessie Miller, eldest dau. of George Gunn, esq., Rhives, Sutherlandshire, and widow of James Miller, esq., Advocate, Aberdeen.

Feb. 18. At Holt, Wilts, Charles Goodall Smith, esq., to Margaret Roach, younger dau. of the late Rev. Edwin Eastcott, of Exeter.

At Manorhamilton, Ireland, the Rev. Thomas W. Ireland, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Algeo, esq., J.P., Glenboy-house, Manorhamilton.

At Stirling, the Rev. Donald Mackinnon, minister of Strath, Isle of Skye, to Emma Flora, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Macleod, E.I.C.S., Albert-pl., Stirling.

Feb. 20. At Brighton, W. Codrington Forsyth, esq., of H.M.S. "Blenheim," Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard at Lyme Regis, to Hannah Jane, third dau. of the late William Tewart, esq., of Glanton and Swinboe, Northumberland.

At All Saints', Paddington, W. G. H. Morgan, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Marianne, eldest dau. of Sir Robert Gunning, bart., Horton, Northampton.

Feb. 22. At Edinburgh, William, son of the Rev. R. Marshall, Whittonstall, Northumberland, to Elizabeth Lawson Gibb, dau. of the late John Hill, esq., and relict of H. M. Gibb, esq.

Feb. 23. At All Saints', St. John's-wood, David Brown, esq., of Llandaff-pl., Cardiff, to Anna Maria Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Wright, Chaplain to the H.E.I.C.

At Nun Monckton, near York, John William Metcalfe, esq., of Acomb-house, York, to Harriet Atkinson, fourth dau. of George Brown, esq., of Nun Monckton-hall.

At Yalding, Thomas John Startup, esq., of Ashford, Kent, to Elizabeth Jane, only dau. of the late John Fuggle, esq., of Brenchley, Kent.

Feb. 24. At Hastings, the Rev. George Burnett, Incumbent of St. James's, Birkenhead, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Ridley, esq., of Hastings.

At Huntingdon, William Chapman Garrett, of Upper Marylebone-st., to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of James Setchell, esq., Warboys, Huntingdon.

Feb. 25. At St. Mary's, Islington, Barrington Chevallier, esq., M.D., of the Grove, Ipswich, to Mary, widow of Joseph Miles, esq., jun., and eldest dau. of Matthew Leach, esq., of Compton-terrace, Islington.

At the Old Church, Brighton, Charles, youngest son of Jonathan Worthington, esq., of Llancaiach, South Wales, to Penelope Jane, second dau. of John Scott, esq., formerly of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

At St. Ann's, Luton, Robert, fifth son of Wm. Morrison, esq., of Clifton-villa, Peckham-Rye, to Lætitia, second dau. of William Phillips, esq., of Luton, Bedfordshire.

At St. Mary's, Islington, William Foster, esq., of Bicester, Oxon, to Louisa, second dau. of Stephen Pott, esq., of Finchley, Middlesex.

At Wenhaston, Suffolk, John, son of W. Bayes, esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Charlotte, eldest dau. of Charles White, esq., of the former place.

At St. James's, Captain Geoffrey Nightingale, grandson of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, bart., of Kneesworth-hall, Cambridgeshire, to Annie, third dau. of the late Thomas John Knowles, esq., of Heysham Tower, Lancashire.

At Hove, near Brighton, Richard, eldest son of Philip Hughes, esq., of Euston-sq., London, to Sarah Emily, third dau. of Joseph Amesbury, esq., Medina Mansion, Cliftonville, Brighton.

At St. Mary's, Hornsey, Francis, youngest son of the late William Hardwick Browning, esq., of Stoke Newington-green, to Elizabeth Etty, eldest dau. of William Webb, esq., of Stoke Newington.

At Upper Holloway, Charles George, esq., of Mildmay-park, Stoke Newington, to Susanna, dau. of Robert Woodard, esq., of Tufnell-villas, Tufnell Park-road.

At Glasgow, W. T. Marten, esq., of Sourabaya, Java, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Alexander Rodger, esq., of Glasgow.

By licence, Mr. Moses Jacoby, of Coburg-pl., Upper Kennington-lane, to Caroline Phillips, eldest dau. of Samuel Phillips, esq., of Prince's-pl., Kennington, and Water-lane, Tower-st.

Lately, "Miss Tyrrell, the only dau. of the Admiral of that name, gave her heart, hand, and fortune, which consisted of no less a sum than £100,000, last week to her preceptor. Mr. Hughes, the fortunate possessor, has only just attained his majority, whilst the lady is his senior by ten years."

At Tullamore, the Rev. Walter T. Turpin, to Margaret, second dau. of George Pierce, esq., M.D., Surgeon of the King's County Infirmary.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Capt. Wilford Brett, 76th Regt., fourth son of the late Rev. J. G. Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, to Mary, third dau. of Thomas Stephens, esq.

Mar. 1. At Neufchatel, Switzerland, John Wilson Wilson, esq., of Hinton-on-the-Green, Gloucestershire, to Caroline, third dau. of Wm. Gough, esq., of the Manor-house, Hinton-on-the-green.

Mar. 2. At Swanage, Dorset, the Rev. G. Alston, Rector of Studland, to Isabella, widow of the Rev. Charles Smythies, of Colchester, and dau. of Adm. Sir Eaton Travers, K.H.

At Christ Church, Highbury, Lewellin Trugard, eldest son of the late Frederic Applin, esq., of Devonport, to Clementina, only dau. of the late John Nelson Gee, esq., of Bristol, and niece of Dr. Gee, late of Madeira.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Berkeley Chichester Bloxsome, esq., 9th Regt., to Caroline Helen, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kirwan, Promenade-terrace.

Mar. 3. At Nettlecombe, William Otway, esq., of Leigh Barton, to Emily, only dau. of W. Burlton, esq., Colton, Nettlecombe.

Mar. 6. At St. Mary's, Lewisham, Samuel Abbott, second son of the late William Abbott, esq., of Southwold, Suffolk, to Catharine, second surviving dau. of Mr. T. W. Robinson, of Church-st., Greenwich.

At Islington, Anthony, second son of the late J. T. Bateson, esq., Lancaster, to Clara, fourth dau. of Charles Churly, esq., Uffculme, Devonshire.

At St. Pancras, Mr. Johann Jacob Collischonn, of Frankfort-on-Maine, to Julia Johanna, youngest dau. of the late Julius Cahlmann, esq., of Tavistock-sq., and Austin Friars.

At St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Stephen Perceval Norris, of Bloomfield-st., Finsbury-circus, to Sarah Powell, of Finsbury-circus.

Mar. 8. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Duncan Stewart, R.N., eldest son of John Lorne Stewart, esq., of Coll, to Margaret Ferooza, only surviving child of the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., and Lady M'Neill.

Mar. 9. At Stafford, John Gibson, esq., of Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire, to Jane Grace Day, only dau. of Dr. Henry Day, of Stafford.

At Whitehouse, near Edinburgh, Sir George Home, bart., of Blackadder, to Ann Oliphant, only child of the late Graham Spiers, esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Midlothian.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Blucher Dolton, M.D., of Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, to Emily Fortescue, only dau. of John Stirling Francis Taylor, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Walter, only son of Mr. Christmas, of South Audley-st., to Martha Hannah, eldest dau. of Mr. Scarlett, also of South Audley-st.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Patrick Vance, esq., of Liverpool, to Emmeline Mary, dau. of the late George Ethelstan Styan, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Mar. 10. At Redgonton Manse, the Rev. Thomas Hardy, of Fowlis Wester, to Helen Isabella, third daughter of the Rev. William Liston.

At Doddington, Northumberland, Mr. Henry Edmund Sadler, of Langford, Sussex, to Isabella Hownam, eldest dau. of David Brown, esq., of Earle Wooler, Northumberland.

At Bridgetown, Berry Pomeroy, Devonshire, S. A. Woods, esq., of Westleton, Suffolk, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late William Bensley, esq., of the former place.

Mar. 11. At Thame, Oxfordshire, Duncan Graham Robertson, esq., of Torrie and Mid-Boreland, in the county of Perthshire, N.B., eldest son of the late Hon. Duncan Robertson, of Gilnoch-hall, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, to Elizabeth Penelope, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas B. Fookes, D.C.L., of New College, Oxford, and Thame.

At Chard, Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Greenham Farm, Thorncomb, to Ann, only dau. of Mr. John Burford, of Tatworth, Chard.

At Staplegrove, Alfred R. Roche, esq., of Toronto, Upper Canada, to Harriet Ann, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Milliken Mills, esq., of Taunton.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Capt. Corbin, of Ramsgate, to Sarah Ann, eldest dau. of Capt. Jarman, also of Ramsgate.

At Childwall, J. Verney Lovett, eldest son of the late Joshua Lace, esq., to Theodosia Fanny, youngest dau. of J. N. Walker, esq., of Calderstone, Liverpool.

Mar. 13. John MacLean, M.D., Upper Montagu-st., Montagu-sq., London, to Jane Ann, youngest dau. of Alexander Brown, esq., of Marshall-place, Perth.

At St. John's, Upper Holloway, Mr. Joseph Hooper, of Canonbury, to Mary Jane, third dau. of the late Mr. William Oliver, of Manor-cottages, Upper Holloway.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Julius, third son of Henry Joseph Hall, esq., of Longacre, to Caroline Sarah, eldest dau. of Louis Watson, esq., of Craven-st., Strand.

Mar. 16. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Hon. Richard Walter Chetwynd, eldest son of Viscount Chetwynd, to Harriet Johanna, eldest dau. of the late Walter Campbell, esq.

At Walcot, John Gordon, esq., one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas, to Maria Jane, eldest dau. of the late H. Foskett, esq., senior Captain of the 15th Hussars.

At Widcombe Old church, James Hill, esq., of the Royal-terrace, Adelphi, to Fanny Mary, second dau. of Robert Cruttwell, esq., of Widcombe-hill.

At Trinity, Paddington, Capt. T. A. Cowper, eldest son of the late Col. T. Cowper, Bombay Engineers, to Jane Maria, second dau. of Capt. J. W. Carneigie, H.E.I.C.S.

Mar. 17. At St. Mary's, Woolnoth, Frederick Brodie, esq., youngest son of the late Alexander Brodie, D.D., formerly Vicar of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Ada Blanche, third dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walter Carden, M.P., Lord Mayor of London.

At Bamford Chapel, Joseph John Armitage, esq., son of Sir Elkanah Armitage, of Hope-hall, Eccles, to Hannah, dau. of John Fenton, esq., of Crimble-hall, Rochdale.

At Edmonton, Melvill, second son of William Richards, esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Elizabeth Wilhelmina Theresa, youngest dau. of Col. von Paschwitz, of Goerlitz, Prussia.

At Southwold, George Henry Nutt, of Aldeburgh, son of James Nutt, esq., of Worcester, to Amelia Alexandrina, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Shrimpton, esq., of the former place.

Mar. 18. At Bocking, John Paine Budgett, esq., of Henleaze-park, Westbury-on-Trim, Gloucestershire, to Mariam Edith, dau. of Joseph D. Burder, esq., Braintree.

At St. Maryllebone, George Melis Douglas, esq., M.D., of Quebec, Canada, to Susan, second dau. of the late George Cleghorn, esq., of the Weens, Roxburghshire.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Ranfurley.

March 21. At his seat, near Dungannon, aged 71, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ranfurley.

The late Right Hon. Thomas Knox, second Earl of Ranfurley, Viscount Northland, and Baron Welles of Dungannon, county Tyrone, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Ranfurley, of Ramphorlie, county Renfrew, in that of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Thomas, first Earl of Ranfurley and second Viscount Northland, by the Hon. Diana Jane, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Saxten, Viscount Pery, a near relative of the late Earl of Limerick. His Lordship was born in Dublin, April 19th, 1786, and married, in February, 1815, Mary Juliana, daughter of the Hon. and Most Rev. Wm. Stuart, late Lord Archbishop of Armagh. He represented the borough of Dungannon, as the Hon. Thomas Knox, from 1820 down to the dissolution in 1830, and was a steady supporter of the Tory party. Having remained out of parliament for some

years, he was re-chosen for the borough, in which the interest of the Knox family is paramount, at the general election of July and August, 1837, but accepted the Chiltern Hundreds early in the following year in favour of his eldest son, who succeeded to the vacant seat. In 1840 his father's death transferred him to the Upper House; but in no part of his parliamentary career did he take a prominent part in politics, but contented himself with giving a silent vote in favour of the Conservative and Protectionist parties. The Knox family, which is one of the most influential in the north of Ireland, and has supplied more than one prelate to the established Church of that coutry, is originally of Scottish extraction, having held the lands of Knox and Ramphorlie, in the county of Renfrew, since the days of Alexander II. and James III. of Scotland. Two cadets of the family appear to have settled in the north of Ireland about the period of the Revolution; the elder, Thomas Knox, who settled at Dungannon, and founded the fortunes of the race, was one of the privy councillors of King George I. He declined a peerage during his lifetime; and dying without male issue, his fortune passed to the family of the younger brother, whose grandson was raised to the peerage as a Baron in 1781, and advanced to the Viscountcy in 1791. The second Viscount Northland, father of the nobleman recently deceased, was created an English peer in 1826, and advanced to the Irish earldom in 1831. By his Countess, who survives him, the late Earl had a family of five daughters, and also three sons, of whom the youngest is deceased; the second, the Hon. William Stuart Knox, formerly a Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty, has represented Dungannon since February, 1851; while the eldest, Thomas, Viscount Northland, has now succeeded to the honours of the peerage as third Earl of Ranfurley. His Lordship was born in 1816, and married, in 1848, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late James Rimington, Esq., of Bromhead-hall, Yorkshire, by whom he has an infant family. He sat as M.P. for Dungannon from 1838 to 1851. It is not a little singular that this borough (one of the smallest electoral constituencies in the sister island) has been represented without intermission by one of the Knox family from the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. Of the late Earl's uncles, two became bishops in the Irish Church; Dr. William Knox having died Bishop of Derry in 1831, and Dr. Edmund Knox having held the see of Limerick from 1832 to 1849: his Lordship's cousin, Dr. Robert Bent Knox, is the present Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. The longevity of the Knox family would also appear remarkable the first Viscount Northland having died in 1818, at the age of 89; his son, the second Viscount and first Earl, in 1840, aged 86; and his grandson, the second Earl, having now departed at the close of his 72d year; giving a total of nearly 250 years to three generations, or an average of 83 years to each.

Vice-Admiral Crofton.

Feb. 23. At Clifton, Vice-Admiral the Hon. George A. Cfrofton.

This officer entered the navy in March, 1798, as a volunteer on board the "Prince," 98, Captain Thomas Larcom, successively flag-ship in the Mediterranean and Channel of Sir Roger Curtis and Sir Charles Cotton. While next serving as midshipman in the "Triton" and "Medusa" frigates, both commanded by Captain John Gore, he took part, between May, 1801, and May, 1804, in an attack made by Lord Nelson on the Boulogne flotilla. Soon after his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, which took place October 10, 1804, Mr. Crofton was appointed to the "Cambrian," 40, Captain John Poo Beresford, on the Halifax station, in command of the barge belonging to which frigate he distinguished himself at the capture, June 13, 1805, of the Spanish privateer "Maria," of 14 guns and sixty men. He obtained, June 24, 1806, the acting command of the "Observateur" brig, in the West Indies, where, after witnessing the surrender, in the "Mulgrave" sloop, of the Danish islands, he was confirmed, February 9, 1808, to the "Demerara," another sloop, and appointed in the course of the same year to the "Fawn," 18, in which vessel we find him assisting at the reduction of Marie-galante and Martinique, and taking, October 11, 1810, "Le Temeraire," privateer, of 10 guns, 6 large swivels, and 35 men. Captain Crofton, whose post-commission bears date February 1, 1812, afterwards joined, August 11, 1813, the "Dictator" troop-ship, in which he participated in the attacks upon Baltimore and New Orleans, and in other operations on the coast of America; February 4, 1815, the "Narcissus," 32, employed on the same station, whence he returned in May, 1816; and July 24, 1826, the "Dryad," 42. He came home from the Mediterranean in 1829, and had not since been afloat. Captain Crofton, during the war, received several honorary rewards from the Patriotic Society.

Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stanley Travers, K.H.

March 4. At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stanley Travers, K.H.

He was born in 1782, and was son of John Travers, Esq., of Hethyfield-grange, in the county of Cork (in which he was a magistrate), by Mehetable, only daughter of John Colthurst, Esq., of Dripsey Castle, and niece of Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart., of Ardrum, and was descended remotely from Laurentius Travers, who settled at Nateby, county of Lancaster, in 1292, and immediately from Brian Travers, who went over to Ireland in 1799, as secretary to the Earl of Leicester. He entered the navy September 15th, 1798, as midshipman on board of the "Juno," 32, Captain G. Dundas, served in the boats at the capture of the Dutch national brig "Crash," and other vessels, at Schiermouikoog; at the destruction of a six-gun battery on the coast of Holland; and also in the Texal expedition. He was officially mentioned at the defence of Lemner, 1799, and at the capture, by boarding, of the Spanish twelve-gun schooner "Volante," near Campbeachy, when Lieutenant Burn was killed, 1801. Midshipman at the capture of Duguay Trouin; served in the "Hercules" when the "Clorinde" was taken possession of at Cape François, by Lieut. Willoughby, 1803. Served at the storming of Fort Piscordero, and during the attack on Curaçoa, in command of the defence of the port. He commanded one of the boats at the capture of the French privateer "Felicité," 1804. He was Lieut. of the "Surveillante," and in her boats at the capture of numerous vessels near Campbeachy, 1805. In 1806, in company with a single boat, he boarded and captured the Spanish schooner "Serpanton," of six guns and 35 men, at the mouth of the Juan. He was Lieutenant of the "Alcmene" at the capture of several vessels on the coast of France in 1808; and of the "Imperieuse," commanding the division of seamen serving on shore at the siege of Flushing. He was aide-de-camp to Sir E. Coote and General Don. In 1810 he commanded in the boats of the "Imperieuse" at the capture of three gun-vessels moved under the batteries near Possitano, in the gulf of Salerno; and assisted at the capture of a convoy at Palinuro in 1811. He continued in the same ship, and assisted in various services performed, until 1814,—including the storming of Port d'Arno, the descent at Via Reggio, the capture of Leghorn, and the reduction of Genoa. His next appointment was to the "Scylla" sloop, but that vessel being found defective, he was removed in July, 1828, to the "Rose," 18 guns. In her he conveyed Commodore Charles Marsh Schomberg to Teneriffe, Rio Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope. He afterwards proceeded to the Bay of Fundi, in order to protect the fishery, and to ascertain the longitude of the different headlands. Sir Eaton has been nine times mentioned in the "Gazette" despatches. The dates of his appointments are as follows:—Lieutenant, September, 1804; Commander, June, 1814; Captain, November, 1829; Rear-Admiral, July, 1855. He was nominated as K.H. Feb. 4th, 1834; and on the 5th of March following had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He possessed the silver naval medal with one clasp, and also a good-service pension. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. He married in April, 1815, Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Steward, Esq., of Yarmouth, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters.

The Rev. John Miller, M.A.

Jan. 18. At Bockleton, Worcestershire, after a short illness, aged 70, the Rev. John Miller, M.A.

There seldom has been a more uneventful life, passed almost entirely at home, and occupied in parochial and home duties. Mr. Miller was born at Bockleton, January 20, 1787, and was the third and youngest son of the Rev. Peter Miller, incumbent of that and the adjoining parish of Leysters, in Herefordshire. He lost his mother at a very early age. The three brothers first went to a school at Hartlebury, near Stourport, a place of instruction then in good repute, and much used by the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. This was about 1792 or 1793, and they remained there until 1797. In 1798 they were removed to a school in Dorchester, Dorset; and about the year 1800, to St. Paul's School, London, Dean Colet's foundation, then under the superintendence of the Rev. Richard Roberts, D.D. At St. Paul's the earliest separation of the three brothers, who had so far travelled on their course together, took place; the eldest, Thomas Elton, proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a pensioner; the second, Joseph Kirkman, following him, after a certain interval, to the same society, of which he became first a Scholar, then Fellow, and finally an incumbent; having been distinguished in his day as a

classical scholar. Meanwhile, the subject of this memoir was becoming an industrious and accurate scholar, and preparing for Oxford, to which University he afterwards went, and was admitted a commoner of Worcester College on the 17th of June, 1804. The merit of many of his original compositions, both in Latin and English, written about this time, was allowed by competent judges to be very great; especially of those in Latin verse, in which he expressed himself with remarkable facility and elegance. Mr. Miller was elected a scholar of his college, on Mrs. Eaton's foundation, June 6, 1806, and fellow, June 4, 1810; took his degree of B.A. May 25, 1808, having at his previous public examination been placed in the first class in *Literis Humanioribus;* was the successful candidate for the Chancellor's first prize for Latin prose, read at the installation of Lord Grenville in 1810; M.A. Feb. 14, 1811, and select preacher in 1814.

A career so far successful might naturally have been expected to induce Mr. Miller to continue to reside and take an active part in the business of the University; but the strong bent of his mind for the pastoral charge, added to what he was used to term the "want of sympathy," or the familiarity of domestic intercourse, in a college life, induced him in 1814 to resign, after a two years' trial, a portion of the college tuition, which he had been persuaded by friends to accept, on the ground of its being altogether inconsistent with his views and inclinations, and to retire into the country, to the curacies of Croft and Yarpole, two small livings in Herefordshire, then held by Dr. Landon, Provost of his college. It was while holding these curacies that Mr. Miller was elected to preach Canon Bampton's Lectures before the University of Oxford in 1817, the striking merit of which compositions is attested by their having now reached a third edition; and it is a fact which may not be without interest, that Croft, being within an easy distance of Bockleton, where the family resided, the first sketch of these was conceived and meditated in his frequent walks between the two, his curacy and his birthplace. He continued at Croft until 1818, and then removed to the curacy of Bishopstone, in Wiltshire, a small village on the edge of the Vale of White Horse, the vicarage of which was then also held by Dr. Landon; and after a residence in it of three years, returned to Bockleton. In 1822 Mr. Miller was presented by a friend to the rectory of Benefield, in the county of Northampton. Thither his eldest brother and sister accompanied him; and there they constantly resided until circumstances, which it is unnecessary to detail, induced him to resign the living in 1842, when he removed once more, and for the last time, with those who had been his affectionate companions through the greater part of life, to cultivate and promote, amongst old friends and neighbours, the kindlier feelings and higher duties of Christianity: and there the remainder of his life was spent, quietly, silently, but most usefully, and most like a minister of the Gospel. The second of the brothers, himself an excellent man, died at his vicarage of Walkeringham on the 11th of May, 1855; upon which event Mr. Miller was presented to Bockleton, of which he had before held only the curacy. His elder brother, much and deservedly lamented, died, after a short illness, at Bockleton, Feb. 17, 1857; and within the short space of the next eleven months, the subject of this notice was laid by him, in his own quiet churchyard, amidst the tears and regrets of many, who, however incompetent to form a judgment of him in other respects, were fully able to estimate his worth as a Christian minister, a neighbour, and a man. His last illness was only of a fortnight's continuance, and appeared to be a rapid and total breaking-up of the constitution, which no medical skill could arrest. Nothing could be more tranquil than his departure; it was like a peaceful sinking into sleep. Had he lived two days longer, he would have completed his 71st year.

Such, and of so little general interest, were the principal events in the life of one who, endowed by nature with great powers of mind, presents an example but too rarely seen, of the application of these to their highest and holiest use—the discernment and choice between good and evil, the extending his blessed Master's kingdom upon earth, and the unassuming fulfilment of social and personal duties. Of his character, some notices will be given from the pen of a friend much valued and respected by himself, who had known him long and intimately, and will rejoice to pay this tribute to his memory. Much more, it is true, might still be said on many points—of his clear judgment, to which his friends often had recourse—his love of justice—his accurate scholarship: but the whole would still be incomplete, were all mention of the *consistency* of his course to be omitted. Even from his earliest days at school, the same correct conduct (without formality), the same purity of thought and speech, kindness to those who stood in need of assistance and protection, and habits of regularity, thought, and order,

joined with a high tone of religious and moral feeling, were apparent in the youth which afterwards became so eminent in the man. It was a beautiful illustration of the words of one whose lays he afterwards learned to love and admire:—

> "The child is father to the man;
> And I would wish my days to be
> Bound each to each by natural piety."

Mr. Miller's acknowledged works, of which a list is subjoined, are neither considerable in bulk or number. The most popular of them has been his Bampton Lectures. To these may be added some unpublished sermons, *brochures*, and occasional remarks on passing events in the theological and political world, in which he took at all times a warm and lively interest, and expressed his views and anticipations with great clearness, force, and sagacity. His ambition, however, if such it may be termed, was not to obtain celebrity as a writer, but to address himself to, and be understood by, the feelings and hearts of the poor. How well he succeeded, *practically*, in this object, those who knew him as a minister can fully attest: while those who would see the true image and reflection of his mind, must seek it in his familiar letters to friends, which have frequently been made the subject of remark; and in ease and playfulness, delicacy and correctness of feeling, are thought seldom, if ever, to have been excelled.

The following extract, already alluded to, from the diary of an intimate friend, was written, as will be obvious, without any view to publication; but the freedom with which it is drawn up contributing to place in the strongest light the character and views of the individual spoken of, it is added, by the kind permission of the author. Its insertion will involve some trifling repetitions of things already said, but it has been thought better, upon the whole, to leave these without alteration.

"1858. *January*. On Wednesday morning, the 20th, a day always marked by me as my friend the Rev. J. Miller's birthday, I heard of his death. I had not known he was ill, though so constantly in communication with him. A letter from his sister, written the evening of the day he died, gives all the particulars. He was my dear, dear friend; also he was the only man I ever knew whom I could thoroughly and entirely esteem and respect; one who was superior to every kind of artifice or affectation. He was the wisest man, and the most widely informed man, I ever knew; and at the same time the humblest and the most modest. I do not mean that he was what the world calls a great scholar, though he had been Fellow of his college, or that he followed the pursuit of science; but his information concerning life and its ways, and concerning the characters of men, was not only great, but extraordinary. Until of late years, he gave his mind a great deal to politics; and in that department of knowledge, in all that bore upon home-government, his information was exact, and was accompanied by a piercing sagacity. His political views, in which he was thoroughly Conservative, were those of principle, not of party; and though his religious feelings sank deep, and were graven on his heart, yet no man ever had less of that severe seriousness which people are apt to associate with their notions of a religious character. There was nothing he hated more than the ostentatious display of religious feelings or practice. He was by far the most humorous man I ever met with. He had a profound relish for humour, and an extraordinary readiness for putting things in a playful or jocular point of view; but he never permitted himself to jest on matters too grave or elevated for that mode of treatment. He was profoundly reverential.

"His letters were more remarkable than his conversation. Verse and rhymes came to him almost as readily as prose; not such verses as poets publish—but he threw into verse familiar matters, such as are treated of in letters from friend to friend. I think I might collect a volume of easy verses and very curious rhymes from the hundreds of letters which, in the course of many years' correspondence, I received from him.

"He lived with his eldest brother and his sister. His brother (excellent man!) died last February; his sister still survives. Their house was a pattern of what a house should be. Everything neat and orderly as could be; but no formality, no stiffness, no display, no airs of superiority to others, no particle of ostentation either in things material or intellectual. John Miller was the kindest-mannered man I ever lived with, except his brother. The elder brother excelled him in *that*. He, too, was perhaps more imaginative and tender, but of much less vigorous intellectual ability. However, cordial kindness reigned throughout the house. Their domestic servants, though kept in their proper places, were treated as members of the family.

"John Miller well knew what was noble and dignified, and he was well aware that to be humble and kind was no compromise

of nobleness or dignity. In the Millers' house might be seen the twelfth chapter to the Romans done into action.

"He was my constant correspondent, friend, and adviser for four-and-twenty years. No one living took, or appeared to take, a hundredth part of the interest that he did, in what I thought and wrote. But he is gone; nor can I hope in the remainder of my course ever to find one with whom I should become united by the same strong ties of personal regard and intellectual sympathy."

List of Works by the Rev. J. Miller.

The Divine Authority of Scripture asserted from its Adaptation to Human Nature: in Eight Sermons at Bampton's Lecture, 1817. Second Edition, 1819. Third Edition, with a new Preface in answer to some Objections of Bishop Jebb, 1838.

Sermon preached at Stafford, at the Lent Assizes holden there in 1819, before Baron Garrow and Justice Richardson. 8vo. (Oxon. 1819.)

A Christian Guide for Plain People. In Six Sermons. 12mo. (1820.)

Truth's Resting-place amidst the Strife of Tongues. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford on Sunday, May 18, 1828, being the Sunday after Ascension-day.

Sermons (18) intended to shew a Sober Application of Scriptural Principles to the Realities of Life; with a Preface addressed to the Clergy. 8vo. (Oxford, 1830.)

Harvest Sermon at Benefield. (1838.)

A Plain Christian's View of Fundamental Church Principles: in a series of Four Sermons preached to two Country Congregations in Advent, 1845. 8vo.

Visitation Sermon preached at Ludlow. (1846.)

Things after Death: Three Chapters on the Intermediate State; with Thoughts on Family Burying-places, and Hints for Epitaphs in Country Churchyards. Fcap. 8vo. First Edition, 1847. Second Edition, 1854.

A Safe Path for Humble Churchmen: in Six Sermons on the Church Catechism, adapted to the Complexion of the Times. 8vo. (1850.)

BENJAMIN TRAVERS, ESQ.

March 6. At his residence, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 76, Benjamin Travers, Esq., Serjeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty.

Mr. Travers was the son of a wealthy and influential city merchant, and received his education at the grammar-school of the Rev. E. Cogan, at Cheshunt. At the age of 16 he was transferred to his father's counting-house, but, taking a distaste to mercantile pursuits, his father was induced to article him, in 1809, to Mr., afterwards Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., for the term of six years, during which time he enjoyed the advantage of witnessing, and profiting largely by, the admirable talents of his master, whose fame was rapidly extending as a hospital surgeon and teacher. Under his preceptor's auspices, he established a clinical society among the pupils, to which he acted as secretary. On the 17th of October, 1806, he passed his examination at the College of Surgeons, immediately after which he repaired to Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of some of the most distinguished *savans*. After a pedestrian tour of the Scotch and English lakes, he settled in London, having married the daughter of Mr. W. Morgan, founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Office. He was now appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital. In 1810 Mr. Travers was appointed surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1815 he was elected one of the surgeons to St. Thomas's Hospital, having been admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1813. In 1827 he was chosen President of the Hunterian, and in 1828 President of the Medico-Chirurgical, Society. In 1833 he became a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, and of the Court of Examiners of the Veterinary College. In July, 1847, the highest collegiate honour was conferred on him, that of President—a post he again filled in 1856-57. In 1813 Mr. Travers was again married to the eldest daughter of Mr. G. Millett, one of the Directors of the East India Company. This lady dying, he married for the third time in 1831, the youngest daughter of Colonel Stevens. The deceased had contributed largely to the advancement of medical and chirurgical knowledge by the publication of works of great merit, for which he had been rewarded with the diploma of many learned and scientific European institutions. In speaking of the deceased as an operator, the "Lancet," a great authority in these matters, states that "Mr. Travers was never celebrated as a rapid, dashing, or showy operator: frequently, however, his operative dexterity was most admirable, and he has often in the operating theatre received the public commendation of his great master and colleague Sir Astley Cooper. One thing respecting his operative career all have allowed—namely, the remarkable safety that has followed his knife, which is certainly one of the tests, and not the meanest test, of sound and genuine surgery."

THOMAS TOOKE, ESQ., F.R.S.

Feb. 26. At his residence in Spring-gardens, aged 84, Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., author of "A History of Prices," &c.

Of Mr. Tooke the "Athenæum" of March 6 gives us the following account:—

"By the death of Mr. Tooke there has been removed from us another of the few remaining eminent men who connect the public questions of the present time with the great topics of the earlier part of the century. For nearly forty years the name of Mr. Tooke has been prominent as that of a guide and teacher in some of the more important of those controversies which relate to the application of the higher economical laws and principles to purposes of practical legislation. He was the elder son of the Rev. William Tooke, author of the 'History of Russia,' the 'Life of Catherine II.,' and many other works, and brother to Mr. William Tooke, the editor of 'Churchill.' Mr. Thomas Tooke was born in 1774, in St. Petersburg, where his father resided eighteen years as Chaplain to the British Factory, having been during the three previous years Minister of the English Church at Cronstadt. The father's studies in Russian literature and history, and his long residence in Russia, had gained him considerable reputation and extensive connexions in that country; and it was for this reason, no doubt, that his son Thomas Tooke was destined for a merchant, and embarked in the Russian trade, from which he retired about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Tooke was eminently a man of business; and was not known as an author until he had passed his fiftieth year, when he may be supposed to have honourably secured the leisure necessary for literary pursuits. Entering early in life into active mercantile pursuits as partner in one of the largest houses engaged in the Russia trade, Mr. Tooke laid the foundation of that accurate and surprising knowledge of detail which afterwards became so useful and so conspicuous when, at a mature age, he was led to apply himself to the investigation of general causes.

"When the war was at an end, and the necessity arose for resuming cash payments, it was the prevalent and easy fashion to explain all anomalies of currency and commerce by praising or blaming the circulation of inconvertible bank-notes. It was at that period that Mr. Tooke's name became first conspicuous. In his evidence before Parliament in 1819 and 1821, there was given almost for the first time an example of how much may be accomplished by the patient efforts of a sagacious and trained mind in the elucidation of economical phenomena of the most complex character. The views which had been orally expressed in these examinations were reduced into greater system in the 'Thoughts and Details on High and Low Prices,' the first edition of which appeared in 1823, and the second edition in the summer of 1824. This work was the foundation of the subsequent and greater work, which, under the title of the 'History of Prices,' from 1792 downwards, secured for Mr. Tooke a place in the first rank of living economists. The first two volumes of the 'History of Prices' appeared in 1838, the third and fourth in 1840 and 1847,—and the two closing volumes, the joint labour of Mr. Tooke and of his friend and pupil Mr. Newmarch, were published so recently as March in last year.

"It is well known that the famous document quoted as the Merchants' Petition, of 1820, in favour of Free Trade, was written by Mr. Tooke, and was brought before the Legislature almost wholly by his influence and exertions; and it is certain that from the time of the presentation of that petition may be dated the origin of those practical discussions and reforms which have at length rendered this country the greatest warehouse and market of the world, because here Free Trade has become a principle in our laws and sentiments.

"Mr. Tooke was an active participator in the inquiries and legislation connected with the social reforms of the last five-and-twenty years. He took a leading part in the Factory Workers' Commission, and he was the chief of the Commission for investigating the difficult subject of the Employment of Children.

"In 1831 he projected and founded a select society for the advancement of his favourite science, and the Political Economy Club still exists, vigorous and flourishing. But forty years ago the science of Adam Smith stood but in poor estimation; and it may serve, perhaps, to mark a sensible advancement, to point out that in 1821 it was not without difficulty that a small society could be formed for the promotion of a branch of inquiry so heterodox and exceptional as political economy was then considered to be.

"Mr. Tooke has at length passed away, full of years and honours. The Royal Society admitted him a Fellow on the evidence of his first work. The French Academy more recently elected him a Corresponding Member. For a long period he presided as Governor over the oldest and

largest of our insurance offices—the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation,—and for a period almost as long over the St. Katharine's Dock Company. On the day of Mr. Tooke's funeral the shutters of the Royal Exchange Assurance Office were closed, and all the ships in the St. Katharine's Docks lowered their flags to half-mast, in token of respect for the memory of the deceased.

"He leaves behind him only one son; and it was the death, in December last, of his second son, Mr. Thomas Tooke, jun., after a few days' illness, which hastened his own end.

"Eminently endowed by nature with an intellect observant, sagacious, and patient, aided by a judgment remarkable for clearness and solidity, and pursuing truth with a fervent singleness of purpose, he was enabled to extend the boundaries of positive knowledge in directions where success was a public good of no mean order; and working with materials apparently so common as the ordinary experience of a merchant, he drew from them profound economical laws for the guidance of philosophers and legislators."

Most of the London papers contained a notice of the deceased, in which it was erroneously alleged that he had been a contributor to the proceedings of the Royal Society, and was one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; whereas he never wrote a single paper for the Royal Society, nor was he ever a Member of the Useful Knowledge Society, of which Mr. William Tooke was one of the founders and Treasurer.

Thomas Edward Dicey, Esq., M.A.,

Feb. 20. At Prince's-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 69, Thomas Edward Dicey, Esq., M.A., of Claybrook-hall, Leicestershire, and who for fifty years had been the proprietor of the "Northampton Mercury," son of Mr. Thomas Dicey, the former proprietor.

He was born at his father's residence, Claybrook-hall, Leicestershire, in the year 1789, and was educated at Dr. Fowell's, of Dunham, Norfolk. He matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, and after residing there for a short period, migrated to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1811; obtaining the highest University distinction,—being Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman for the year. In 1814 Mr. Dicey married Miss Stephen, the daughter of Mr. Stephen, one of the Masters in Chancery, and well known for his active co-operation in the abolition of West Indian slavery. After his marriage, he resided principally at Claybrook, where he took an active part in local and county business. He was chairman for some years of the old Midland Counties Railway, until its amalgamation with the Midland Railway, under Mr. Hudson's management, when he resigned his connection with the undertaking. He was also a director of the North Staffordshire Railway, from its formation till the time of his death. Throughout the whole of his life he took an active part in the management of the "Mercury," and felt much interest in the welfare of Northampton, though carefully abstaining, on principle, from any participation in local politics. For the last ten years of his life he lived in London, where he died, after a protracted illness.

Thomas Lister Parker, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S.

March 2. At the Star Inn, Manchester, (where he had located himself for the last three years,) Thomas Lister Parker, Esq., formerly of Browsholme-hall, and hereditary Bowbearer of the Forest of Bowland, in the county of York.

He was descended from an ancient and well-connected family on the borders of Lancashire, being the eldest son and heir of John Parker, Esq., M.P., by his wife Beatrice, sister of the first Lord Riddlesdale, of Gisburn-park, and grandson of Edward Parker, Esq., and of his wife Barbara, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Wm. Fleming, of Rydall, in the county of Westmoreland, Baronet.

Mr. Parker was born at Browsholme, September 17, 1779, and having received the early part of his education at Clitheroe, as a pupil of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D., the learned and distinguished master of the Royal Grammar-School there, he was entered as a fellow-commoner of Christ College, Cambridge, where his father had formerly been in the same capacity. Inheriting, immediately on attaining his majority, a large estate, and enjoying the advantages of the highest society, he had the honour of being noticed by the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other members of the royal family.

His historical and antiquarian tastes led him at an early period to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with Chas. Towneley, of Towneley, the zealous and liberal founder of the Towneleian Gallery of Marbles in

the British Museum; with the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, the profound and intelligent historian; with his old master, Mr. Wilson, of Clitheroe, whose constant care and judicious instructions moulded and refined his early tastes, and of whom he spoke to the end of his life with affectionate regard; and with the Hebers, Currers, and other distinguished literary and intellectual families in the north of England,—whilst, in the metropolis, he became, at the beginning of the century, the friend of West, Turner, Northcote, Romney, and artists of lesser fame, to some of whom he was a generous, and to others a munificent, patron. He evinced consummate skill, not only as an amateur, but by a sound perception and justness of criticism on works of art, which made his advice often sought. The productions of his own pencil in his many portfolios, are careful and elaborate drawings of exquisite landscapes, ancient ruins, fine edifices, and curious specimens of mediæval art. As a liberal patron of juvenile professional genius, and of unfriended artistic talent, he formed kindly relations with a large portion of the artists of his time, and few men had more pleasure in dwelling upon their merits, pointing out the excellences of their productions, and descanting upon their fortunes and misfortunes.

But Mr. Parker's associates were not confined to artists, nor his pursuits restricted to the patronage of works of art. He numbered amongst his literary friends, Watson, Bishop of Llandaff; Sir Walter Scott; James Allan Park, the judge; Lord Wensleydale; Lord de Tabley, his relative (whose guardian he had been); Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Brownlow, the Custs, Curzons, and other distinguished individuals, whom he visited at their houses, and of many of whom he was not unfrequently the centre at Browsholme. But when in the country, his almost daily guests were Mr. Wilson, Dr. Whitaker, Mr. Starkie, the vicar of Blackburn, and "Gaffer" Smith, the witty and learned incumbent of Waddington. With these friends he used to say the hours passed "sweetly and swiftly away," and the staple commodity of conversation used to be Homer and Shakspere, old books and antiquities, biography and history, works of art and artists,—everything, in short, but politics and religion; for on these important topics they were all unanimous, and therefore discussion or debate seldom occurred. Such were the themes which occupied by turns the vigorous understandings and well-furnished minds of the remarkable men whom he brought together.

Of the four plates of Browsholme in Whitaker's History of Whalley, two are dedicated to him, and all were drawn and engraved at his expense: one of these, being the north front of the house, was from the pencil of Turner, the Academician. The manuscripts in his library, principally relating to the antiquities of the neighbourhood, and rich in genealogy, were largely used by the historian of Whalley. Dr. Whitaker's description of the house is full of interest, and he deemed it no small praise to record, in an age of experiment and innovation, that the improvements made in the house by Mr. Parker, whilst they had produced some splendid modern apartments, had left the shell of a venerable mansion entire. The dining-room was designed by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, and contained some of the best works of Northcote, and in the house were many paintings by the best Flemish masters, specimens by Gainsborough, Wilson, &c.

Mr. Parker's taste for landscape scenery induced him, without any regard to economy, which was his failing through life, to introduce into his park, gardens, and pleasure-grounds many of the expensive and luxurious features of the grounds of Versailles and Chatsworth; and, although by these means the composition of the landscape was rendered almost inimitable, and the beautiful character of his domain increased by a delightful intermixture of forest scenery, rural walks, fountains, and waterfalls, it may be doubted if the amiable owner was quite wise in proving himself to be a fine artist at the expense of his estate. He printed "A Description of Browsholme-hall, in the West Riding of the County of York; and of the Parish of Waddington, in the same county. Also a Collection of Letters from original manuscripts in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and James II., in the possession of Thomas Lister Parker, of Browsholme-hall, Esq. 4to., 130 pp.: 1815." A work of great interest, and which now fetches a high price whenever it occurs.

In 1824 he disposed of this fine old seat to a cousin of the same name, and although it had passed from his own possession, he spoke with all the ardour of youthful enthusiasm, as he described some favourite walk, some venerable tree, or some glimpse of wild and romantic scenery in Bowland Forest. Sometimes he would pause in his description for a moment, and seemed to be lost in his own dreamy reflections, and perhaps forgetful of the passing moment.

He was elected F.S.A. in 1801, afterwards elected F.R.S., and was high-sheriff of Lancashire in 1804. He was also in the commission of the peace for the West

Riding of the county of York, and for the county of Lancaster, but never took the oaths; and a deputy-lieutenant of both counties. He held the office of *Trumpeter to the Queen*, a government sinecure; but its emoluments were perhaps small.

He gradually withdrew from society, and lived much alone, calm and complacent, cheerful and resigned, enjoying literary pursuits, and the fine arts still occupying a share of his attention, and as they had been his first passion, so were they his last.

While suffering great pain, and when he could only be carried about in a chair, he visited the late Art-Treasures Exhibition, and remained in the building about three hours; and it was really surprising how, in that space of time, he had mastered the multitudinous contents of that wonderful collection, and what a store of anecdotes he poured forth respecting the various paintings and the finer specimens of mediæval art. He appeared to be perfectly at home, and to recognise familiar objects in every picture and gem that he contemplated, and to be ready with the minutest details connected with the execution and progress of the modern, and the transfer of the ancient paintings from one collection to another. His memory was wonderfully retentive and exact, and he retained possession of it to the last. He had contributed several letters and poems to Canon Raines for his forthcoming volume of Mr. Wilson's "Miscellanies," in the series of the Chetham publications, amongst which are lines written on his birth in 1779. As a patron of art, Lancashire has not seen any more liberal or more accomplished; and as a kind, amiable, and right-minded gentleman, he will long be regretted by his friends. He was interred on the 9th inst., in the family chapel in Waddington Church.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 12. Aged 68, the Rev. *Daniel Josias Olivier*, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1822, Clare College, Cambridge, R. of Clifton (1827), Beds.

Feb. 16. At Kennington, aged 36, the Rev. *J. Curtois de Tracy*, C. of Stockwell Chapel.

At Hastings, aged 55, the Rev. *Thomas Bennett*, M.A., Evening Lecturer at St. Michael's, Cornhill, and 25 years Chaplain to the East London Union.

Feb. 21. At his lodgings, Christ Church, Oxford, aged 68, the Rev. *John Bull*, B.A., 1812, M.A. 1814, B.D. 1821, D.D. 1825, Canon of Exeter (1824) and of Christ Church, Oxford (1830), Prebendary of York (1826), and V. of Staverton (1830), Northamptonshire.

At Oxford, the Rev. *Lewis Sneyd*, B.A. (Christ Church) 1809, M.A. 1813, Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, (1827), R. of East Lockinge (1827), Berks.

Aged 50, the Rev. *Thomas Sharples*, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1839, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, P.C. of St. Peter, Blackburn (1841), Lancashire.

At the Vicarage, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Mack*, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, V. of Tunstead (1837), Norfolk.

At Raven's Villas, Hammersmith, aged 31, the Rev. *Henry Montague Batty*.

Feb. 22. At Bacton, aged 85, the Rev. *Edward Burton Barker*, B.A. 1796, University College, Oxford, R. of Bacton (1802), Suffolk.

At Bodmin, the Rev. *Nicholas Kendall*, Chaplain of the County Prison, Bodmin.

Feb. 24. Aged 28, the Rev. *George Henry Newman*, B.A. 1853, Wadham College, Oxford, R. of West Lydford (1855), Somerset.

At Bath, aged 43, the Rev. *Charles James Quartley*, M.A., late of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and Chaplain to the H.E.I.C.

At Appleby, aged 57, the Rev. *John Wharton*, Perpetual Curate of Milburn, and Chaplain of Appleby Gaol.

Feb. 26. At his residence, Mears Ashby-hall, Northamptonshire, aged 92, the Rev. *W. Storkdale*, 50 years Vicar of Mears Ashby.

Feb. 27. Accidentally drowned at Southwold, Suffolk, the Rev. *R. Hodges*, B.A., C. of Reydon, Suffolk.

March 4. In London, suddenly, aged 49, the Rev. *Wm. Welton*, B.A., late Church Missionary to Fuh-Chou-Fub, China.

At Great Budworth, aged 57, the Rev. *George H. Webber*, Vicar of Great Budworth, and a Canon of Ripon.

March 5. At Kingsbury, aged 65, Rev. *T. L. Fanshawe*, of Parsloes, 41 years Vicar of Dagenham, Essex.

March 7. At St. Peter's-sq., Hammersmith, aged 30, the Rev. *William Henry Smythe*, B.A., formerly Curate and Second Master of the Grammar School, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.

March 12. At Walmer, aged 59, the Rev. *J. Barton*, Vicar of Eastchurch, Kent.

Feb. 20. After a short illness, the Rev. *Henry Jenkins*, minister of Trinity Chapel, York-st., Plymouth.

March 4. At his residence, Union-st., Stonehouse, aged 77, the Rev. *J. B. Mattock*.

At the Free Church Manse, Arbirlot, aged 62, the Rev. *John Kirk*, in the 34th year of his ministry.

March 8. Aged 63, Rev. *John Gerh. Tiarcks*, Ph.D., minister of the German Protestant Reformed Church, Hooper-sq., Goodmans' Fields.

March 10. At Gorbals-house, Balfron, the Rev. *Duncan Blair*, late minister of Glen App.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

In *June*, 1857, Lieut. Octavius Greene, 36th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, and second in command of the 9th Oude Irregular Force. He is supposed to have been shot by the men of his own regiment when the mutiny took place at Seetapore. Lieut. Greene had received two medals and three clasps for his services throughout the Punjab Campaign, and at Aliwal.

June 8. At Chobeypore, near Cawnpore, aged 20, Charles Martin Farquharson, Lieut. 48th N. I., eldest son of R. N. Farquharson, esq., Civil Service.

July 7. At Lucknow, Lieut. John Henry Graves, 41st Bengal N. I., only son of Brigadier Harry Graves.

Sept. 27. At Alumbagh, aged 20, Moyes Preston, Lieut. 90th Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Rev. W. M. S. Preston, of Warcophall, Westmoreland, and brother of Capt. Preston, of the same regiment, who fell at the head of his company in the storming party within the Redan, before Sebastopol.

Sept. 30. At Lucknow, Fitzherbert Dacre Lucas, esq., second surviving son of the Right Hon. Edward Lucas, of Castle Shane.

Oct. 5. At Lucknow, Major John Fowden Haliburton, 78th Highlanders. He had received the thanks of the Governor-General in council for his services at Benares, and is thus honourably mentioned in Col. Napier's despatch to Gen. Outram :—"In all the arrangements I was most fortunate in having the aid of that very able and brave officer, Major Haliburton, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, who deserves particular notice."

Oct. 10. At Lucknow, aged 25, Henry, third and only surviving son of W. Jefferd, esq., Bayswater.

Oct. 30. At Lucknow, aged 31, Ferdinand William L'Estrange, Capt. 5th Fusiliers, who commanded the small detachment of that regiment which effected the brilliant relief of Arrah, son of Torriano Francis L'Estrange, esq., of Lynn, county Westmeath.

Nov. 18. At Lucknow, aged 21, Sir Mountstuart Goodriche Jackson, bart., son of the late Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, bart. He was murdered at the instigation of the Moulvie of Fyzabad, on the day the Commander-in-Chief entered the city, after being betrayed by the Rajah of Mitawlee, who had protected him and his sister, with six other persons, at the flight from Seetapore.

Nov. 19. George Sackville Benson, esq., Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Rev. R. L. Benson.

Dec. 4. On board the "Blenheim," off Calcutta, aged 37, Lieut. Wm. Werge, 24th Regt.

Dec. 11. At Masulipatam, aged 30, Lieut. Robert Willis, 3rd Madras European Regt.

Dec. 24. At Cawnpore, aged 31, Major Barnston, of the 90th Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Roger Harry Barnston, esq., of Crewe-hall, Chester.

On board the "Cornwallis," at sea, aged 21, Walter George, second surviving son of Quarles Harris, esq , Savage-gardens, London.

Dec. 27. At Batavia, John Forbes Davidson, esq., only son of Robert Davidson, esq., Lansdown-place, Cheltenham.

At Allahabad, Bengal, Robert Loveday Inglis, Ensign in the 63rd N.I. Mr. Inglis was in the garrison of Lucknow during the whole period of the siege, was twice wounded by the enemy, and died of fever caused by his wounds and the hardship of the siege. He was the only surviving son of the late Capt. Inglis, 11th Light Cavalry.

Dec. 29. Before Canton, aged 29, Lieut. Fred. Hacket, 59th Regt.

Dec. 30. At the assault of Canton, Henry Thompson, midshipman of H.M.S. "Sanspareil," aged 16, youngest son of Capt. Thomas Sparke Thompson.

Dec. 31. At Vellore, killed accidentally, Billington Banes Boyd, Madras Engineers.

Jan. 4. At Futteyghur, from a wound received in action on the 2nd, while in command of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, aged 26, Lieut. G. A. P. Younghusband, 13th Bombay N.I., youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Younghusband, Royal Artillery.

In South Africa, Richard Pascoe, esq., late of Truro.

Jan. 8. At the Alumbagh, Lucknow, aged 24, Dundas William Gordon, Lieut. Bengal Artillery, fifth son of the late Adam Gordon, esq., of Blackheath-park.

Jan. 9. At Meerut, Capt. James Fairlie, 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Fairlie, of Holmes-house, Ayrshire, N.B.

Jan. 10. At Canton, aged 21, Lieut. Thomas Frederick Bowen, 59th Regt., son of the Rev. Thomas Bowen, of Leamington.

Jan. 12. At Calcutta, aged 21, Katherine, wife of Col. Skelly, commanding H.M.'s 37th Regt.

At Barrow-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, aged 75, George Poulson, esq., author of several valuable topographical works,—among others, the "Antiquities of Holderness," 2 vols. 4to., published in 1841, one of the best topographical works of modern times. About a year ago he published a small 8vo. vol. on the "Antiquities of Barton-on-Humber," principally compiled from the MS. collections of the late Mr. Hesselldine, of that place.

Jan. 17. At sea, aged 17, Horace, second son of the Rev. John Fox, of Stamfordham.

Jan. 20. At Calcutta, (in the Bishop's palace,) aged 86, (of which 79 had been passed in India,) Hannah Ellerton, widow of the late John Ellerton, esq., of Maldah, respected by all who knew her, and beloved by the orphan girls of the European soldier, to whose welfare she had devoted herself for more than fifty years.

Jan. 21. At Charlotte-town, Prince Edward's Island, aged 83, Mary Ward, wife of John Barrow, esq., formerly of Hill-park, near Westerham, Kent.

Jan. 23. At Bonshaw, Canada, Catherine Diana, widow of Hon. J. Æ. Irving, and dau. of the late Sir Jere Homfray.

Jan. 24. On his passage home from India, aged 34, Garthshore Stirling Home, Capt. H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers.

Feb. 9. At St. Petersburg, aged 15 months, Alfred, second son of Lord Wodehouse.

At Braemoriston, aged 83, Adm. Duff. He was the second son of Major Duff, and grandson of Mr. John Duff, of Culbin. He entered the navy in 1788, attained flag rank in 1840, and was placed as Adm. on the reserved list in 1855. Having left no children, he is succeeded in the family estate of Drummuir by his cousin, Major Lachlan Duff Gordon of Park, M.P. for Banffshire, who will assume the name of Duff, in the terms of the deed of entail.

Feb. 10. At Hyères, in the south of France, aged 27, Sir James Dunlop, bart., of Dunlop, county Ayr. He entered the Coldstream Guards in 1849, and became a Major in 1855. He served through the whole of the Crimean war, and wore the medal and clasps for the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. As the gallant baronet never married, the title has become extinct.

At Montreal, Eliza Dare, wife of Col. Ord, Commanding Royal Eng., Canada.

Feb. 12. Aged 85, Mary, eldest and last surviving sister of the late George Youd, esq., of Potton.

Feb. 13. At Paris, aged 63, John Aylmer, esq., late of Altadore, near Kingston, co. Dublin. His body was interred at Père la Chaise.

Feb. 14. At Newcastle, at the house of his grandmother, Lady Hawks, aged 13, William Shafto, eldest son of the Rev. W. Hawks.

At Norwich, aged 56, Henry Rix, esq.

At Nice, Capt. Edward Staunton, 6th Foot.

Feb. 15. At Ipswich, aged 77, Jonathan Davie, esq., surgeon.

Feb. 16. In Clarges-st., Piccadilly, aged 61, Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, K.C.B. He was the only son of the late Gen. Lord Charles Fitz-Roy, (brother of the fourth Duke of Grafton). He was born in 1796, and served for several years in the Horse-Guards Blue. In 1837 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and in 1841 was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, which he resigned in 1845. In the following year he was appointed Governor of New South Wales, and eventually became Governor-Gen. of all the Australian colonies, and continued so till the end of 1854. He was knighted in 1837, and was created a civil Knight Commander of the Bath in 1854.

At Malaga, aged 32, James M'Cracken, esq., merchant, Newcastle.

In Lower-close, Norwich, aged 90, Lilias Robertson, dau. of the late George Robertson, esq.

At Downpatrick, Lieut.-Col. Sharrock, late of H.M.'s 29th Regt.

Feb. 17. At Teignmouth, aged 82, Thomas Clapp, esq.

At her residence, Green-hill, Derby, aged 85, Sarah, relict of the late Edward Fox, esq.

At Bishopston, near Swansea, aged 54, Jonathan Passingham, esq., of Heston, Middlesex.

At the Lodge, Great Alne, Warwickshire, aged 70, Ellin, widow of the late Rev. R. P. Buddicom, Principal of St. Bees', Cumberland.

Aged 73, Jane, widow of William Nash, esq., of Devonshire-place, Brighton.

Feb. 18. At Iron Acton, Bristol, Charles, youngest son of the late Rev. W. C. Ray, Vicar of Boreham, Essex, and Pakenham, Suffolk.

At Ashford-lodge, near Petersfield, Hants, Lady Williams, widow of Adm. Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B., and wife of Adm. Hawker.

Aged 70, George Thomas Nicholson, esq., of Waverley Abbey.

Feb. 19. At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Mary Amelia, wife of Capt. Laugharne, R.N., and eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, bart., of Shuckburgh-park, Warwickshire.

At Warwick-st., Pimlico, aged 68, Col. George Forbes Thompson, late Royal Engineers.

At Smallwood-manor, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, aged 45, Lucinda, wife of Thomas Webb, esq.

Aged 60, Mr. Alexander Black, the eminent architect of Edinburgh.

At her residence, Piccadilly, Elizabeth, wife of George Price, esq., surgeon, dau. of the late Col. Tyler, of Davies-st., Berkeley-sq.

At the Hay, Herefordshire, aged 61, Richard Pemberton, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 62, Sarah, wife of Sir William Reid, K.C.B., Governor of Malta.

At the Cottage, Blakebrook, near Kidderminster, aged 86, Thomas Lea, esq., a magistrate for the county of Worcester.

At the Crescent, Oxford, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. R. H. Baker, of Lynchmere, Sussex.

At his residence, Devonshire-pl., aged 79, Rob. Maconochie, esq., formerly in the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, Madras.

At Fairfield, near Liverpool, aged 57, Mr. Henry Frodsham, of South Castle-st., Liverpool, eldest son of the late W. J. Frodsham, of Change-alley, London.

Feb. 20. Aged 64, Benjamin Agar, esq., of York, who for many years took an active and influential part in most of the benevolent institutions of his native city.

At Peel-terrace, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 78, R. H. Goddard, esq., R.N., late Paymaster of H.M.S. "Victory."

At Colney Hatch, Middlesex, Lieut. Alexander Boyter, R.N.

At Ostend, suddenly, Alicia Teresa, the wife of Dr. H. Haliday, of Dublin.

At his residence, Mecklenburgh-sq., Joseph Dalton, esq., surgeon, late of Doughty-st.

At St. Alban's, aged 82, Mary Brabant, sister of the late Richard William Brabant, of the same place.

At Claremont-terrace, Jersey, Catharine, the wife of John Burmester, esq.

Feb. 21. At St. Mary's, Scilly, at the house of his son-in-law, aged 76, Mr. Richard Thomas, C.E., late of Falmouth, author of the "History of Falmouth," &c.

At Plymouth, aged 62, Matthew Winter, esq., formerly of the Ordnance Department, and subsequently of the Chief Secretary's office, Dublin.

At Bromley, Kent, Jane Sarah, second dau. of Jas. Atkyns, esq., of Sleepe-hall, Huntingdonsh.

At Christ's Hospital, Hertford, aged 9, Ernest Henry, youngest child of Mrs. Henry Charlier, and grandchild of the late Thomas Windus, esq., F.S.A.

Aged 54, Eliza, wife of Capt. James Eyles, Bartholomew-pl., Newbury.

Aged 68, Wm. Lionel Lampet, esq., of the Highlands, near Banbury, Oxfordshire.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Loat, widow of Wm. Loat, esq., of Edwardes-sq., Kensington, and Ormond-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At his residence, Holland-cottage, Kensington, aged 44, Robert Spinney, esq.

Feb. 22. At Bournemouth, Penelope, wife of the Rev. J. Morewood Gresley, Rector of Over and Nether Seale, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Leicestershire.

At her residence, the Mount, York, aged 64, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Matterson, esq., and eldest surviving dau. of the late Henry Pigeon, esq., of Southwark.

At his residence, New Kent-road, London, Mr. Robert Bellany, the magistrate sentenced to imprisonment by the Court of Queen's Bench for corruptly compromising a poaching case in the county of Lancaster, and recently released by the Home Secretary on account of illness. Since his release, he had continued too ill to be removed to his seat at Lancaster. It is presumed that the disgrace arising from his dereliction of duty as a magistrate so preyed on his mind as to cause his death.

At Millburn-tower, Sir Wm. Liston Foulis, bart., of Collieston,

At Madron, aged 90, Miss Sarah Roberts, a local celebrity, known generally as "Little Sarah," supposed to have been the smallest woman in England, being only two feet ten inches high. Dwarfs, as a rule, are deficient in intellect, but "Little Sarah" was quite an exception. She was an intelligent woman, and possessed of an extraordinary memory—could relate the time and manner of every local circumstance that had transpired from her childhood to near the end of her long life.—*Cornish Telegraph.*

At St. Paul's-churchyard, aged 68, Mr. Robert Hambidge, who for upwards of forty-nine years faithfully and confidentially served the firm of Messrs. Newbery and Sons.

Aged 30, John Roulston, esq., M.D., of Harrogate.

At Sloane-st., aged 70, Ann, widow of the late S. W. Tike, esq., of Thayer-st., Manchester-sq.

At Florence, Italy, Thomas Browne, esq., formerly of Great Eastcheap, London.

At his residence, Northumberland-park, Tottenham, aged 36, Chas. Page, esq.

At Houston-house, Linlithgowshire, Annabella, eldest surviving dau. of Norman Shairp, esq., of Houston.

At Hengrove, near Margate, R. M. Smithett, esq.

Aged 40, Godman Jenkyn, eldest surviving son of the Rev. John Jenkyn.

Feb. 23. At Gibson-sq., Islington, Elizabeth, wife of Augustus Hailes, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. James Carter Green, of North Grimston, in the East-Riding of York.

At his seat, Roundhay-pk., near Leeds, aged 79, Stephen Nicholson, esq.

At Conway-ter., Longfleet, James Brown, esq., formerly Comptroller of H.M.'s Customs at Poole.

At the Rectory, Great Whelnetham, Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. G. Phillips.

At Little Somerford, aged 50, Susan, wife of the Rev. A. Evans, Rector of that parish, and only dau. of the late Rev. H. Wightwick.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Elizabeth Josephine, second dau. of the late John Barton Parr, esq., of Newcastle.

At Ford-place, Stifford, Essex, aged 74, Samuel Francis, esq.

Mr. Joseph Radcliffe Wilson, solicitor, Silver-street, Stockton, senior partner of the firm of Wilson, Faber, and Wilson, by his own hand. Deceased was partner and successor of the late Mr. Leonard Raisbeck; and at the time of his death he was Clerk to the Magistrates, as well as Town-Clerk.

At Wolverton-house, Bucks, aged 78, Richard Harrison, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 55, Frances, wife of Peyton Blakiston, M.D., F.R.S.

At Stanley-crescent, Notting-hill, aged 79, Anna Frederica, relict of the late John Morris, D.D., Rector of Elstree, Herts.

Maria, wife of the Rev. Wm. Lloyd, Rector of Drayton, near Banbury.

At Brooklyn-house, Meriden, Warwickshire, aged 45, John Chamberlain, esq., late Capt. in the 1st Royal Dragoon Guards, York,

Feb. 24. At Warminster, aged 76, Maria, wife of Wm. Frowd Seagram, esq.

At the Rock-house, Old Sodbury, aged 75, Mary Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Fiennes Trotman, esq., of Siston-court, Gloucestersh., and widow of Ponsonby Sheppard, esq., Lieutenant R.N.

At Howe-st., Edinburgh, aged 73, Thomas Hamilton, esq., Architect, R.S.A.

At Colyton, Narcissa Henrietta, third dau. of the late Geo. Eyre Powell, esq., Commander R.N.

At Dawlish, Devon, aged 67, Jas. Chamness Fyler, esq., of Woodlands, Surrey, and Heffleton, Dorset.

At Surbiton-hill, Surrey, aged 57, Jos. Sparkes, esq.

At the Parade, Poole, Dorset, aged 31, J. B. Durell, esq.

At the Charterhouse, aged 92, Mr. George Aked, formerly of Brigg, Lincolnshire.

At Witton-house, Cheshire, aged 21, Arthur Kershaw, esq., second son of the late E. N. Kershaw, esq., of Heskin-hall, Lancashire.

At Castle Troy, co. Limerick, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Matterson, esq.

At Albert-st., Regent's-park, aged 58, James Harris, esq.

At Dane's-inn, Charles Wm. Maugham, B.A.

Aged 32, Herrmann Alfred, youngest son of E. Sieveking, esq., of Stamford-hill.

Feb. 25. At Stow's Hotel, Jersey, aged 54, the wife of Joseph Pearse, esq., late of Sydney.

At Brighton, aged 44, Grace Emma, widow of W. F. Webber, esq., of Hamble Cliff, Hants.

Anne, third dau. of the late Sir Robert Williams, and sister of Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, bart., M.P., of Baron-hill, Anglesey.

At the Bank, Sandwich, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of E. F. Stratton Reader, esq.

Aged 69, Jane, wife of Thos. Geldard, esq., of Newport Grange, near Howden.

William Holding, esq., Elm-grove, Kingsclere, Hants.

Aged 77, Sarah, wife of Edward Mason, esq., Nuneham-villa, St. John's wood.

At Clarendon-ter., Notting-hill, aged 73, Maria, widow of the late Deputy-Commissary-General Auther.

At Sand-hall, aged 79, Nathaniel Brunyee, esq., of Crowle, Lincolnshire.

Feb. 26. At Torquay, aged 36, Maria Sophia, wife of the Rev. John Walcot, Rector of Ribbesford, Worcestersh., and second dau. of Sir Thos. Phillipps, bart., of Middle-hill, in the same county.

Aged 56, William Wescott, esq., Waterslade, Honiton's Clist.

Mrs. Drayton, relict of John Drayton, esq., merchant, of Lyme Regis, at an advanced age.

At Suffolk-sq., Cheltenham, aged 69, Col. Chas. Graham, C.B., late of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Eggington-hall, Derbyshire, aged 23, Gertrude, wife of Sir Henry Every, bart.

At Osnaburgh-ter., Regent's-park, Audrey Georgiana Anne, wife of Hugh Hill, esq., Q.C.

Feb. 27. At Southwold, accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a life-boat, aged 17, John Henry, only son of John Thomas Ord, esq., of Fornham-house, Bury St. Edmund's. At the same time, aged 18, George Parkyn, only surviving son of Capt. F. W. Ellis, R.N., of Hill-house, Southwold.

At Eastbourne, Lieut. Edward Baugh. He entered the navy October, 1810, was midshipman of the "Podargus" at the destruction of two Danish frigates and two brigs at Lyngœ, on the coast of Norway, in 1812; and of the "Bellerophon" on the occasion of Napoleon's surrender; was lieutenant of the "Thetis," 46, in which frigate he was wrecked on Cape Frio, in December, 1830; and from October, 1837, until the close of 1842, served in the coast-guard, since which time he had been on half-pay.

At his residence, Montagu-villa, Cheltenham, Capt. N. J. C. Dunn. As inspecting commander of the Waterford district of coast-guard, which post he held from December 12, 1820, until July, 1832, Commander Dunn rendered such important service to the revenue as to cause a positive increase to the tobacco duties in that county of more than £30,000 per annum. Being reappointed to the coast-guard, June 26, 1835, he served successively in the Ballycastle, Donaghadee, and Swords districts, until July 17, 1838; and, during a year he was employed at Donaghadee, he again effected an augmentation in the imports on tobacco, as connected with the port of Belfast, of nearly £11,000. His appointments have since been—March 18, 1842, to the "Ocean," 80, guard-ship at Sheerness; and March 28, 1843, and June 13, 1845, to the "Victory," 100, and "Royal Sovereign" yacht, for the purpose of superintending the packet establishments at Weymouth and Hobb's Point.

At Tattershall, aged 56, Langley L. Bankes, esq., Solicitor.

At Sleaford, aged 55, William Foster, esq., Solicitor.

At Hampton-court, Herefordshire, aged 72, John Arkwright, esq.

At Lacey-green, Bucks, aged 88, Sarah, relict of Chas. Shard, esq., of Winkfield, Berks.

At his father's residence, Richard Fleming, the eldest son of R. S. Cahill, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

Feb. 28. At Rome, aged 67, the Right Hon. Hugh Charles, Lord Clifford, of Ugbrook-park, Devon.

At the residence of his son, Henry Hayman, esq., Ottery St. Mary, aged 77, Charles Dell Hayman, esq., late of Axminster.

At Pentonville-road, aged 53, John Robert Reay, esq., of Mark-lane, city.

At the Manse, Old Monkland, Joan Johnston, wife of the Rev. John Johnston.

At Greenhill, Paisley, aged 77, James Pollock, esq.

At Bath, aged 70, Dowager Lady Kinnaird.

At his residence, Argyle-pl., aged 90, Sir Robert Campbell, bart., one of the directors of the East India Company, and a commissioner for the lieutenancy of London. The deceased Baronet was born in 1771, and married in 1798 a daughter of the well-known Dr. Pasley. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Sir John Nicholl Robert Campbell, K.C.H., a Major in the East India Company's service.

Aged 69, Nowell Leny Vallotton, esq., of Rutland-lodge, Addison-road, Kensington.

At Sinclairton, Kirkcaldy, aged 84, Jas. Sharp, esq.

James Symonds, esq., of Hyde-st., Winchester.

Aged 28, John, third son of Mr. Rudolph Ackermann, of Regent-st.

Jan. 30. At Bombay, of malignant small-pox, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Wilmer, H.M.'s 8th Royal Irish Hussars, youngest son of the late Dr. Wilmer, M.D., and grandson of the late Dr. Rattray, M.D., both of Coventry. Lieut.-Colonel Wilmer served with the 16th Lancers throughout the campaign in Affghanistan, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee (medal). He was also present in the action of Maharajpore. He afterwards served with the 14th Light Dragoons, throughout the Punjaub campaign in 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, pursuit of the enemy across the Jhelum, and of the Affghans over the Indus, and through the Khyber pass. For his services in the Punjaub he received a medal and clasps. This gallant officer was likewise employed in the Persian expeditionary force in 1857, and was present at the

bombardment and capture of Mohamreh, and subsequent pursuit of the Persian army. On his promotion to his present rank, Lieut.-Col. Wilmer was transferred from the 14th Light Dragoons to the 8th Hussars, and joined that corps on its arrival at Bombay about six weeks ago. It may be added that in the action of Ramnuggur, when the shattered remains of the 14th were retiring from the Nullah, Lieut.-Colonel, then Captain Wilmer, with characteristic valour and kindness, dismounted under a heavy fire to carry off a wounded brother officer. On another occasion he had a narrow escape when attacked and surrounded by mountain robbers, when Lieutenant Inverarity was murdered.

Lately, Miss Blane, of May Fair, who leaves £80,000 to her elder brother, in trust of charitable uses, without any specification; £200 a-year to her hall-porter, who was present when she made her will; while but £25 a-year is left to her four nieces, who are in indifferent circumstances, and with whom she maintained as amicable an intercourse during life as a penurious person could maintain with her nearest relatives.

At St. Kitt's, aged 24, Mr. J. R. Elsey, the young and able naturalist of the North Australian expedition. Mr. Elsey, being attacked with blood-spitting while describing his journey and his treasures at the Geographical Society, London, had gone to St. Kitt's for the restoration of his health. Before he had been on this island a week, he sent home for the British Museum a collection of specimens. Fever came on, and he died, literally in service, after a few days' sickness.

March 1. At Clevedon, Somersetsh., aged 89, Wm. Fry, esq.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, John Masterman, esq., Leyton, Essex, aged 70, Charlotte, dau. of the late Robert Harris, esq., of Hackney, Middlesex.

At Camberwell, aged 64, Edward Younge, esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, and Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery.

At Horbury-cresc., Ladbroke-sq., Nottinghill, Moses Gomes Silva, esq., late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Uxbridge, aged 89, Charlotte, widow of the late Wm. Heron, esq.

March 2. In Queen-sq., Bloomsbury, Sarah Harriet, widow of the Rev. Geo. Wm. Hall, D.D., formerly Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

At Paris, suddenly, Kenneth John White, B.A., only surviving son of the late Gen. Martin White, H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 83, Ann, relict of the late James Olliver, esq., of Pound-house, Angmering.

At Dover, aged 62, John Wood, esq., of Melton-hall, Suffolk, Coroner for the Liberty of St. Etheldred, an office held by the family since 1753.

Mrs. Bartlemore, of Castleton-hall, Rochdale, Lancashire.

At Chichester, aged 67, James P. Hayllar, esq.

At Honington Vicarage, Lincolnshire, aged 75, Harriet Brooke, wife of the Rev. T. H. Coles, D.D.

At Roseacre, near Maidstone, Kent, aged 67, Ralph Dennis, esq.

At Bath, aged 64, Elisha Tupper, esq., of Haute-Ville-house, in the Island of Guernsey.

At West Monkton, aged 93, Wm. Loveless, esq.

At his residence, Buckingham-place, Clifton, Bristol, Edward Jarrett Ransford, esq.

At Rome, aged 29, Francis Babington Tussaud, only son of Joseph and Elizabeth Tussaud, and grandson of the late Madame Tussaud, Baker-st., Portman-square, R.I.P.

March 3. At Plymouth, John Hele, esq., Surgeon, of Ashburton.

At her residence, Rue de Londres, Paris, aged 84, Lavinia, widow of the Rev. Edward Forster, Chaplain to the Embassy.

At his residence, Vellore, Bath, aged 78, Gen. Augustus Andrews, C.B., of the Madras Army.

At Belle-Vue-cottage, Holloway, London, aged 57, Leonard Wm. Elen, esq.

At Mistley-hall, Mistley, Essex, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Everett Page, esq.

At the residence of her son, Mr. J. C. Tuckwell, Allington, near Devizes, aged 89, Mary, relict of W. Tuckwell, esq.

William Kraeutler, esq., of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park.

In Glocester-pl., Hyde-park-gardens, aged 89, Mary Elizabeth Jane, widow of Lucius O'Brien, esq., formerly in the Royal Artillery, and of Cratloe-house, co. Clare, Ireland.

At Gresham Rectory, Norfolk, aged 24, Harriet Louisa, wife of the Rev. Arthur Dewing Spurgin, Rector of Gresham, and eldest dau. of C. R. Sperling, esq., of Hargrave-lodge, Stanstead, Essex.

In Blandford-sq., St. Marylebone, James Mudie, esq., late of Venice.

At Putney, aged 78, Wm. Scudamore Dacie, esq., Solicitor, of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-st.

At Bruges, aged 58, Henry Gabriel Goldney, esq.

In Dorset-sq., Regent's-pk., aged 60, Rebecca, wife of John Oliver Hanson, esq.

At her residence, Vineyard-house, Richmond, Surrey, Elizabeth Streater Halford, widow of Carteret John Halford, esq.

At his seat, Ballynagarde, co. Limerick, aged 74, John Croker, esq.

March 4. At Kelstone, near Southampton, aged 76, Sophia, widow of John Trower, esq., formerly of Weston-grove, Hants, and Brunswick-terrace, Brighton.

At Hopton-hall, aged 6, Ella Hanway, youngst. dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Jas. H. Plumridge, K.C.B.

At Norton, near Malton, Mark Foulis, esq., of West Heslerton, a Magistrate of the North-Riding of Yorkshire.

At Himtercomb, Oxon, aged 42, Thomas, third son of the late Wm. Cozens, esq., of East Hendred, Berks.

At Graig-yr-Halen, Menai-bridge, aged 90, Mrs. Davies Griffith, sister to the late Sir John Williams, bart., of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, and aunt to the present Sir John Hay Williams, bart.

Frances, wife of the Rev. John Penrose, of Exmouth.

At Arnold-house, Hammersmith, aged 28, Emma, wife of Dr. White.

At his residence, Sinclair-cottage, Bromley, Kent, aged 54, Henry Moyce, esq.

March 5. At his residence, Jersey, aged 73, Major George Simmons. He commenced and ended his career in the old 95th Rifle Corps (now the Rifle Brigade), with which he served from 1809 to 1838, including all the attacks and engagements in which that gallant regiment distinguished itself from the commencement to the end of the Peninsular war and the campaign of Waterloo. He bore on his breast the medals for the Peninsula (with 8 clasps) and Waterloo.

At his residence, Hartley Wintney, Hants, aged 64, Nathaniel Hooper, esq., late of the Temple, London, and of Richmond, Surrey.

At Hertford, Sarah, second dau. of the late John Smith, esq., of Harold's park, Waltham-abbey, Essex.

At the residence of his father, aged 27, Lieut. John James Douglas, R.M.L.I., second son of Com. John Douglas, R.N.

At Enfield, aged 64, George Lifford Smartt, esq.

At Bath, aged 80, Frances, wife of Richard Thorold, esq., of Wealsly-house, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

At his residence, Albury-villas, Clifton-ville, Brighton, aged 72, John Rickards, esq., late of St. John's-wood, Regent's-park, London.

In Hereford-road, north, Paddington, Fanny Tucker, wife of John Tooke, esq.

At her residence, South-hill-terrace, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, Frances, relict of Anthony Molyneux, esq.

At Brighton, aged 77, John Brock Walbancke, esq.

At Dane-gate-cottage, Rotherfield, Sarah, relict of Timothy Hickmott, esq., of Strawberry-hill, Sussex.

At Wargrave-court, Berks, aged 73, Miss Jane Margaret Holmes, late of Caroline-pl., Mecklenburgh-sq.

March 6. At South Barrow, aged 85, Caroline, widow of Gen. Samuel Brown.

At the Glebe, Blackheath, aged 75, Eliza, widow of Alderman William Hunter, of London.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, aged 29, Henry L., second son of the late William Horley, esq.

At Bedford, James Addison, esq., formerly of Burnham, Essex.

At Canterbury, aged 65, Henry Cooper, esq.

March 7. At Derwent-lodge, Hounslow, aged 57, Susannah, wife of James Chamberlain, esq., late of Oswestry, Salop.

At Bromley College, Kent, aged 82, Ann, widow of the Rev. Francis Whitfield.

In Paris, aged 70, Charlotte, wife of Edward Hewish Adams, of Exeter.

At Belle Vue, near Hennebon, France, aged 82, Jane, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Foster, Commandant of Delhi, East Indies.

Aged 29, Emma Waldegrave, third dau. of the Rev. R. W. Packer, Rector of Woodton.

At Ashill, Mary, relict of James Oldfield, esq., of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and mother of Henry Oldfield, esq.

Aged 40, Thomas Frederick Nash, esq., of Great Chesterford.

At Chetnole, aged 67, R. Guppy, esq.

In Camden-sq., aged 63, Anne, wife of Henry William Lord, esq.

March 8. At Sudbury, aged 80, Mr. William Hibble. He was a midshipman on board the "Venerable," 74, Admiral Duncan, at the battle of Camperdown, on the 11th of October, 1797. In July, 1801, he was again engaged on board the same ship with the French and Spanish fleets at the battle of Algesiras. After the peace of 1801 he was discharged, and in 1803 enlisted in the Essex Militia, was made sergeant, and placed, in 1814, on the staff of that regiment, and after a few years rewarded with a pension for life.

In York-pl., Portman-sq., Elizabeth, wife of E. H. Baily, B.A.

At Milsted, aged 68, Charlotte, wife of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, and only surviving dau. of the late Sir Robert Synge, bart.

At Teignmouth, aged 60, Sir John Haggerston, bart., of Ellingham, Northumberland.

At Wisbeck, aged 71, Anne, third surviving dau. of the late Charles Littlewood, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 36, Lieut. B. H. Crane, of the Indian Navy.

At Brighton, Jane, wife of the Rev. Thomas Cooke.

At Cobham, Surrey, aged 73, Charles Power Brown, esq.

March 9. At Auckland-castle, after three days' illness, the Hon. Caroline Sophia, wife of the Right Rev. Charles Longley, Lord Bishop of Durham. She was the eldest dau. of the first Lord Congleton, formerly Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, bart.

At Drumconda-castle, near Dublin, Elizabeth Douglas Trotter, youngest dau. of the late Sir William Dick, of Prestonfield, Edinburgh, bart., wife of Lieut.-General Sir Duncan M'Gregor, K.C.B.

At Woodhurst, near Godstone, Charlotte Dorothy, wife of Major-Gen. Robert Martin Leake, and only dau. of the Rev. John Longe, late Vicar of Coddenham and Crowfield.

At the Vicarage, Knaresborough, aged 89, Agnes, widow of the Rev. Miles Jackson, late of Whitby, and only sister of the late Rev. John Fawcett, of Carlisle.

At Ashleigh-house, Taunton, C. Stirling, esq., late of Hampden, South Australia.

Aged 73, Margaret, relict of G. H. Dansey, esq., of Ludlow, Salop.

At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Morse, Gloucester-ter., Campden-hill, Kensington, aged 75, Major-Gen. Joseph Walker, R.M.L.I.

At Teignmouth, Devon, Edw. Dering Walker, esq., M.D., eldest surviving son of the late John Walker, esq., of New Romney.

At Warrington, aged 77, Martha, relict of Wm. Burdett, esq., of that place.

In Bayham-terr., Camden-town, aged 63, Lieut. John Conjuit, R.N.

At the Greenlands, Caterham, Surrey, aged 86, Miss Anne Judith Buckstone, aunt of John B. Buckstone, esq., Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

At his residence, Cambrian-road, Richmond, of bronchitis, aged 75, John Sloper, esq., late of Clapham-park, Surrey.

At the Weighbridge, near Faversham, aged 88, Sarah, relict of Thomas Abbott, esq.

At his residence, Breck-road, Everton, Liverpool, Hugh Duckworth, esq.

At his residence, Belle Vue, Reading, E. C. Davies, esq.

March 10. In Berkeley-sq., Lady George Paget. She was the dau. of the late Sir Arthur Paget, formerly Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and was married to her only cousin, Lord George Paget, in 1854.

At the Rectory, Sutton St. Nicholas, Herefordsh., aged 55, Ann, widow of the Rev. Christopher Jones, M.A., Custos of the College, Hereford, and Vicar of Canon Pyon.

At the Rectory, Penmaen, Glamorgansh., Lucy, wife of the Rev. Edward K. James, and dau. of the late John Holland, esq., of Clapham-common, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, Jane Catharine Pearson, wife of Capt. James Dirom, R.N.

At Maddington, aged 86, Henry Atkins, esq.

At Glasgow, aged 62, James Stanislaus Bell, esq.

In Upper Gower-st., aged 86, Margaret, relict of John Crichton, esq.

At Hayward's-heath, on her way to Brighton, aged 66, Anna Maria, widow of the Ven. Archdeacon Henry Jeffreys.

Aged 29. Henrietta Maria, wife of Jonathan Mellor, esq., of Gnat-bank, near Rochdale.

At Edinburgh, William Marshall, esq., goldsmith.

At Notley-abbey, Bucks, aged 73, Arabella, relict of John Reynolds, esq.

In Brunswick-pl., Brixton-hill, aged 75, Mr. Francis Williams, for more than thirty years a faithful officer of the House of Commons.

March 11. At Whitley-abbey, Coventry, the Hon. Caroline Hood, widow of Col. the Hon. Francis Wheler Hood, who in command of the 3rd Foot Guards, was killed, March 2nd, 1814, in action with the French on the heights of Aire, in Gascony, during the Peninsular war; and mother of the late Samuel Viscount Hood; and also of Lieut.-Col. Francis Grosvenor Hood, of the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, who, after highly distinguishing himself at the battle of the Alma, was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, on October 18, 1854. The Hon. Caroline Hood was a dau. of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart.

At Marston-house, Northamptonsh., aged 38, Annie, wife of the Rev. Charles Wright, of Hill Top, Lancashire.

In Eaton-sq., Harriet, wife of Adm. Sir John West, K.C.B.

At Highbury, at an advanced age, Susannah, relict of Henry Stanley, esq., solicitor, of Billericay, Essex.

At Ben Rhyding, near Otley, aged 31, Charles Albert Leatham, esq., of Cleveland-lawn, Middlesbrough, and Gunnerton, son-in-law of Joseph Pease, esq., of Darlington, and brother-in-law of John Bright, esq., M.P.

At Bury St. Edmund's, at an advanced age, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Edmund Harwick Chadd, esq., of St. German's, Norfolk.

At Croxdale-hall, aged 41, Maria, widow of the

Rev. James Dalton, Incumbent of Croft, Darlington.

At Gunsgreen, George Home, esq.

In Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, aged 70, William Cotton, esq., of the Audit Office, Somerset-house, son of the late Rev. William Cotton, Vicar of Ch'cheley, Bucks.

At the Abbey-cottage, Old Windsor, Berks, aged 83, Thomas Gatliff, esq., late of Leeds, Yorkshire.

At New-lodge, Sherrington, Bucks, Marianne, wife of Geo. Cheesman, esq.

At Blenheim, after a few days' illness, aged 15 months, Charles Ashley Spencer Churchill, youngest child of the Duke of Marlborough.

At Greenwich Hospital, aged 67, George Mitford Monk, R.N., Lieut.-Superintendent of the Royal Hospital Schools.

At Southsea, aged 66, Robert Shean, M.D., late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

At Bath, aged 70, Joseph Dixon, esq., late of the War Office.

March 12. At the house of her sister-in-law, Trafalgar-pl., Stoke, Devonport, Harriet Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Milton, M.A., Incumbent of New Radford, Nottingham, having two days previously given birth to a dau., who survived but four hours.

At the Elms, Cheltenham, Simpson Hicks Ricketts, Commander R. N., youngest son of the late Sir Robert Ricketts, bart.

At Shepherd's-bush, Thomas Curling, esq., formerly surgeon at Steyning, Sussex, eldest son of the late Thos. Oakley Curling, esq., Shuart, Isle of Thanet, Kent.

At Medina-villas, Brighton, aged 77, Eliza, widow of William Lowe, esq., of Montague-st., Russell-sq., and Tanfield-court, Inner Temple.

At his residence, Eaton-pl., south, Lieut.-Gen. John Williams Aldred, late of the 60th Rifles.

At Eaton Mascot, Salop, Major Arthur Chas. Williams, late of the Queen's 9th Lancers.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Geo. McLean, esq.

At his residence, Hadley-house, James Agg Gardner, esq., Lord of the Manor of Cheltenham.

Suddenly, at Grange-house, Burntisland, John Young, esq., of Grange.

At Barnstaple, at the residence of her sister, Miss Nott, aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Pyke, Rector of Paracombe, and chairman of the Barnstaple Board of Guardians.

March 13. After an illness of many years, Margaret, wife of Jas. Douglas Stoddart Douglas, esq., of Chilston-park.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Devonport, aged 16, Arthur Cavendish, midshipman H. M. S. "Euryalus," third son of Mr. and Lady Louisa Cavendish.

At the Whim-house, Peeblesshire, Alexander Brodie, esq., author of a "History of the Roman Government," and other works.

At Brompton, Janet Genevieve, wife of the Rev. Williams Sabine, M.A., Rector of Hotham, Yorkshire, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Homfray, M.A., F.A.S., Rector of Sutton.

At Parkland, Bradninch, aged 83, Mrs. Linnington, relict of R. Linnington, esq., of Barnstaple.

At Ampthill-house, Bedfordshire, aged 24, Annetta Jemima Kerr, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., G.C.H.

At Howley-place-villas, Maida-hill, aged 75, Chas. Henry Christian Lang, M.D.

At College-green, Rochester, on a visit to her sister, Caroline Harvey, wife of Stephen Mathias, esq., Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Boys, Royal Marines.

At his residence, Crayland-house, Greenhithe, Kent, aged 74, Francis Octavius Bedford, esq.

March 14. At Alverstoke, Hants, aged 29, John Henry Bullock, esq., eldest son of the late Major Henry Bullock, 1st Life Guards.

At Victoria-cottage, East Cowes-park, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Geo. Kerr Butcher, late Capt. in Her Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons.

At Rhyllen, St. Asaph, Harriett Mary, wife of the Rev. W. H. Owen, M.A., and only surviving sister of the late Mrs. Hemans.

At Killerton, aged 43, Lydia Dorothea, eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, bart.

At Ottery St. Mary, aged 63, William Sparkes Tinney, esq., Surgeon.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of J. Pyrke, esq., of Dean-hall, Glocestershire.

At Rutland-gate, aged 3, Mary Fitz Clarence, fourth dau. of the Lady Augustus Fitz Clarence.

At Kimbolton, Huntingdonsh., aged 83, Benjamin Welstead, esq.

At Kingsbridge, Devon, Elizabeth Brooking, widow of Chas. Lang, esq., of H.M.'s Dockyards, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Evans, of Ford.

At his house, Porchester-ter., Hyde-pk., Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hay, late of the Carabineers.

At Faringdon, Berks, aged 68, Ann, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Wm. Ward, esq., of Faringdon.

Aged 75, Rebecca, widow of Samuel Shaen, esq., of Crix, Hatfield, Peveril, Essex.

At Court-pl., Iffley, near Oxford, Susanna, wife of Henry Walsh, esq.

March 15. At St. Austell, aged 85, Peter Clymo, esq.

At East-Gate, Warwick, aged 62, Catherine, widow of George Cattell Greenway, esq., of Warwick.

At Chesterfield, aged 60, Ann, relict of William Waller, esq., town-clerk of the borough of Chesterfield.

At Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., aged 53, Major-Gen. Frederick Chas. Griffiths.

At Hopton-hall, aged 7, Lily Frances, youngest surviving dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir James H. Plumridge, K.C.B.

At his residence, St. James's-ter., Regent's-pk., William Broder, esq.

At Woodstock, T. F. Morris, esq., Solicitor.

At Peckham Rye, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Vincent Figgins.

At Hatton-castle, Aberdeenshire, N. B., Garden Duff, esq., of Hatton.

At Askern, Yorkshire, aged 79, Susannah, second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Stopford, M.A., Rector of Loughborough, Lincolnsh.

Aged 60, Henry Tilsley, esq., of Rock-hill, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

March 16. At Rushbrooke-pk., Suffolk, Violette Emily, wife of Major Rushbrooke.

At Woodside, Halifax, Martha, third dau. of the late Jonathan Akroyd, esq., and second surviving sister of Edward Akroyd, esq., M.P.

At Bessel's-green, near Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 75, Abraham Peat, esq.

At Courland-ter., Wandsworth-road, London, aged 86, Isabella, relict of the late Joshua Senior, esq., of Sandyford, near Glasgow.

At Kensington-gore, Frederick Edw., youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose.

At Elm-grove, Peckham, Surrey, aged 72, Frederick Farrand.

Grace Emily, wife of Edward Loder, esq., of No. 43, Cambridge-ter., Hyde-park.

At Urmstone-cottage, Alpha-place, St. John's-wood, Geo. Lyford Salter, esq.

At his residence, No. 39, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 78, Thos. Parkinson, esq.

At Weybridge, aged 73, Anne, wife of Hen. Rooke, esq.

March 17. At his residence, The Elms, Derby, aged 29, Samuel Poyser, esq.

Aged 61, Col. Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, bart., late Grenadier Guards, of Sutton-park, Bedfordshire.

At the Terrace, Ilford, Essex, aged 67, William Oldaker, esq.

At his residence, Suffolk-villa, South Norwood, aged 84, John Lockie, esq.

At Clarendon-villas, Pittville, Cheltenham, aged 55, James Hunter Hulme, esq., son of the

late James Hulme, esq., of Russell-sq., London, and Hulme, Lancashire.

At Tenterden, aged 64, Anne, widow of William Waterman, esq.

At his residence, Stamford-house, Ashton-under-Lyne, aged 58, James Lees, esq.

At St. Leonard's, aged 84, John Stone, esq., for many years a solicitor at Tunbridge Wells.

At Warwick-villas, Addison-road, Kensington, aged 53, Eliza, relict of David Thomas, esq., of Pwllywrach, Glamorganshire.

March 18. At Hampton, near Bath, Rosa Caroline, dau. of the late George Townshend Browne, esq., of Elmhurst-villa, Hampton, and Westport, Ireland, and granddau. of the late Col. Arthur Browne, M.P. for the county of Mayo, Ireland, and youngest son of the first Earl of Altomont.

At Exeter, aged 89, Susan Stukes, relict of the Rev. John Clapp, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Vicar of Long Benton, Northumberland, and dau. of the late Rev. John Hoblyn, M.A., Vicar of Newton St. Cyres.

At the house of her dau., Mrs. Bidgood, Carlton-hill-villas, Upper Holloway, aged 79, Ann, widow of Samuel Goodman, esq., Solicitor, formerly of Hackney.

At his residence, Ipswich, aged 49, James Curling, esq., formerly of Albert-sq., Clapham, and Lower Thames-st., London.

At Cumberland-terr., Regent's-park, aged 34, Sophia Caroline, wife of W. Castle Smith, esq.

At his house, Northumberland-st., Strand, aged 74, George Kimber Tucker, esq.

At Woburn-pl., Ellen Anne, fourth surviving dau. of the late Thomas Carr, esq., of the Inner Temple and Tavistock-pl.

At Holland-pl., North Brixton, aged 91, John Micklem Hansom, esq.

March 19. Aged 69, Martha Sarah, wife of James Field, M.D., Kew-road, Richmond.

At Strand, Anne Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Edward Evans, of Great Queen-st., Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Suddenly, aged 70, John Bird, esq., of 32, Montpellier-sq., Brompton.

At Oak-Wood-cottage, near Chichester, aged 42, John Vickers, late Engineer, R.N.

March 20. At his house, at Reading, Henry Lowry Barnwell, esq., youngest son of the late Charles Frederick Barnwell, esq., of Woburn-pl., London, and of the British Museum.

In London, at the house of her brother, Lord Saltoun, the Hon. Mary Eleanor Fraser, eldest dau. of the late Hon. William Fraser.

At Addlestone, Surrey, aged 70, D. G. Pretyman, esq.

At Sherborne-castle, Dorsetshire, aged 84, Wm. Wingfield Baker, esq., of Orsett-hall.

At Norfolk-terr., Brighton, aged 59, James Wooldridge, esq., of the Stock Exchange.

At his residence, Stockwell-common, aged 75, Charles Farebrother, esq., Alderman of Lime-street Ward.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Feb. 20 .	610	160	201	243	61	1275		1021	942	1963
„ 27 .	609	164	204	250	57	1288		942	868	1810
Mar. 6 .	665	171	226	235	56	1353		867	775	1644
„ 13 .	691	197	247	280	68	1487		1043	964	2007
„ 20 .	694	176	229	251	58	1431		1026	934	1960

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Average of Six Weeks.	45	5	36	3	22	11	32	9	38	5	40	10
Week ending Mar. 13.	45	3	36	6	23	3	31	3	37	11	41	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAR. 22.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.*	6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.*	4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*
Veal	4*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*
Pork	3*s.*	0*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*
Lamb		

Head of Cattle at Market, MAR. 22.

Beasts	3,912
Sheep	16,910
Calves	39
Pigs	305

COAL-MARKET, MAR. 22.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 14*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.* Other sorts, 12*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow 56*s.* 0*d.* Petersburgh Y. C., 57*s.* 0*d.*

WOOL, Down Tegs, per lb., 15*d.* to 16½*d.* Leicester Fleeces, 13*d.* to 14*d.* Combings, 10*d.* to 12*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Feb. 23 to Mar. 22, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
23	35	40	41	29. 84	cldy. silght rn.	9	36	41	35	29. 54	fair, cldy. snow
24	34	43	33	30. 8	fair	10	37	42	32	29. 69	do. snow, rain
25	30	39	28	30. 20	do.	11	30	39	32	29. 85	do.
26	28	35	29	30. 2	do.	12	32	41	35	30. 9	do.
27	34	39	39	29. 83	do.	13	39	49	44	29. 31	heavy rain
28	34	38	31	29. 68	cldy. snw. cldy.	14	45	50	42	29. 53	fair, hvy. rain
M. 1	30	33	28	29. 48	do. hvy. snow	15	45	56	49	29. 86	do. do.
2	29	33	29	29. 55	snow, cloudy	16	49	59	50	29. 97	cloudy, do.
3	30	32	33	29. 59	heavy snow	17	51	54	50	30. 18	do. do.
4	29	39	30	29. 64	fair, cloudy	18	48	56	48	30. 16	fair, cloudy
5	31	38	30	29. 53	snow	19	49	57	52	30. 22	rain, do.
6	38	39	31	28. 99	rain, snow	20	50	57	48	30. 35	fair, do.
7	33	39	42	29. 16	fair, snow, rain	21	50	57	45	30. 39	foggy, fair
8	33	39	30	29. 29	do. do. cloudy	22	47	56	45	30. 45	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. and Mar.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
24	96⅞	97¼	97⅜	—	224	34 pm.	29 pm.	—
25	97¼	97¾	97¾	227	221	37 pm.	—	100¾
26	96¾	97⅜	97¼	226½	—	39 pm.	29 pm.	—
27	97⅛	97⅜	97⅝	—	—	41 pm.	26 pm.	—
M. 1	96¾	97¾	97¼	226½	222	42 pm.	26 pm.	—
2	96¾	97¼	97⅜	226½	222½	39 pm.	25 pm.	100¾
3	96¾	97⅛	97⅛	226	—	39 pm.	—	—
4	97	97⅜	97⅛	225	—	41 pm.	30 pm.	—
5	96¾	Shut.	97⅞	225	224	40 pm.	29 pm.	—
6	96½	—	Shut.	226½	—	42 pm.	—	—
8	96½	—	—	226	222	40 pm.	25 pm.	101
9	97	—	—	225¾	221	40 pm.	30 pm.	101⅛
10	97	—	—	Shut.	Shut.	39 pm.	27 pm.	—
11	96⅞	—	—	—	—	42 pm.	—	—
12	96⅞	—	—	—	—	41 pm.	—	—
13	96⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	96⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	96⅞	—	—	—	—	42 pm.	—	—
17	96⅞	—	—	—	—	42 pm.	30 pm.	—
18	96⅝	—	—	—	—	40 pm.	25 pm.	—
19	96⅞	—	—	—	—	36 pm.	29 pm.	100⅞
20	96¾	—	—	—	—	35 pm.	—	99⅞
22	96⅞	—	—	—	—	35 pm.	29 pm.	100⅞
23	97⅛	—	—	—	—	37 pm.	24 pm.	101⅛

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THE

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1858.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—"Miserrimus"—Monumental Skull-Cap—The order of St. David—Singular Case of Deferred Execution—The Knights Templars 458

The Arms, Armour, and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century 459

Abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester (*continued*) 468

Froude's History of England 480

Redding's Fifty Years' Recollections 488

Gladstone on Homer and the Homeric Age 495

The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester 503

The New Calendars of State Papers 509

Original Documents relating to the Knights Templars. No. IV. 513

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 522; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 524; Numismatic Society, 525; Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 526; Mr. Mayer's Museum of Antiquities, 529; Discovery of Roman Sepulchral Remains in Sussex, &c. 532

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Publication of the Northern Society of Antiquaries, 532; Hutchison's Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan in Galloway, 534; Stubbs's *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*—Timbs' School-days of Eminent Men, 535; Struggles of a Young Artist—The Successful Merchant—Gill's Anniversaries—The Song of the Cat—Cornwallis's Yarra-Yarra—List of Recent Publications ... 536

THE MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER 538

Promotions and Preferments 542

BIRTHS 543

MARRIAGES 544

OBITUARY—with Memoirs of The Earl of Morton—Lord Dunfermline, 547; Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, 551; Lord Handyside—The Bishop of Calcutta, 552; Rear-Admiral Sir William Henry Pierson—Sir James McGrigor, Bart., 553; George Fred. Creuzer—Rev. Richard Parkinson, F.S.A., 556; Lieut. Hodson, 558; Quintin Dick, Esq.—John Frederic Foster, Esq., 559; Henry Karslake, Esq., 560; Mr. Herbert Minton—Mr. Richard Holmes Laurie 561

CLERGY DECEASED 563

DEATHS, arranged in Chronological Order 564

Registrar-General's Return of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 571; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 572

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

"MISERRIMUS."

The celebrated tomb-stone with this inscription in the cloisters of Worcester Cathedral has attracted great attention. Wordsworth has well described its appearance and situation :—

"'MISERRIMUS!' and neither name nor date,
Prayer, text, or symbol, graven upon the stone;
Nought but that word assigned to the unknown,
That solitary word to separate
From all, and cast a cloud around the fate
Of him who lies beneath. Most wretched one!
Who chose his epitaph? Himself alone
Could thus have dared the grave to agitate,
And claim, among the dead, this awful crown.
Nor doubt that he marked also for his own
Close to these cloistral steps a burial-place,
That every foot might fall with heavier tread,
Trampling upon his vileness. Stranger, pass
Softly! To save the contrite, Jesus bled."

Miscellaneous Sonnets, Part II. 19.

A pseudo-biography of the person whom the slab so briefly describes was published in 1833, under the title of "Miserrimus." The "Literary Gazette" pronounced it to be "strikingly original, forcible, and interesting. The bridal, with its funeral pageantry, is such as Hoffman might have imagined in his darkest mood." The author of this work has not been mentioned in any account of the tombstone to which I am able to refer. It was written by Frederick Mansell Reynolds, of Wiltonhouse, Jersey, son of Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist. He died June 7th, 1850, at Fontainebleau, on his way to Italy. In the preface to his remarkable work of fiction he says,—"No clue to the country, station, or career of the individual thus unhappily and terribly distinguished" has been found. It has been stated by Mr. Edwin Lees, F.R.S., in his "Worcestershire Miscellany," that "the stone covers the remains of the Rev. Thomas Morris, who, at the Revolution, refusing to acknowledge the king's supremacy, was deprived of his preferment, and depended for the remainder of his life on the benevolence of different Jacobites; and that at his death he requested the only inscription on his grave might be *Miserrimus*."

MONUMENTAL SKULL-CAP.

In Leigh Church, near Worcester, is an altar-tomb to the memory of Edmund Colles, Justice of the Peace, who died in 1606, (the *grandfather* of the "Old Colles" of the Leigh legend, though he is commonly pointed out as his disreputable ghostship.) He is represented as wearing a black gown and a skull-cap, the latter being of very thick *leather*, firmly cemented to the carved stone head. Such a monumental skull-cap is remarkable. Is it unique?

THE ORDER OF ST. DAVID.

George the Fourth, when Prince-Regent, had it in contemplation to establish a Welsh Order of Knighthood, similar to those of St. Andrew and St. Patrick. The arrangements had been all but completed, when the excitement consequent on the death of the Princess Charlotte caused it to be set aside. It is a singular coincidence that Queen Anne at the time of the death of her lamented son, the Duke of Gloucester, was occupied in the arrangements of a similar Order. The intention was subsequently abandoned, but many original documents relating to the subject are still preserved in the library of Jesus College, Oxford.

SINGULAR CASE OF DEFERRED EXECUTION.

When the father of the present governor of Worcester City Gaol was governor there, a boy aged thirteen or fourteen had been convicted of some capital offence, but on account of his youth was respited indefinitely. He remained in the gaol, was found to be a docile lad, and much liberty was accorded to him, the authorities expecting a pardon. Nearly two years elapsed, and the case seemed forgotten. The captive might at any time have escaped, and would scarcely have been missed. One day, however, he was playing at ball in the yard, full of life and glee, when suddenly, to the astonishment of the gaoler, and the awe of his associates, there came an order for his execution. Why he had remained so long forgotten, or why such extreme severity fell on him at last, no one could tell; but his case was commiserated by the whole city. The writer's informant saw the boy executed.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

J. H. suggests as a preferable reading to that of Mr. Riley's, at p. 34, that Barbude should be *bahut* and for Sakadrace *Sac a draps*.

THE

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THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(*Continued from p.* 355.)

The armies of the fourteenth century, with regard to Formation, Tactics and Strategy, had made but little advance beyond the knowledge of previous ages; so little, indeed, that the most learned treatises on military science at this time were scarcely more than translations of ancient Roman authors; and it is often amusing to see the maxims of Vegecius and of Duguesclin mixed up together for a campaign against Flanders or Burgundy; or a battery contrived against this or that town or castle of Aquitaine, in which the engines of Agricola lie side by side with the bombards of Mons. The chief novelty of the period consisted in the employment of foot-troops in preference to horsemen; a change of which some examples have already been noticed, and of which others will presently be given.

The separate contingents of which armies were composed were named *routes* or *retinues;* and these, when massed together, were called *battles.* The routes were not all of equal numbers, but varied with the capabilities of those who furnished them. An Ordinance of King John of France, in 1351, runs,—"It is our will that all the men-at-arms shall be arranged in great *routes;* that is to say, the smallest route to be of 25 men-at-arms, or of 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75 or 80, according to the means of the captains and seigneurs of the said routes; and we have ordered, and do order, that our constables, marshals, masters of

cross-bowmen, *maîtres d'ostel*, or others, do receive the musters[h]," &c.

The men-at-arms were usually arranged in three battles, called the *avant-garde*, *bataille* and *arrière-garde*. Occasionally this number was varied: the army was formed into five and even ten battles, or was massed into one. In 1339, the French and English at Buironfosse, anticipating a fight which did not take place, arranged their respective armies in three divisions:—"The English," says Froissart, "formed three battles well and skilfully, all three on foot, and placed their horses in a little wood which was behind them." . . . "And the French made three large battles, placing in each fifteen thousand men-at-arms and twenty thousand foot-soldiers[i]." At the battle of Monteil, Duguesclin adopts this division:—

> "Descendons tous à pié tantost dessus le pré:
> Trois batailles ferons, ainsi me vient à gré:
> La plus grant au millieu, les autres au costé."
>
> *Cuvelier*, v. 15,936.

The *Livre des faitz d'armes* tells us that three was the ordinary number of divisions; "but when one has less of the *gens des communes* and more of good men-at-arms, let all the assembly be put into one battle only, without either advanced guard or rear guard, *fors les esles devant*[k]." At the field of Nieule, in 1381, the Men of Ghent "ranged themselves in three battles: in each battle were two thousand men, all bold and adventurous companions, the most skilful and courageous of the city." . . . "The Count of Flanders formed five battles, each containing four thousand men. All these arrangements being made, the five battles approached the three: at the beginning, three only of the Count's divisions were engaged; the two others were on the wings, to reinforce the troops that might be broken[l]." At Mont-Cassel, in 1328, the French army, which is said to have numbered forty thousand men, was divided into ten battles[m].

In front of all were placed the bowmen (archers or arbalesters), to open the contest before the men-at-arms closed with each other. A passage of Froissart, in which he com-

[h] *Collect. des Ordon.*, iv. 67. Compare the notice of the *vintenars, centenars, &c.*, at pp. 8, 9.

[i] Chron., vol. i. p. 82.

[k] Chap. xxiii. par. 1.

[l] Froissart, vol. ii. p. 139.

[m] *Chron. de St. Denis*, vol. v. p. 314.

pares the position of the English archers at Cressy to "a herse," has given rise to much ingenuity of interpretation. "Les Anglois," he says, "étoient ordonnés en trois batailles, celle du prince tout devant, leurs archers mis en manière d'une herse, et les gens d'armes au fond de la bataille[n]." One commentator explains that the bowmen were drawn up in a triangle, resembling "the agricultural instrument called a *herse*" (harrow). This is, of course, a foreign writer, for the English harrow is square. Another suggests that they had stakes placed before them, after the manner of *chevaux-de-frise*, thus resembling the portcullis of a fortress, also called *herse*. A third interpreter assures us that troops drawn up in form of a herse had their spears projecting in every possible direction. Froissart, who uses the same expression at the battle of Poitiers[o], seems to mean no more than that the archers which the men-at-arms "placed before them" became an impediment to their enemies, in the same manner as the herse (or palisade) of a city impedes the advance of an assailant[p]. As it was the custom of the English to "place before them" their archers, so it was that of the French to put forward their arbalesters. Under 1404, the Monk of St. Denis writes,—"When the Bretons saw that, *contrary to the usage of the French*, they advanced without being preceded by their cross-bowmen," &c. (*sine balistariis previis*[q]).

The havoc made by the archers and arbalesters, by slaying the horses of the men-at-arms, led to the great military reform of the day. Knights, esquires, and all who formed the cavalry of the host, quitted the saddle and closed up as infantry. The English gave a striking proof of the advantage of this formation at Cressy; they fought on foot while their adversaries contended on horseback. At Poitiers, the French followed the example of the English men-at-arms, placing their steeds at a little distance from the field, "pour pouvoir monter dessus au besoin." At Cocherel, in 1364, says Cuvelier in the Chronicle of Duguesclin,—

> "Chascun fu de cheval a terre descendus,
> Les lances en lor poins, et au dos les escus."

---

[n] Vol. i. p. 237.

[o] "Les gens d'armes ont mis tout devant eux les archers, en manière d'une herse." At Poitiers. Froissart, i. 342.

[p] See Wace, *Roman de Rou*, i. 133, and ii. 86; and *Brut*, i. 17.

[q] Lib. xxv. p. 174, ed. Bellaguet.

And again, at Auray, in 1364:—

"Des chevaux descendirent, que nulz n'i est restez."

The Spaniards also, as we have seen, followed the English example in this arrangement[r]. The Italians received the fashion from Sir John Hawkwood[s]. The Germans commonly adhered to the old cavalry formation, but they too occasionally acted as foot: at the battle of Sempach, in 1386, Duke Leopold dismounted his men-at-arms, sending all the horses to the rear[t].

A portion, however, of mounted troops was placed on the wings, in order to charge the enemy if broken: the horses of the knights not employed in this duty were left with the "varlets" at some convenient spot near at hand, where the men-at-arms, if successful, might speedily remount, to pursue the flying foe, or themselves retreat, if the fortune of the day was against them[u]. This practice, of men-at-arms fighting on foot, coming prominently into vogue about the middle of the fourteenth century, continued in favour till the end of the next age.

The new formation necessitated a curious change in the weapon of the knight. The majestic lance, the honoured emblem of his equestrian rank, was cut down to the dimension of a beadle's staff. Five feet was the length now given to the knightly glaive. At Auray, in 1364, "portoit chacun homme d'armes son glaive droit devant lui, retaillé à la mesure de cinq pieds." At Poitiers, in 1356, the French are ordered to reduce their lances "au volume de cinq pieds, pourquoi on se pût mieux aider." In 1350, before Calais, "ils se tenoient moult serrés, leurs lances retaillés de cinq pieds." At Thorigny, in 1359, Philip of Navarre, Sir Robert Knowles, and their knights and men-at-arms "couperent tous leurs glaives à la mesure de cinq pieds[x]."

This weapon, which may be considered as transitional between the ancient lance and the pole-axe, which in the fifteenth century was in general favour among the fighters of knightly rank, required some supplementary arm to compensate for its inferiority. The axe, therefore, was

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[r] Page 349.
[s] Matthew Villani, and Sismondi, vi. 429.
[t] Müller, *Hist. des Suisses*, t. iii. ch. 2.
[u] See Froissart, vol. i. pp. 345, 496, 538.
[x] Froissart, *ad ann.*

widely adopted, and there is hardly a page of the military chronicles of this time in which this ancient and terrible implement does not play a conspicuous part. At Auray in 1364, "Chacun homme d'armes portoit son glaive droit devant lui, retaillé à la mesure de cinq pieds, et une hache, forte, dure et bien acérée, à *petit manche*, à son côté ou sur son col[y]."

As the knights were obliged to fight on foot and in close order, it became necessary to take off their spurs. At Poitiers, King John ordered his men-at-arms to cut down their lances to five feet, "et que tous aussi ôtassent leurs éperons[z]." Occasionally the spurs were turned to account by being employed as caltrops. In 1359 the Navarrese and English at Thorigny "caused their varlets to bring to them, to the slope of the mountain where they had taken up their position, the greater part of their spurs, and to bury them in the ground with the rowels projecting upwards; by which means none could approach without peril and difficulty[a]."

Men armed *cap-à-pie* acting as infantry, of necessity found their equipment a great hindrance to their movements in the field: they were therefore obliged to halt for rest, when the advance was of any considerable distance. Thus Monstrelet tells us that at Tongres in 1408, the men-at-arms of the Duke of Burgundy resolved to proceed against the men of Liège "tous ensemble, en bonne ordonnance, par poses et reposements, pour le faix de leurs armures[b]." Sometimes, to mitigate the inconvenience of their heavy arming, the men threw aside a portion of their panoply:—

> "Leurs cuissieres osterent trestous communement,
> Par coi aler peussent trop plus legierement[c]."

If it happened that the knights lost their horses, they were obliged to divest themselves of their armour altogether, which they then cast into the rivers, or broke up, so as to render it useless to an enemy. Thus, the Chronicles of St. Denis:—"Les Anglois perdirent moult de leurs gens, et estoient en tel estat qu'il y avoit plus de trois cens chevaliers à pied qui avoient laissiées leurs

---

[y] Froissart, vol. i. p. 494.
[z] Ibid., p. 342; and compare p. 30.
[a] Ibid., p. 397.
[b] Chron., vol. ii. p. 10, ed. Buchon.
[c] Cuvelier, *Chron. de Duguesclin*, vers. 5,973.

armeures, les uns jetées en rivière, les autres les avoient despéciées pour ce que ils ne les povoient porter[d]."

The Flemings appear to have adopted an odd device to prevent their formation being broken: the ranks interlaced their arms. In 1382 the troops of Philip von Arteveld at Mont-d'Or were thus addressed by their leader:—"Seigneurs, when the assault begins, remember how, at the battle of Bruges, our enemies were repulsed and broken by our keeping our ranks close and firm, so that they could not be penetrated. Follow that plan to-day: let each one present his weapon (*bâton*) straight before him, and interlace together with your arms, so that the enemy cannot break in among you; and advance with a steady step, without hurry, turning neither to the right nor to the left[e]." Thus interlaced, they occasionally drew up in the form of a wedge or shield. And sometimes they adopted a circular formation, as in 1328 at Mont-Cassel, where the Flemings, "finding themselves hemmed in on every side, and assaulted in every direction, formed themselves into a circle, after the manner of a crown (posuerunt se in quadam rotunditate, ad modum coronæ[f])."

The Tactics of this time were of the simplest kind. Field manœuvres, indeed, could scarcely be said to exist; the battle was rather a great tournament, where the most intrepid and the most sturdy knights beat down the less daring or less powerful, than that living game-of-chess in which the victory accrues to him who moves the pieces most adroitly. A trifling accident often turned the tide of success: a muddy way, a cloud of dust, a sinister report, a fit of passion in the leader, or a sudden quarrel between different arms of the same host. And the most successful generals of this day must often have acted on the conviction, of which our own time has heard tell, that if they fell into an error, the gallantry of their men would bring them safely out of it. The bowmen were the first troops engaged: placed in front or on the wings, the archers or the arbalesters plied their arrows and bolts with all their *randon*[g]. The field of Cressy is a memorable

[d] *Ad ann.* 1373, t. vi. p. 340, ed. Paulin Paris.

[e] Froissart, vol. ii. p. 249.

[f] *Chron. Com. Flandriæ*, p. 205.

[g] A modern translator, meeting with this word,—a very common one in old chronicles,—assures us that at a certain battle the English archers commenced the fight by discharging their arrows at random.

example of this attack on both sides. But occasionally the French, on the advance of the opposite host, charged them with a body of cavalry, especially told off for this service, in the hope of throwing disorder into the moving ranks. "Une troupe de gens d'armes seule reste à cheval," writes Christine de Pisan, "pour déranger la bataille des ennemis quand ils s'assembleront[h]." The French continued the usage to the days of Agincourt, the loss of which field is attributed by some of their historians to the adoption of this tactic. The men-at-arms, as we have seen, were commonly formed into three divisions or battles,—the Vanguard, the Battle, and the Rear-guard. They were sometimes engaged one after another, the second battle waiting behind the first, in order to act as a reserve to it; and in like manner, the *arrière-garde* acting as a reserve to the second division. But sometimes the three bodies were formed in line, the *avant-garde* and the *arrière-garde* composing the wings. And in this position they retained their old names; a point to be kept in view by the reader of ancient chronicles, which otherwise perplex us when they come to tell of a battle where the conflict was commenced by the rear-guard. Sometimes the rear-guard was employed especially as a reserve, having this particular duty emphatically assigned to it. Emphatically,—for in this day it was difficult to restrain a leader from dashing into the first ranks of the *mêlée*. At Auray, in 1364, Chandos thus instructed Sir Hugh Calveley: "Messire Hugh, you will command the rear-guard, and shall have five hundred combatants under your orders. You will place yourself at the wing, and from this spot you must not stir, whatever may happen, unless you see our troops hard pressed or broken. And there, where you see them hard pressed or broken, you will hasten to their relief. You cannot this day render better service." The gallant knight of Cheshire, as usual, remonstrated against this rearward duty, and only at last accepted it on the assurance of Chandos that either he himself or Sir Hugh must take the post. The advantage of the arrangement appears in the sequel of the history. "There was, I assure you, hard and lusty fighting, and at the beginning, the party of Montfort were gallantly

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[h] *Livre des faitz d'armes*, ch. 23.

beaten back. But Sir Hugh de Cavrelée, who was at the wing with a body of brave men, hastened to that spot where he saw his companions wavering or broken, and by dint of arms recovered them from their disorder. And this ordinance was of the greatest service to them; for as soon as he had relieved one party and saw another that was hard pushed, he hastened thither also, and re-established them as he had done the first[i]."

If the rearward of the army was an object of aversion to the bold spirits of these days, the front battle was, to an equal degree, in favour among them. And, not content with being in the foremost throng of fighters, the more daring and ambitious among the knightly band occasionally sought distinction by claiming to strike the first blow on the men-at-arms coming into action. When the Duke of Guerles in 1388 attacked the Brabanters near Ravestein, the troops of the former "advanced all together, spurring their horses and crying 'Our Lady! Guerles!' their lances levelled. And there, was a squire of Guerles whom one ought to commend, for so great was his desire to distinguish himself and to do battle with the enemy, that he levelled his lance and urged his horse beyond the ranks of his own party, and was the first to engage with the enemy[k]." Thus, at the end of three hundred years, the feat of Taillefer is repeated, to the admiration of surrounding knights and immortalizing chroniclers.

(*To be continued.*)

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[i] Froissart, vol. i. p. 492, *seq.*; and compare vol. i. p. 82.

[k] Ibid., vol. ii. p. 709; and compare vol. i. p. 346, *ad ann.* 1356.

ABBEY OF ST. WERBURGH, CHESTER.

(*Continued from p.* 370.)

The Cloisters.—Having now completed our survey of the church, we proceed to the other buildings of the abbey. The present cloister is late work, but it is evident that there was an early cloister, even at the Norman period[l]. This is shewn particularly by the Norman doorway at the east end of the north aisle, opening into the eastern walk of the cloisters, the jamb of which is partly hid by the present wall. The south walk of the cloister, under the wall of the church, has been destroyed. In the west walk are the places prepared for the carols of the monks, or their studies, to sit and write in; these were also continued in the south walk, as is evident from the ruins; they were so called, probably, from their being square, *carrels*, or *quarrés*. In this walk, at the corner facing the south walk, is a Norman doorway, which opened into a passage leading to the abbot's house, now the bishop's palace; by the side of the doorway is a recess for an image. In the middle of this doorway stands one of the shafts of the late vaulting, shewing that it was then closed. Beyond this passage is a long, low chamber, or substructure, of early Norman work, probably of the end of the eleventh century, extending the whole length of the cloister, and originally also still further, across the west end of the refectory, though this part is separated off by a wall, and now forms the cellars of modern houses built upon part of the old work. This substructure is vaulted with early Norman vaulting, groined without ribs, but with arches to carry it, longitudinal and transverse: it has given rise to much discussion and conjecture[m]: it is believed to be the part of the buildings mentioned in the charter of Henry VIII. by the name of "promptuaria and pannaria;" and there can be little doubt that they were cellars or storerooms of some kind, divided by wooden partitions which have disappeared.

Facing the north end of the west walk, and at the corner of the north walk of the cloister, is another Norman doorway, altered in the thirteenth century by the addition of an outer arch and shafts in the Early English style. This doorway opens into another passage across the west end of the refectory, from which it is separated by a wall with two doorways in it, and on the west side another wall separates it from the Norman substructure before mentioned. In this wall are also two doorways, and a buttery-

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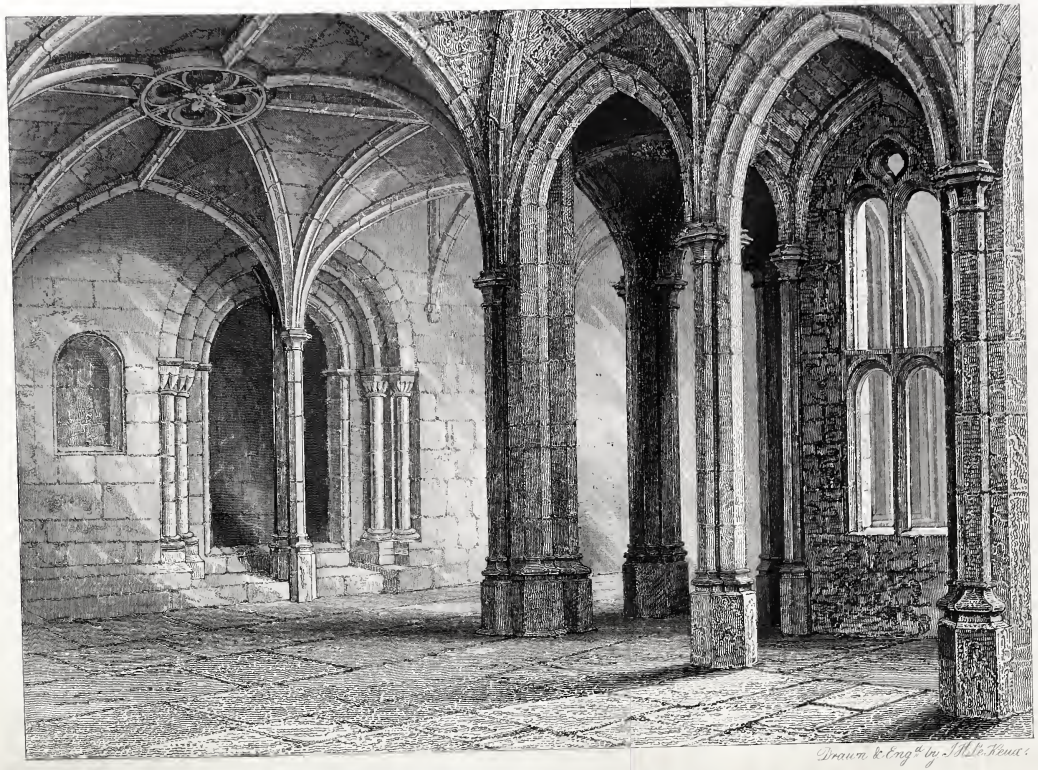
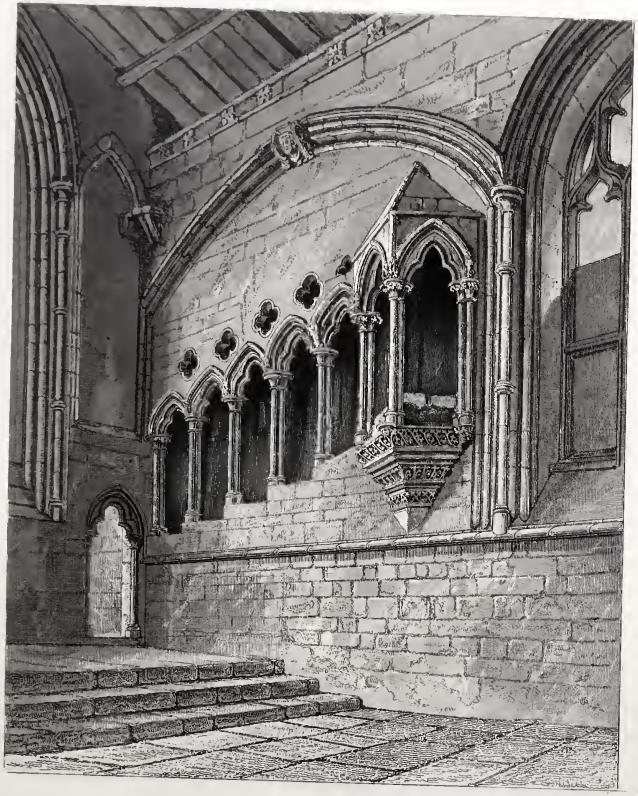
[l] "Among the donations by the family of Burnel, in the time of Henry III., was the grant of a foundation at Christleton, which was doubtless of high importance. A cistern, twenty feet square, was made at Christleton, and another formed within the cloisters, and a communication established by pipes, which a patent from Edward I. enabled the monks to carry through all intervening lands, permitting even the city walls to be taken down for the purpose."—*Ormerod's History of Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 214, on the authority of the Red Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS., 2,071—75.

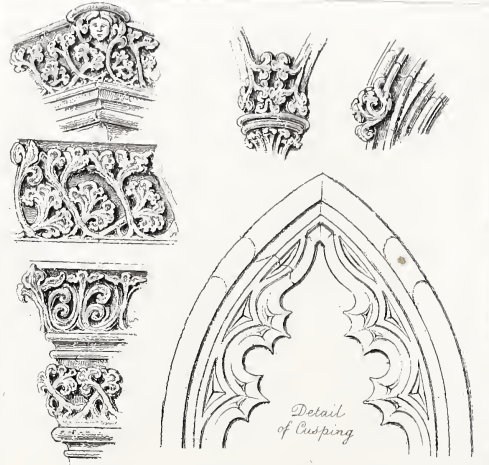
[m] A plan and section of this substructure is given in *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., communicated by the bishop of Chester March 7, 1816. It is there called "an ancient crypt, upon which the abbot's hall, now demolished, stood."



Drawn & Engd. by J.H. Le Keux.

The Cloisters. Chester. S.W. Angle. the Carrels. &c.





Exterior of Lights to Refectory Pulpit.

Drawn & Engd by J. H. Le Keux.

Pulpit in the Refectory, Chester, with the Staircase and Details

hatch between them. This passage was outside of the end wall of the refectory, but it must have answered the same purposes as the usual one at the lower end of a hall, technically called "the screens," and was immediately connected with the kitchen and offices. The Kitchen was a detached building beyond, at the end of the passage; and this building, joining to the lower end of the refectory, would contain the pantry, the buttery, the bakehouse, the salting-house, and other offices, necessary appendages to a dining-room for forty persons. Over these vaulted chambers may have been originally THE DORMITORY, which would necessarily contain forty cells, with a passage down the middle, each cell being six feet wide at least, to contain a bed, and room to stand by the side of it. The dormitory would therefore require to be at least 120 feet long and thirty feet wide[n], each cell being twelve feet long, and the passage at least six feet wide between them. The dimensions of the DORMITORY would naturally be about the same as those of the REFECTORY, and it was roofed over by one roof, much like a hall, but plainer and less lofty; the central passage being under the most lofty part, and the cells on each side reaching sometimes nearly to the eaves at their exterior ends, each having a small window in it[o]. In the Survey at the time of the Dissolution, the upper rooms on this side of the cloister are described as the Abbot's Hall and the Strangers' Hall, so that if my idea of the original arrangement is correct, they must have been altered in the fifteenth century. The Abbot's Chapel of the time of Henry VII. remains at the end of this building, joining to the church, with alterations and additions of the time of James I. The old work has a stone vaulted roof, with panelling; in the later parts it is of plaster.

THE REFECTORY extended nearly the whole length of the north walk of the cloister; it was 90 feet long by 34 wide. The western part has been walled off and destroyed, but the original gable of the roof at the west end remains, and the side walls are more or less perfect. The eastern part of the Refectory, now the King's Grammar-School, is a very fine Early English vaulted chamber, with a beautiful stone pulpit and staircase to it, one of the finest examples we have remaining. The windows at the back of this beautiful pulpit, and of the passage leading to it, have unfortunately been walled up: it would be a great and an easy improvement to have them re-opened and glazed. But we must bear in mind that, like other parts of the abbey buildings, the exterior of the Refectory had become so much decayed, from the soft quality of the stone, that it was entirely recased in the fifteenth

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[n] The substructure is 30 feet wide and about 90 long, but the wall at the north end is modern, and it extends about 20 feet further.

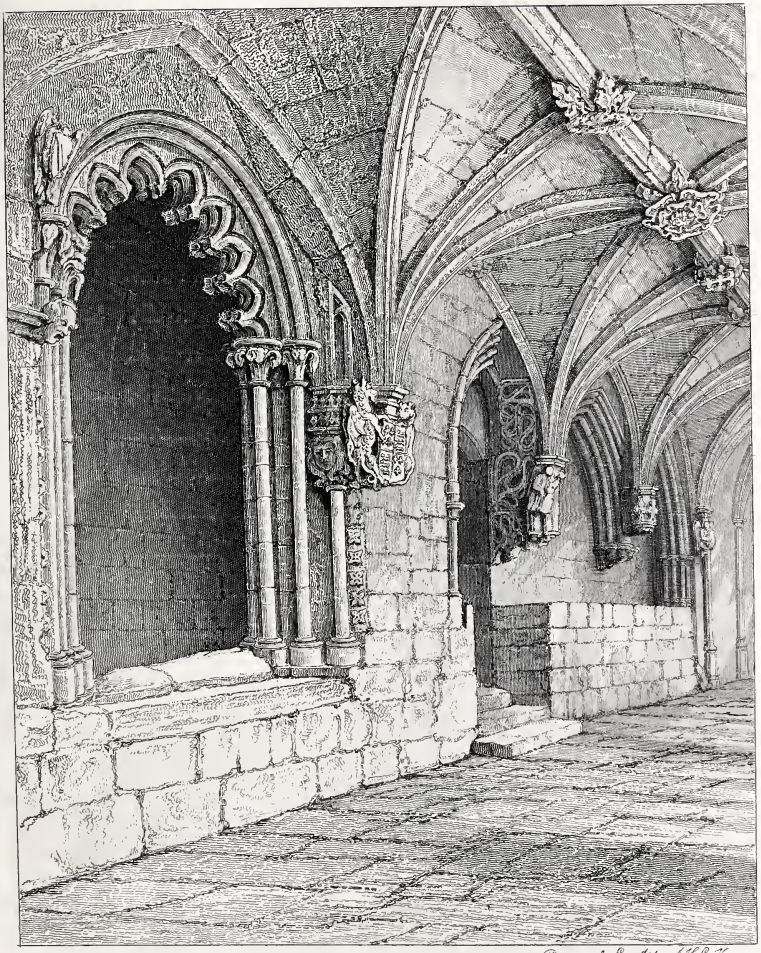
[o] The dormitory at Durham was perfect, with the wooden partitions and furniture of the cells, until they were cleared away as rubbish by an improving modern architect, who called this wanton destruction a restoration: the large, empty, low room is now perfectly useless: it would have been an admirable dormitory for the students of the university, like the Long-room at Eton.

century in the style of that period, and Perpendicular tracery inserted in the windows, the inner jambs and arches, and mouldings and shafts, being all clearly of the original work of the thirteenth.

Returning to the cloisters, on the outside of the wall of the Refectory are the remains of the Lavatory, of the same period; the trough has been destroyed, but the recess in the wall remains, with three arches, enriched with fine Early English mouldings, though singularly mixed up with the corbels and ribs of the late vaulting, which bear the arms of Henry VII. and other benefactors. The original entrance to the Refectory joins on to the western end of the Lavatory; it is a very rich Early English doorway, with hanging foliation, or cusping, and good mouldings. The present doorway and passage through the Refectory is entirely modern, and cuts through the western arch of the Lavatory.

In the eastern walk of the cloister, facing the northern one, is another fine Early English doorway, and by the side of it a quatrefoil window, opening into a straight stone staircase, commonly said to have led to the Dormitory. I have conjectured that the Dormitory was originally on the western side of the cloister, and not on the eastern. My reasons for this conjecture are, that the Dormitory was not always on the same side as the Chapter-house, and in this instance there does not appear to have been room for both on the same side. What, then, was the chamber to which this staircase led, popularly called the staircase to the Dormitory? As this chamber is entirely destroyed, it is not easy to answer the question. But we find mention of a second hall, or a small hall, and Dr. Rock conjectures, with great probability, that it was the strangers' hall. For a small hall of this kind the situation appears probable and convenient. At the back of the staircase are some vaulted chambers on the ground-floor, corresponding to those on the western side, but these are of the thirteenth century, built at the same time as the Refectory and the Chapter-house, and they had lancet windows of the same kind, one of which remains, with an elegant detached shaft, (and might also be easily re-opened, now that the habit of blocking up windows, created by the window-tax, is gradually but slowly passing away). One of the chambers has at some later period been turned into a kitchen; this appears to have been done in the fifteenth century, when so many other alterations were made; and this circumstance seems to confirm the opinion that the room above was used as a dining-room, the great kitchen at the opposite end of the Refectory being too far off to be convenient.

Proceeding southward, we come, after passing the staircase, to a vaulted passage of the thirteenth century, leading through to the eastern side of the building and the north side of the chapter-house; this was the situation of the Infirmary, a sort of small monastery for the sick monks, which usually had its own hall, chapel, and offices complete in itself, though on a much smaller scale than the great abbey. It was always in the most retired and secluded part of the enclosure, and there was usually a second cloister of small dimensions. I am informed that considerable remains of



Drawn & Engd by J. H. Le Keux

The Cloisters. Chester.
North Side – the Lavatory, &c.

old buildings have been found from time to time on this site, and that a vaulted passage exists underground, which may have been only a large sewer,—for the monks were accustomed to make quite as fine sewers as we do now in our largest towns,—or it may have been not underground originally, as the ground appears to have been raised considerably in that part. The buildings of this part of the abbey are marked on the old plan, and were probably in ruins when the plan was made in the time of Elizabeth. It seems possible that the dormitory may have extended over part of them, with the end towards the cloister, and the side parallel to the chapter-house, leaving a narrow passage only between; but this does not seem likely to have been the original arrangement—it may have been an alteration of the fifteenth century.

The Chapter-house is a very fine one, an oblong room, with a good vault and lancet windows in triplets at the sides and in fives at the two ends, the lower part of the west end is cut off by the Vestibule, or entrance, which is cotemporary with the chapter-house itself, although there is a little variation in the details, the ribs of the vaulting being carried down as mouldings of the pillars to the bases without any break of capital or impost. This arrangement is not very common in England, but is very common abroad, and even in England there are many examples of it, and it does not affect the question of the date, the mouldings being pure and good Early English. I do not believe that there was originally any building over this vestibule; if there had been, it must have blocked up the west window of the chapter-house, the north window of the transept, (at least if it had been high enough,) and the south window of the smaller hall before mentioned, of which the west wall, with the arches of two windows, is standing. The doorway of the chapter-house, with the windows on each side of it, have been recently restored in a very creditable manner, and we may hope that similar *careful* restorations, or rather *repairs*, will be carried on from time to time, as the funds of the Chapter will permit.

There remains only to mention the wall of enclosure and the gateways in it. There was a license to krenellate the abbey of St. Werburgh in the fifty-first year of the reign of Edward III., 1377, the last year of his long reign. To this period, then, we may safely assign the wall of the close and the gateways. The style of them is still Decorated, though late in that style. The lower gateway has a groined vault, with ribs, and the outer arch is of remarkably wide span, with two sub-arches, one for the carriage-way, the other for the footway, and niches in the spandrels. Of the upper gateway the outer arch only remains, and there is no appearance of a second gatehouse here. In the principal gatehouse there was a room over the archway, now modernized, but capable of faithful restoration, of which, unfortunately, there is much to be done [p].

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[p] Various offices are marked in the old plan on the sites of modern houses, some of which contain remains of the ancient buildings.

The annexed plan[q] of the monastery is taken from a survey made a short time after the Dissolution, and preserved in the Randle Holmes' collection in the British Museum, (Harl. MSS. 2,073). The following references are there given :—

a. The body of the church and great square steeple.
b. The quire.
c. La: Mary chapel.
d. The side aisles of the choir.
e. The vestry.
f. The parish church.
g. The trough-isle.
h. The chancel.
i. Mary Magdalen chapel.
k. St. Nich. chapel.
l. The skreen.
m. Steeple door.
n. South door.
o. The two buttresses whereon the steeple stands. [The bell-turret of St. Oswald's Church.]
p. Turning-stairs over Lady Mary's chapel.
q. Door into green churchyard.
r. Broad isle.
s. Singing-school porch. [The room over the porch was used as a singing-school.]
t. The old steeple, now consistory-court.
u. West door.
w. Side isles to the broad aisle.
x. Cloister doors.
y. The cloisters.
z. Sprise-garden. [A corruption of Paradise, or the churchyard.]
1. Maidens' isle.
2. The chapter-house.
3. The entrance.
4. Passage and stairs to the dormitory.
5. Ancient priest's cellar.
6. The priest's kitchen.
7. Cellars.
8. Monks' hall, or fratry, now free school.
9. Monks' cellar.
10. Passage from the abbey court, through the cellar into the cloisters, and so to the church or dining-hall.
11. Bishop's gate, or porch of his palace.
12. The kitchen, now queresters' houses.
13. The pantry, now consistory office.
14. The passage.
15. East gate of the abbey court.
16. Bakehouse, with two ovens, the one nineteen feet in diameter.
17. St. Thomas chapel, now dean's house.
18. Brewhouse and storehouse.
19. Great well.
20. The great kiln and drying floors.
21. The abbey gates.
22. St. Thomas' court.

(The Abbot's House.)

23. Porter's lodge.
24. Abbot's kitchen.
25. The tower and larder.
26. Serving-man's hall, over which is the great dining-room.
27. Strong beer cellar; over it Darby-chamber.
28. The pantry; over it the stone hall.
29. The wine-cellar.
30. The gallery.
31. The bishop's garden.
32. The abbot's well.
33. The great cellar, over which is the great hall, and the green hall.

This description of the plan is without a date, but must be of the seventeenth century, and shews that the traditionary site of the dormitory was the same then as now. If this tradition is correct, it must have extended over the buildings marked 6 on the plan, and called kitchens: even then it is difficult to see how there could have been room for the cells of so many monks. It is possible that this was one of the alterations in the fifteenth century, and that the original dormitory in the twelfth was on the west side.

The following extracts from the Charter of Henry VIII., kindly supplied by Canon Blomfield, throw considerable light upon the plan, and afford a valuable addition to the above description:—

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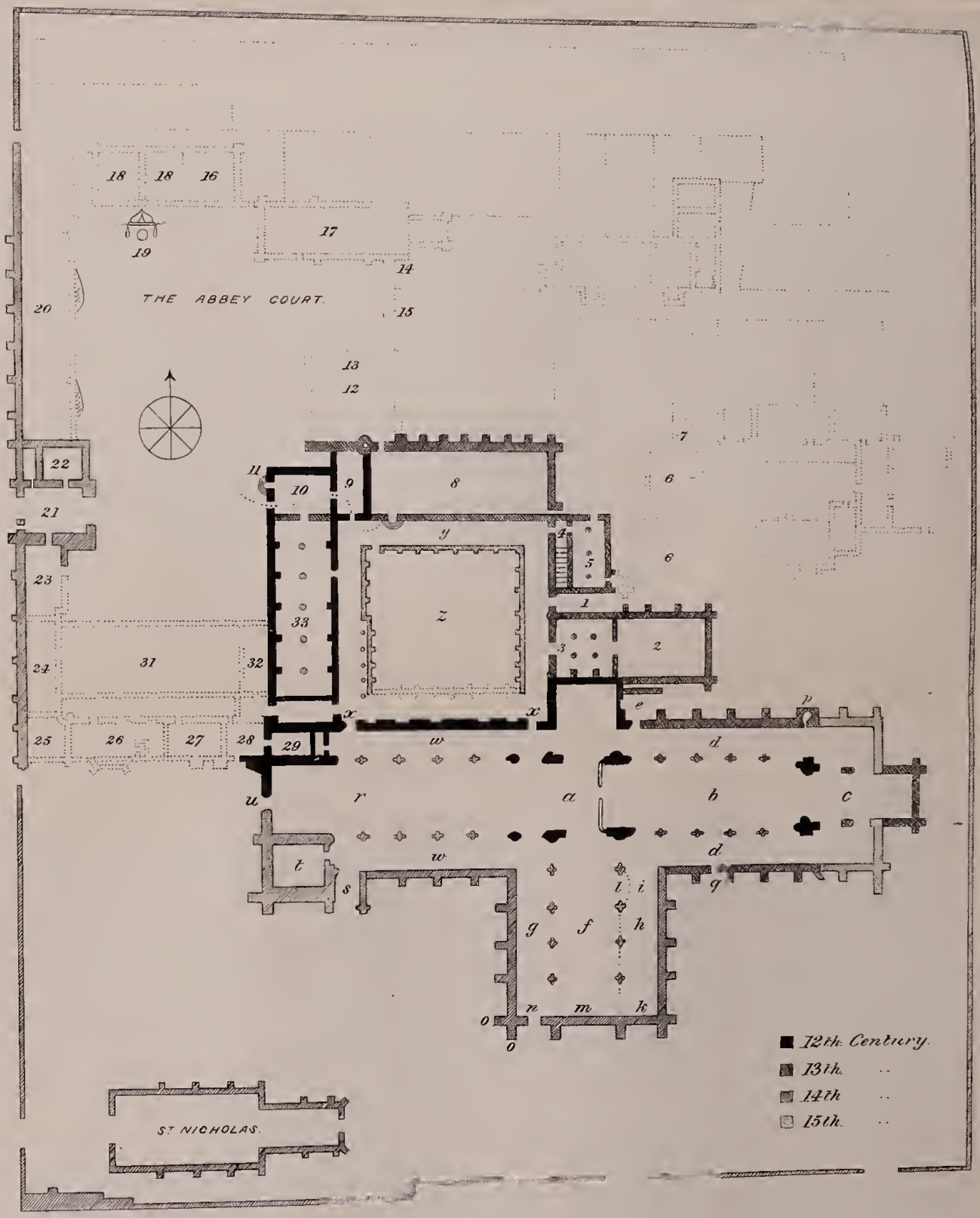
[q] In our reduced copy of this plan we have endeavoured to indicate the ages of the different parts by different tints; the earliest being black, and each succeeding century a shade lighter.



PLAN OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. WERBURGH, IN CHESTER.

As it remained at the time of Dissolution, from a Drawing in the British Museum.

Extract from the Charter of Henry VIII., (dated at Walden, Aug. 6, 1541,) for the erection of the Cathedral of Chester, describing the buildings then granted to the Bishop as a Palace.

Henricus Octavus D. G., &c.

Volumus itaque et per præsentes ordinamus, quod Ecclesiæ Cathedralis prædicta . . . per nos noviter per præsentes erecta et fundata, "Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Christi et Beatæ Virginis Mariæ Cestriensis" in perpetuum vocetur, &c.

Et insuper volentes commoditati dicti nuper Episcopi, et successorum suorum uberius providere.

1. [1]*Aulam* quandam communiter vocatam "Primam Aulam," seu exteriorem, cum majuscula quædam [2]*coquina* et cæteris [2]*officinis* eædem Aulæ pertinentibus, exceptat. et reservat. [3]*Cellaria* qua a Curtelegio itur ad Templum; necnon
2. [4]*Secundum Aulam*, seu interiorem, cum suis pannariis, promptuariis, et cæteris ejusdem membris.
3. [5]*Capellam* cum superedificatis cubiculis communiter ibidem vocatam "Le Chappell Chamber."
4. Aliud etiam [6]*Cubiculum* nuper Abbatis ibidem cum duobus clausulis, et cum secretiori cubiculo annexo, et aliis subterraneis officiorum locis dicti nuper Abbatis cubiculo spectantibus.
5. [7]*Cubiculum* ibidem communiter vocatum *Magnum Cubiculum* cum officinis eidem appendentibus.
6. In [8]*turri* etiam *duo cubicula*, alterum superius et alterum inferius, cum subterraneis officinis eidem spectantibus.
7. [9]*Conclave* unum *publicum* vocatum "*Abbots Parlour*," cum promptuariis et pannariis eidem adstructis.
8. [10]*Coquinam* minorem sive coquinam novam cum suo pertinente universo.
9. [11]*Duo etiam cubicula* nuper in tenura et usu Roberti Radford Clerici, inter dictam *coquinam* novam, et dicti nuper monasterii [12]*portas* existentia, cum domo quadam nuper appellata "Le Aumbry."
10. [13]Hortum etiam unam fenestris dicto Magni Cubiculi subjacentem, et continuo muro lapideo septum et circumdatum.
11. [14]Stabula duo curtilagium sive Lignarium unum vocatum "Le Kidyard," et
12. [15]Magno horreo spatium sufficiens ad reponendum et recipiendum octoginta vehias (cart-loads ?) fœni et struminis.

Numbers on the Plan.

10. [1] The Entrance Hall.
12 & 13. [2] The Kitchen and Pantry.
[3] The passage (No. 10.) from Abbey court to Cloisters, over which was the Entrance Hall of the Palace, No. 11.
33. [4] The great Hall, the entrance to which was through the "first Hall."
[5] The Chapel over the Abbot's passage to the Cloisters.
29. [6] Chamber over the "Wine-Cellar," and 28, or perhaps 27, the Darby Chamber and cellar under it.
26. [7] The great Dining-room, with serving-man's hall under it.
25. [8] The Tower and Larder.
[9] 27. (or 26?)
24. [10] The Abbot's Kitchen.
23. [11] The Porter's Lodge.
21. [12] The Gate.
31. [13] The Bishop's Garden.
[14] An enclosed yard to the north of the plan.
34. [15] The great Barn.

Dicti nunc Ep'. Cest^s. et ejus succ^rs. intra situm septum et circuitum dicte nuper Cœnobii, in mansionem, habitaculum, Palatium, et usum familiarem sive domesticum, respective damus et concedimus.

Damus et concedimus præfatis Decano et Capitulo totum prædictum situm septum, circuitum, ambitum, et præcinctum supradicti Cœnobii sive Monast. nuper vocato Stæ. Werburgæ cum omnibus antiquis privilegiis, libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ejusdem (exceptis semper et reservatis dicto nunc Epō. omnibus et singulis illis locis aulis, cubiculis, officinis et ceteris prius specificatis cum suis pertinentibus universis)—ac totam Ecclesiam ibidem una cum omnibus Capellis, plumbis, campanis, campanilibus, clausis, dormitoriis, lectis Refectoriis, cæmiteriis, messuagiis, domibus edificiis, curtilagiis, hortis, gardiniis pomariis, stagnis, vinariis, et cæteris omnibus locis terris et territoriis, intra eundem situm septum, &c., existentibus . . . simul cum omnibus in eodem, juribus, vasibus, jocalibus, ornamentis, bonis, catellis, et implementis ejusdem nuper Cœnobii.

Extracts from a copy of a MS. appended to Bishop Gastrell's "Notitia," preserved in the Registry of Chester, supposed to have been compiled by Simon de Albo Monasterio, temp. Hen. III., 1265.

A.C.

690. Obiit Beata Werburga.

875. Eodem anno hiemantibus Danis apud Rependon. (Repton on Trent) fugatoq' rege Merciorum Burdredo, Hamburgenses, (the people of Hambury, where Werburga was buried) sibi timentes (ferentes ?) cum feretro corpus divæ Werburgæ tunc primum in pulverem resolutum ad Legecestriam (Chester) tanquam ad locum tutissimum contra stragem barbaricam confugerant.

924. Adelstanus Rex coronatur. In ejus tempore Canonici Seculares usque ad adventum Normannorum, collatis vicissim possessionibus ac deinde monachi regulares ad Werburgæ virginis militarunt (celebrarunt ?) laudes in hoc monasterio.

1057. Leofricus Comes Cestriæ reparavit Eccles^{m}. Collegiatam Sc^{ti}. Johannis Baptistæ, ac Eccl^{m}. Sæ. Werburgæ intra civitatem situatam, ac privilegiis decoravit, tempore S. Edwardi Regis et Confessoris (prout refert Willielmus Malmsburensis de Gestis Anglorum, lib. 2.)

1093. In hoc anno venit Dominus Anselmus Abbas Ecc^{ae}. Beccensis Angliam qui sæpius ante venerat in Angliam, veniens itaq' hinc Angliam Anselmus a multis acclamatus Archiepiscopus, qui tanti honoris onus humiliter fugiens, rogatu nobilis Principis Hugonis Comites Cestriam venit, ibiq' Abbatiam in honorem S. Werburgæ fundavit et monachis ibidem congregatis Richardum Monachum Beccensem primum Abbatem instituit. Quo facto in eodem anno in reditu suo a Cestria Archiepiscopus Cantuarensis factus est.

1116. Obiit Ricardus primus Abbas Cestriæ et Robertus Episcopus.

1121. Gulielmus Abbas effectus est.

1140. Obiit Willielmus Abbas C. cui successit Radulphus.

1157. Obiit Radulphus Abb. Cestriæ piæ recordationis. Dominus *Robertus* Abbas eligitur et in die S. Nicolas apud Lichesfield benedicitur.

1174. Obiit piæ memoriæ Dom^{s}. Robertus Abbas Cestriæ.

Robertus II. Abbas in die S. Werburgæ eligitur, et in die S. Agathæ Virg. et M. in Ecclesia S. Johannis apud Cestriam benedicitur.

1180. Cestria tota fere combusta est, i.e. major pars urbis.

1184. Obiit *Robertus* II. Abbas Cest.

1186. Henricus II. et Balduinus Arch^{s}. posuerunt unum Abbatem ad Cestriam nomine *Robertum* de Hastings qui apud Cantuariam . . . ab. Arch^{o}. Balduino est benedictus. (He lived to 1194.)

Among the Randle Holmes' collections relating to Cheshire, now in the British Museum, are the following extracts from the Red Book of St. Werburg's Abbey. It is obviously very imperfect, and the transcriber was not much of a scholar; but as the original has not been discovered, these extracts are valuable. We have printed it just as it has come down to us, with the marginal notes of the transcriber.

IN LIBRO RUBRO ABBATIÆ CESTRIENSIS[r].

This booke is auntiently written in Parchment, and contayneth coppies of Sutes out of Courte Roules, with some coppies of deeds and othir good notes conserninge the monastery of St. Werburges, but it is much defaced, slubbered, worne, and many leaves torne out which makes it very imperfect: but what possibly I could gather I have as neere as I can transcribed for future posterity, November 1649.

[The Petition of the Abbot and Convent.]

[*Robert, Abbot of St. Werburgh, anno* 1157—1194.]

Significant reverendo primati Robertus[s], Abbas et Conventus ecclesie Sancte Werburge Lich' Dioces' quod maris innundaciones frequentes resisti non potere de dote ipsius Ecclesie in manerio de Ynes et in Wyrhale xxx. carucatas terre arrabilis cum pastura et pratis aliisq' pertinentiis absorptas irreparabiliter perdiderunt et cotidie *ulterius amittunt* per inundat. manerium de Wymbaldelegh 20li per duellum et manerium de Brocton 20ti. et ecclesiam de Halliwelle dictæ diocesis 100 marcis occasione Gwerrorum inter Anglicos et Wallenses de eadem redditus perdiderunt prefataque Ecclesia Sancte Werburge in qua domus occupata fratribus ruina frequenter minabatur tocius Chorum de novo funditus maximis sumptibus construxerunt ad h . . . devocionem usque ad Campanile et totam inferiorem ipsius Ecclesie partem quare monachorum fratrum et servientum ipsius Ecclesie sustentacionem hospitalitatem et elemosinas solvendas Ecclesie non suppetant facultates. Quare supplicant quatenus ejusdem proprii de C[ampdene] vestræ diocesis in qua est obtinet patronatus pro relevandis ipsorum necessitatibus ut proprios eorundem appropriare dignetur illis et unire. Ita quod cedente vel decedente ipsius rectoris (?) . . . sustentacione perpetua Vicarii in admissionem liceat ipsis eandem Ecclesiam in ejusdem usibus perpetuo retinere.

The sea had drowned much land in Wyrall.

Manor of Ynce.

This warr was bet' Rand and ll'u (Lewellyn) ap Ier, Prince of Northwales when Halliwell was spoyled.

St. Werburge quier bult & steple.

Manor of Wymbaldsley, now Wymble Trafford, spoyled by warrs or broyles.

Manor of Brocton. I think Broughton by Bretton, co. Flynt.

Halliwell church in Flyntshier spoyled by warrs.

[The Grant of the Bishop in reply.]

W. permissione divina, etc. Venerabilibus et religiosis viris Abbati et conventui monasterii Sancte Werburg' Cestriê Coventrensis diocesis salus et benedictio. Personas et loca religiosa ab antiquo divo cultui dedicata, infortunus desoluta volens quin pocius prosperentur in eum cultum, ex ærariis pontificii sui meliora ministeria prospiciens et volens realibus suffragiis relevare; ex peticionis vestri tenore et fide dignorum sciens inundacione frequenti cui resisti non potest de dote vestri monasterii in manerio de Ines et in *Wyrhale* xxx. carucatis terre arabilis

This was Walter Grey, bishopp Covent' & Lich', 12 King John.

Theis confirmations were to Abbat because of losse by sea and the warrs in Wales.

Whereby the monks, etc. could not be so well mantayned and the quier made.

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[r] Harl. MS. 2,071, fol. 88. I am indebted to Canon Blomfield for a careful revision of the text of these extracts, and many important corrections; he has reduced it from a state of confusion into order, and made sense of what was before unintelligible.

Robertus was mistaken by Holmes for Hurbertus.

cum pratis aliisque pertinentibus absorptas irreparabiliter perdiderunt et cotidie *ulterius amittunt* per inundat. manerium de Wymbaldesleye xx^li^. et Brocton xx. marcis maneria et Ecclesia de Haliwell dictæ diocesis 100 marcarum occasione guerrarum inter Anglicos et Wallenses de eadem dote (redditus perdiderunt) et domus occupata vobis et vestrum monasterium irreparabiliter spoliantur ipsiusque maneria et terra penitus devorantur. Chori ipsius quem onerosis sumptibus funditus construxerunt in monachorum fratrum et servientum et ipsius monasterii sustentacionem hospitalitatem et elemosinas *solvere* non suppetunt facultates. Huic pietatis compunctus visceribus in Ecclesiam et de elemosina nostra promot. et assensu et consensu eorundem mon^m^. et licencia serenissimi principis illustris et auctoritate dei omnipotentis et vestram diocesinam ecclesiam perire nolens . . . . ex causis predictis et pro eisdem aliisque vestris necessitatibus nos monasterio antedicto et vestris successoribus appropriamus a . . . et v .·. . . . archidiaconis ejusdem qui erunt pro tempore aliisque quibuscumque Episcopalibus diocesanis Archidiaconis . . . . . quibuscumque. Ita quod cedente vel decedente ipsius rectore ad presentacionem (nobis) nostrisque successoribus dictam capellam sede vacante in eadem Ecclesia presbiter aliquis instituatur qui curam ejusdem ecclesiæ et parochiorum ipsius gerens de fructis redditibus a vobis annuis singulis 20^ti^. sterlinge in Sancti Michaelis, Circumcisionis Domini, Annunciacionis b. V. Mariæ et beati Jo. Baptiste terminis equalibus porcionibus pro sua porcione percipiat annuatim et inde comode sustentare valeat jura Episcopalia Archidiã ac alia incumbencia onera perpetuo sustinere. Salva nobis et successoribus nostris facultate porcionem ipsius augendi limitandi et minuendi prout de jure videbitur expedire. In quorum etc. (nomen sigillum, &c.)

[Petition to the Bishop of Worcester.]

The quier, the steple, & body of church bulded.

Significant suppliciti vestre Reverende Religiosi viri Abbas et Conventus Ecclesie Sancte Werberge Cestr' Lichfeldensis diocesis quod Ecclesia sua dudam ruinam quam intolerabiliter minabatur episcopi qui in diocesi ea prodire incipientes chorum suum totum de novo Dei auxilio reedificarunt in forma competenti; sicut cum magna pars Ecclesiæ memoratæ et campanile ejusdem tam evidenter ruinæ adhuc minentur quod de mortis periculo assistens (divinis officiis) verisimiliter poterit formidare sicut evidenter constare potest cuilibet intuenti, quod ipsi religiosi quam plurimis damnis et diversis . . . oppressi, eo videlicet quod de terris suis in Wiralle et in manerio suo de Ynes modo juxta littus maris in longitudine per spacium decem leucarum adjacentibus per ipsius maris innundacionem frequentem triginta carucatas terræ penitus amiserunt et cotidie ulterius amittent nec obstare poterunt quovis modo, ac eciam manerium de Wymbaldeslegh precii 20^ti^. marcarum annuatim per duellum; et manerium de Brocton precii 20 marcarum annuatim, nec non Ecclesiam de Halliwell precii 100 marcarum annuatim in partibus Wallie per gwerros inter reges Angliæ et principes Walloñ irrecuperabiliter amiserunt. Sicut quod idem religiosi et opus jam inceptum prout poterunt continuare. His non obstantibus in forma proposita cum deo et vestro adjutorio chorum ecclesiæ suæ predicti et Campanile ejusdem successive per continuata tempore reedificare condecenter, scilicet opus suum antedictum continuare hospitalitatem sustinere ac elemosinas consuetas facere non valeant et donacione vestræ reverendæ dominicæ dei gratia Episcopi Wigorn' humiliter suplicant et devote quatinus Ecclesiam de Campedene de eorum patronatu et vestre diocesis, fabricæ Ecclesiæ suæ memoratæ nec non elemosinariæ ejusdem appropriare digneris intuitu caritatis.

Leuca is 1,500 paces in some, in most 50 paces; so that there was by the water 500 paces, that is, halph a mile, overwhelmed at Ince and Wymblelegh.

Manerium Ince.

Manerium Wymbaldesley.

Manerium Broghton.

Halliwell Church.

Petition to bishop of Winchester[t] to assist, because the Church of Campden in his diocese belonged to St. Werburg's.

Peter de la Roch was bishop of Winchester about this tyme, 6 K. Jo.

[t] Worcester. The mistake is in Randle Holmes' MS.

HARL. MS. 2,071, f. 88 b.

That wch is torne out is supplyed in the small pap.

Here is divers Leaves torne out, betwene this and above, for this leafe beginneth wth terminos suos ultra modum excedens; *then followith,—*

The Archbpp. Cant. visitation of Chester dioces & the monastery, 1280, 8 E. i.

Jo. Pecham was Archbpp. from 7 to 23 E. i., the great punisher of vices. *Vide* Goodwyn, lib. 120.

Año Dñi 1280 frater Jo. de Pecham Archieps' Cantuar' dñica prima x^lme^. Coventr' dioces' cepit visitare et eandem visitando per mansiensin octav' beati Jo. Baptiste monasterium visitavit, et per 15 dies Archidicanatum Cestrie visitans plures fornicarios adulteros et incestuosos penis corporalibus graviter punivit, quosdam clericos quam infra annum post benificiorum suorum admissionem ad ordinem sacerdotum non fuerunt promoti p'vando et eorum benificia per libitu suo aliis conferendo.

Dee bridge built 8 E. i. at his charge, because of the Welsh warrs then, for the transporting ammunition.

A Tax on the Clergie of a 15th.

Eodem anno, Rex Edwardus propria ductus voluntate Comitatem Cestrie contra libertates sibi concessas coegit communes Anglie leges admittere, et pontem ultra aquam de Dee sumptibus suis construere.

Eodem anno idm̃ dñs Rex quintadecem omnium Ecclesiarum suarum a Clerico Anglie secundum taxationem Northwicem de tribus annis continuis optinuit.

1289, 17 E. i. Division of ye Heath betwene Halton and Salghton.

Simon, Abbat 17 E. i.

Hugo Halton.

Magno Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday.

Año Domini 1289. Simon Abbas Cestrie portavit breve nove dissesin contra Hugo de Halton conquerens quod ipsum disseisivit in bruera jacente inter Salghton et Halton de libero tenemento sub in Salghton Jh'u portavit aliud breve conquerens dictum Hugonem sct. (scilicet ?) disseisisse ipsum in eadem bruera de communa pastura sua pertenente ad liberum tenementum suum in Salghton Camq' pti. multudie' affinnum et perentum dicti Hugo ac eciam amicorum dicti Abbatis nulla assarta inveniretur alteri parcium in suspecta: Predictus Simon Abbas dedit prefato Hugoni c. solidos pro quandam finali concordia inter eos factam et in magno rotulo qui vocatur Domesday irrotulata ita videlicet.

Christleton Golborne ford.

Que quedam porcio dicte bruere, silicet a fossato Camporum de Salghton extendens se versus ad altam viam qui ducit a diversis inter Cristleton et Halton usque ad vadum de Goldborne jaceat inculta et communis tam dicto Abbati et successoribus suis quam ac hominibus eorum de Salghton quam predictus Hugo et heredibus ac hominibus suis de Halton ad Capind pro libitu suo jamnum et turbas; imperpetuum reliqua vero porsiones dicte bruere usque ad fossatum Camporum de Halton die hujus concordie factam inculta permaneat et communis pasture utraque ville ad omnia genera animalium suorum absque ullo apprivamento sine (?) communi assensu percium alterius faciendo.

The mannors of Salghton, Cheveley, Huntington, and Boughton released for 200li. to Abby.

Burnell et ux' Patrick Wm. Simon, Abb. 17 E. i.

Burnell, Chancellor of England 17 E. i.

Gun' Badlismere, Justic' Cestrie.

Item eodem anno 1289 cum Phillipus Burnel et Isabella ux' sua filia Willelmi Patrici per brevia recti petissent versus dominum Simon Abbatem Cestrie maneria de Salghton, Cheveley, Huntinton et Boughton. Idem Abbas in curia Comitatus Cestrie comparens respondit se non teneri querele dictorum P. et Isabella ux' sue respondere eo quod dicta brevia non fuerit de Curalie Cestrie neque lom' (?) protestando se velle aliud dicere si excepcio ista non sufficeret ad dictorum brevium prostracione (cumque Judicatores com' Judicium) exceptionis predictam usque ad sorũs

com' distulissent. Nec sineret Gun' de Badelismere tunc Justiciarium processum loquele ipso die nec sequenti Comitus irrotulari pedente excepcionem predictam. Prefatus Phillipus nepos domini Roberti Burnell tunc regis Camelerii procuravit processum dicte loquele ad audienciam domini Regis vel Justiciariorum suorum transmitti sub sigillo dicti Justiciarii super quo littera domini Regis recepta, prefatus Justic' et clerici sui plus dicto Cancellario quam deo placere cupientes processum dicte loquele falso et per libitu suo clamium irrotulatum fuit consensu Com' ad Curiam Regiam transmiserunt sub sigillo dicto Justic' testificantes dictum Abbatem prefatam excepcionem dilatoria propotuisse peremptorie nec ipsum nolle dicere aliud adfui (?) defencionem, silicet in defensum a Curie recessesse quam fraude Justic' domini regis nunciata et idem Abbati London tunc existenti per dictum Cancellarium revelata cum dicti Justic' in Camerarum dicti Cancellarii unanimiter providisset, predictum Phill' proxima die litis debere seysinam dictorum maneriorum recuperare, prefatus Abbas nimirum contestatur necessitate (?) compulsus eun' (eum?) cum prefatis Phill' et Isabella uxore sua supra quieta clamacione sua predictorum maneriorum coram predictis Justiciariis finalem facere concordiam pro 200*l.* argenti infra quatuor annos, silicet singulis annis 1ti. die Sancti Jacobi Apostuli in Ecclesia fratrum minorum North' solvendis una cum annua pensione quatuor marcarum Ade de Weston, clerico dicti Phillipi assignata quousque in ecclesiastico beneficio xl. marcis valente per eosdem ei fuerit provisum.

Friers Mynors, or Gray freers of Northampton.

A. Weston clerico.

Salghton et le Heath.

Waveston.

Eodem Anno Simon Abbas per unum breve conquestus est quod Johannes de Merchinton et Sibilla uxor sua ipsum desseysierunt de libero tenemento suo in Salghton, silicet in bruera jacente inter fossata Camporum de Salghton et Waverton et per aliud breve conquestus est quod idem Johannes et Sibilla uxor sua ipsum disseysierunt de communa pasture sue in eadem bruera pertinente ad liberum tenementum suum in Salghton die v°. Marcii proxima post conversionem Sancti Pauli in pleno Comit' Cestrie, coram dño Reginaldo de Grey tunc Justiciario. Idem Abbas recuperavit quandam porcionem dicte bruere per unum breve in liberum tenementum suum et per aliud communam pasture omnibus averiis suis in tota illa bruera.

Simon, Abbat 17 E. i.

Merchinton et uxor.

We are indebted to the liberality of the Bishop of Chester and others interested in the cathedral for the engravings with which this paper is illustrated. In making a similar acknowledgment for those of St. John's Church, the name of W. Titherington, Esq., Dee Hills, Chester, was accidentally omitted. It should also have been stated that the drawing of the general view of the church and the ruins was made some years ago, and the house shewn in the picture has since been removed.

The following document relating to the walls of Chester has been found in the Public Record-Office, London, while these sheets have been going through the press. It is important as proving that the date of the present walls cannot be earlier than the time of Henry III. The document is not dated, but belongs to that reign; and from the handwriting, is probably about A.D. 1260.

Public Record-Office, London, Royal Letters, No. 437.

"Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ Dux Normanniæ Aquitaniæ et Comes Andegaviæ dilecto et fideli suo J. de Grey Justitiario suo Cestriæ. Mandamus vobis quod ballium circa castrum nostrum Cestriæ quod clausum fuit palo, amoto palo illo, claudi faciatis calce et petra et similiter ballium circa castrum nostrum de Dissard ubi necesse fuerit reparari faciatis. Et custum quod ad hoc posueritis per visum et testimonium legalium hominum computabitur vobis ad Scaccarium. Teste," &c., [torn off].

"Henry, &c.

"To his beloved and faithful J. de Grey, his Justice of Chester.

"We command you that you cause to be removed the wooden fence of the bailey around our Castle of Chester, and that you cause the said bailey to be inclosed with a stone wall. And that in like manner you re-edify the bailey around our Castle of Dissaid, wherever it may be necessary. And the sums that you shall expend on the same being certified by the view and testimony of lawful men, shall be allowed to you at our exchequer."

WELSH NAMES AND SURNAMES.

AP (*son*).

Two very important statutes having reference to Wales were passed in the 27th, 34th, and 35th years of Henry VIII., by the latter of which England and Wales were legally united. At this time, and by one or other of these two statutes, it was ordered, with a view to facilitate business in courts of law, (some of the English judges having complained of the inconvenient length of Welsh names of jurymen and witnesses,) that the Welsh should discontinue the *ap*, and take surnames, as the English did. At the commencement of the seventeenth century, however, the Welsh *ap* was in general use, as may be seen by a reference to Lewys Dwn's "Heraldic Visitations of Wales," though there are several instances therein of the English mode of permanent surnames. The Lists of Sheriffs for the County of Carmarthen, and of Incumbents, in Jones' "Breconshire," shew the same results as to the discontinuance of the *ap* at the end of the sixteenth century. After that time the *ap* was frequently absorbed into the paternal Christian name, to form a family surname: thus John ap Owen became John Bowen; ap Evan, Bevan; Howell, Richard, Robert, Rhys, &c., became respectively Powell, Prichard, Probert, Price. Others merely took the Christian name of their parents as their surname: thus Howel son of David became Howel David; if he had a son John, he would be John Howel David; and often the names of four or five generations were retained; and thus the names became as lengthy as when the proscribed *ap* was used. This system was very prevalent until within two or three generations ago, when the surnames became permanent, except among some of the common people among the mountains, by whom the formation of surnames on the old Welsh plan is *still* persisted in, but is rapidly giving way to the English system.

FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND[a].

SOMETHING more than a year and a half ago we noticed the appearance of the first two volumes of this work, which professes to treat a most important period of English history after a fashion that cannot be too much applauded, if faithfully executed; that is, to test received opinions on the Reformation, and the principal actors therein, by documents existing in the Public Record-Office, but hitherto all but unknown. Those two volumes were occupied by the transactions of seven years; we have now the events of eleven years more, so that our author has accomplished but one-fourth of his task as to time; yet, as what he has published extends from the fall of Wolsey to the death of Henry VIII., we are in possession of his views on many vexed questions—and very extraordinary we find them to be. Though usually with much exaggeration, and often some positive falsehood, there is much that commends itself to a generous mind in what it is now the fashion to term hero-worship; but no such redeeming trait, to our thinking, at least, is to be found in the travestie of history which Mr. Froude has brought before the world, as the result of his labours in so promising a field. With a strange obliquity of vision, both mental and moral, he has taken for his model man and model king one of the most odious characters in our history, and he renders to his idol the appropriate service of defaming the memories and scoffing at the sufferings of his victims. Whether he has done this, to quote his own words regarding Reginald Pole, "from conviction, or from the tendency to contradiction characteristic of a peculiar kind of talent," or because he suffers, like "Dr. Crome, a loud advocate of the party of movement," from "the appetite for inconvenient dilemmas which belongs so frequently to clever unwise men," certain it is that he labours through some 2,000 pages to convince the world that it is "the largest historical misconception" that ever existed to conceive Henry VIII. to have been either tyrannical, or lustful, or cruel, or even wayward. No—he was the "wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best" man of his age; and this he tries to prove from "statutes and state papers misinterpreted through natural prejudice and imperfect knowledge, and manuscripts fast perishing of decay." How fortunate for the great Tudor that our age has produced the man *without* natural prejudices, and *with* perfect knowledge, and, as it would seem, with many tastes and feelings in common with him—in short, "Henry's congenial biographer," as he has been aptly termed[b]. He is now to be relieved from "the calumnies of Catholic or Antinomian fanatics," all his actions that will at all bear the light are to be henceforth regarded as glorious, and the very many that will not do so, even to the partial eyes of his admirer, shall be forgotten, for Mr. Froude's shall be *the* History of England, and he discreetly forgets to mention them.

Our limits altogether forbid the attempt to examine the work in detail, as the examination must be at least as ample as the original; but such minute scrutiny is happily unnecessary. The reader will have a very fair idea of the book, if, abandoning all the "prejudices" that his reading of other authors may have imbued him with[c], he considers Henry a di-

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[a] "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Vols. I.—IV." (London: J. W. Parker and Son.)

[b] See "Literary Churchman," for July 12, 1856, p. 265.

[c] To confine ourselves to a single example: the "traditions of severity" of Henry's

vinity and his opponents as demons,—in short, like the venal justice, "finds Abel guilty of the murder of Cain." This, he may rest assured, is its whole aim and object.

We see no reason from our enlarged acquaintance with Mr. Froude to modify anything that we have heretofore said of him or of his work. We may therefore, to save repetition, refer to our former notice [d], only remarking that the volumes recently published, having apparently been subjected to judicious revision, are not quite so coarse in their invectives as their predecessors [e]; but certain matters are beyond the province of a reviser, and accordingly Henry is still the only really wise, good, and moderate man of his age; his whims, and fancies, and fears, and jealousies, still create "necessities," and all who are gifted with a larger measure of conscience than their royal master, are still justly "crushed;" and as they are sacrificed to his "necessities," it is altogether a mistake to regard the shedding of their blood as a crime [f]. So convenient a code of morals enables Katherine of Arragon to be "worried to death" that Anne Boleyn may lawfully give a son to her "most dread lord," and as Anne does not do so, it allows her to fall under the axe, and both Catholics and Protestants are found to have been very unwise in "*choosing sides*" as they have done on the question of her guilt or innocence. Conscience, and conviction, are things that Mr. Froude utterly ignores, so we are not surprised at his considering this as a mere matter of choice, but we own to some dislike of the conclusion at which he in consequence arrives, for we were hardly prepared to find him base "the faith of the Establishment," and the "being" of Protestantism, (vol. ii. pp. 499, 500,) on either the sayings or the doings of Henry VIII. In our ignorance, we imagined that "the faith of the Establishment" was that "once delivered to the saints," and we have a vague suspicion that "protests against Rome" had been heard centuries before the days of the Tudors.

In lieu of attempting to follow the thread of history as Mr. Froude spins it, and the general nature of which we have already indicated, we must confine ourselves to an *exposé* of his views regarding some few persons and things. Of course the first place is due to the great Henry himself, being as he was,

"Cause, motive, guide, original, and end,"

of so many mighty changes, so much human suffering, and perhaps of some good. This, then, is the way that his adoring biographer has chosen to depict him: to be sure, the reader will note a few contradictions, but that is nothing, as all the statements are "on the best authority," and, like Parnell's Hermit, where we can't unfathom, we must learn to trust.

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reign (vol. iii. p. 425) are easily explained away. The laws were "harsh only in name," and even that was caused by the immunities of the Church; they were not harshly executed, for "spasmodic intervals of severity," when twenty thieves were hung up at a time, were followed by longer intervals when every man did almost as he pleased: so it all came even at last. What an admirable government!

[d] Gent. Mag., Aug. 1856, p. 189, *et seq.*

[e] The clergy are sometimes mentioned without a disparaging adjective, but their perplexities, their humiliations, their feeble struggles when in the grasp of the iron-handed Henry, the conversion of churches into storehouses, the grief and rage of the holders of the old opinion, the turbulence of the holders of the new, and the pitiless "crushing" of all by the "impartial" despot, are told with a malignant satisfaction which shews that the writer's opinions remain the same, though, for decency's sake, his language is somewhat improved.

[f] "Cæsar did never wrong without just cause."

Henry, then, it seems, was a model man of business; indeed, he shortened his valuable life by his incessant attention to affairs of state, (iv. 537). He was endowed with all mental and physical graces; he was amiable, and intellectual; though, like "all princes of the Plantagenet blood," [Henry III., Edward II., Richard II., Henry VI. included,] "he was a person of a most intense and imperious will," and he could, from his "peculiar temper," "see no justice on any side but his own." Still all who came near him loved him:—

"He was 'attentive,' as it is called, 'to his religious duties,' being present at the services in chapel two or three times a-day with unfailing regularity, and shewing to outward appearance a real sense of religious obligation in the energy and purity of his life. In private he was good-humoured and good-natured. His letters to his secretaries, though never undignified, are simple, easy, and unrestrained; and the letters written by them to him are similarly plain and businesslike, as if the writers knew that the person whom they were addressing disliked compliments, and chose to be treated as a man. Again, from their correspondence with one another, when they describe interviews with him, we gather the same pleasant impression. He seems to have been always kind, always considerate; inquiring into their private concerns with genuine interest, and winning, as a consequence, their warm and unaffected attachment."—(Vol. i. pp. 159, 60.)

Those who lived with him—his six wives—however, were more unfortunate or more hard to please than his courtiers: even Mr. Froude feels it necessary to allow that they were not attached to him; but of course it was their own fault, and a "large historical misconception" will be removed by quoting the passage:—

"Extraordinary circumstances, and the necessity of arriving at a just understanding of a remarkable man, must furnish my excuse for saying a few words upon a subject which I would gladly have avoided, and for calling in question one of the largest historical misconceptions which I believe has ever been formed. It is not easy to draw out in detail the evidence on which we form our opinion of character. We judge living men not from single facts, but from a thousand trifles; and sound estimates of historical persons are pieced together from a general study of their actions, their writings, the description of friends and enemies, from those occasional allusions which we find scattered over contemporary correspondence—from materials which, in the instance of Henry VIII., consist of many thousand documents. Out of so large a mass, tolerable evidence would be forthcoming of vicious tendencies, if vicious tendencies had existed. We rise from the laborious perusal with the conviction, rather, that the king's disposition was naturally cold. The indolence and gaiety of early years gave way, when the complications of his life commenced, to the sternness of a statesman engaged in incessant and arduous labours. He had no leisure, perhaps he had little inclination, to attend to the trifles out of which the cords of happy marriages are woven. A queen was part of the state furniture, existing to be the mother of his children; and children he rather desired officially, than from any wish for them in themselves. Except in the single instance of Anne Boleyn, whom he evidently loved, he entered marriage as a duty, and a duty it soon became, even towards her. While, again, he combined with much refinement and cultivation an absence of reserve on certain subjects, which is startling even in the midst of the plain speech of the sixteenth century. It was not that he was loose or careless in act or word; but there was a businesslike habit of proceeding about him which penetrated through all his words and actions, and may have made him as a husband one of the most intolerable that ever vexed and fretted the soul of woman."—(Vol. iv. pp. 131, 2.)

Henry, indeed, was not fitted for matrimony; his numerous marriages form but a "forlorn chapter of his life," and he desired children only for his subjects' sake; so he is worthy of all commendation for having once been seen to take his little son in his arms[g]. But then he "respected a frank

[g] This most important and remarkable fact is vouched for by an eye-witness, and Mr. Froude dwells fondly on it; so his hero is to have double credit: it is made a wonder that he should have natural affection for his offspring, and also "no small praise" that he should be without.

opposition;" and he never suspected any one, "because he was thoroughly honest himself[h]." No one was so little desirous as he of enforcing his faith (whatever that may have been) on others; he was always "anxious, if possible, to shew mercy;" and though the fate of the Countess of Salisbury, and of so many others, "weighs heavily on his reputation," that can be satisfactorily explained[i]. *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.* It all arose from his love of justice:—

"Justice was the ruling principle of Henry's conduct; but it was justice without mercy. Ever ready to welcome evidence of innocence, he forgave guilt only among the poor and the uneducated; and for state offences there was but one punishment. A disposition naturally severe had been stiffened by the trials of the last years into harsher rigidity; and familiarity with executions, as with deaths in action, diminishes alike the pain of witnessing and of inflicting them. Loyalty was honoured and rewarded; the traitor, though his crime was consecrated with the most devoted sense of duty, was dismissed without a pang of compunction to lay his appeal before another tribunal."—(Vol. iv. pp. 116, 117.)

Lord Bacon calls revenge a "wild kind of justice," and so thought Henry, as he offered £1,000 for the assassination of Cardinal Beaton, which Mr. Froude thinks very right, (vol. iv. p. 315); and years before Cromwell, of course with his master's privity, had threatened a like fate to Cardinal Pole, also calling it "justice:"—

"Let his lewd work go forth," he writes to Throckmorton, once a spy of his own, but then the secretary of Pole: "After that let princes judge whether the king can take the author of so famous a libel to be his true subject. Let the king's high benefits, and, which is far more to be esteemed, his singular benevolence shewed unto him of a child, come and make their plea. Can he or you think any ground safe for him to stand in? Hath he not just cause to fear lest every honest man should offer himself to revenge this so enormous unkindness? Shall he not think every honest man to be his foe? Shall not his detestable acts, written in his conscience, evermore bring him to continual sorrow? And ye know that, whensoever the king will, his Highness may bring it easily to pass that he shall think himself scarce sure of his life, although he went tied to his master's girdle. There may be found ways enough in Italy to rid a traitorous subject. Surely let him not think but, when justice can take no place by process of law at home, sometimes she may be enforced to take new means abroad."—(Vol. iii. p. 231.)

Such was the "justice" of Henry, and from it we may fairly judge of his other virtues.

But now to turn to another character. Reginald Pole is exhibited in such a variety of lights that we hardly know what opinion we are to form of him. Of course he has neither learning, honour, or conscience, for he did not approve of the divorce; but sometimes he is "not honest," he is a libeller, an incendiary, a traitor of the deepest dye, a miserable coward who kept at a safe distance from danger while urging on "the noble Catholics" to their destruction; at other times, though "his conduct is scrutinized rather closely," he is merely "a petulant youth" (of six-and-thirty), who is "im-

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[h] The reader may judge how honest he was from the Instructions to his ambassadors sent to Rome in 1528. They were to inquire, *inter alia*, whether the pope would absolve him from a vow of chastity which he was prepared to make "only to conduce the queen to do the like," (vol. i. p. 138).

[i] The fate of the aged lady is an instance of "unrelenting severity" at p. 114, but the apologist bethinks himself a few pages farther on, and thus sets his hero right. He there says, "To condemn is easy, instinctive, and possibly right; to understand is also right, but is not easy. A settled age can imperfectly comprehend an age of revolution, or realize the indifference with which men risk their own blood and shed the blood of others when battling for a great cause," (vol. iv. p. 119). Very true, where fixed principles of right and wrong are wanting.

pertinent," and utters "childish complaints," and indulges in "theatrical relations;" yet he tells his tale with "some power and passion," and "his worst crime was his vanity," (vol. iii. p. 351). If so, where is the justification for the "hard words" so lavishly bestowed on him elsewhere?

Next let us take Cromwell. For awhile he divides the honours with his master—indeed, is all but preferred to him; for eight years he was in everything "the sovereign guide." "His intellect presided, his hand executed," in every department of Church and State; he was vicar-general and commissioner of sewers, secretary of all departments and shipwright, the "creator" of the Church of England, and the referee of all the mad duchesses and other afflicted ladies of the land. But like his master, he was "unfortunate"—too good for his generation,—"he did the things which England's true interests required to be done," and when wanted no longer was, of course, coolly dismissed to the scaffold. Still Henry was faultless in this: though Cromwell had outraged every law to serve him, he was bound to dispense the law himself as far as punishment went, and he very properly did so [k]. Cromwell was "the most despotic minister who had ever governed England," but then he was *malleus monachorum*, and deserves to be regarded as both saint and martyr [l]. The same consolation is generously offered to several other victims of Henry's "necessities;" and if Mr. Froude's voice could reach beyond the grave, they would learn that it was a happy fate for them to be allowed to "die for his glory." As one specimen of this, take the following reflection on the fate of Robert Aske, the leader of the "Pilgrimage of Grace," who was drawn on a hurdle through the streets, and executed at York:—

> "So we take leave of Robert Aske, closing his brief greatness with a felon's death—an unhappy ending! Yet, as we look back now, at a distance of three centuries, when the noble and the base, the conquerors and the conquered, have been all long dead together, and the short years which might have been his, had he, like so many others, denied his faith and truckled to the time, have dwindled down into a point, when nothing remains of any one but his work, worthy or unworthy, a man who risked and lost his life for a cause which he believed just, though he was mistaken in so believing it, is not among those whose fate deserves the most compassion, or whose career is least to be envied."—(Vol. iii. pp. 223, 224.)

It is this feeling, no doubt, which enables Mr. Froude to speak in such an offhand manner of the violent deaths of many whose very names command the sympathy of the less profound reader. No pitying expression escapes him, for it was all a game of chance; like the gallant Surrey [m], "they had played for a high stake, they failed, and had to pay the forfeit," (vol. iv. p. 520).

It would be quite a mistake to suppose that these four ample volumes give anything like a connected history of the few years that they are professedly devoted to. They are rather a series of disjointed essays on various subjects, having only the laudation of Henry for their purpose; but this is often rather awkwardly accomplished. Thus hundreds of pages are devoted to wearisome details of the intrigues and counter-intrigues of

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[k] "He loved the treason, but abhorred the traitor."

It was of no consequence that the government libelled him in his death, by publishing a sham dying speech for him; though this fact, which Mr. Froude allows, casts a slight doubt over the "depositions," &c., &c., that he so much relies on.

[m] Mr. Froude brings one accusation against the noble Howard, which if believed would at once demolish the character for "coldness" and "chastity" that he has laboured to build up for his idol: Surrey's proposed mode of governing the king was by inducing the Duchess of Richmond (his own sister) to become Henry's mistress!

Charles V., Francis I., and Henry, which only prove what was sufficiently well known before, viz. that the first two, though not more unprincipled, were more cunning than Henry, and by pretending to make him the arbiter of their quarrels, gained the opportunity of fleecing him unmercifully, so as to raise the suspicion that they acted in concert, and divided the spoil. Almost equally long, and equally barren of anything new, is the account of the transactions with Scotland; but some little life is imparted to the narrative by the evident satisfaction with which the successive ravages of Scotland, by way of bringing about a true and lasting peace, are narrated—one among the innumerable wise and beneficent measures of Henry that were "blemished in the execution."

But to make amends for the length of these foreign episodes, plenty of domestic matters of high importance are omitted, and one great chapter of English history is treated cursorily enough;—we allude to the suppression of the religious houses. Monasteries of all sorts and sizes, we are told, were well known as the abode of every abomination hundreds of years before; but it was not till he had reigned four-and-twenty years that Henry, profoundly learned and exemplarily pious as he was, bethought himself of the matter. It happened, to be sure, that their inmates had, about that time, all but unanimously espoused the cause of Queen Katherine, but that had nothing to do with the discovery that the king all of a sudden made, in the year 1535, that they needed looking into. His three commissioners, (Legh, Leyton, and Ap Rice,) of course, found what they looked for, and their reports must be quite trustworthy, or why did the parliament act on them? Their reports did not criminate the larger abbeys, but all went down eventually; and though, as Mr. Froude assures us, the original intention was only to reform, not to destroy, it was a "fortunate circumstance," after all, that the most dread lord did confiscate everything, as otherwise he could not have built Sandown and the half-dozen other ugly blockhouses which still exist on our southern shore, and, as he thinks, have at least twice saved this country from the miseries of foreign invasion [n]. So it is all for the best that the stately piles of Fountains and Jervaux, and Glastonbury and Woburn, and Reading and Colchester, and so many others, were levelled with the dust, and their abbots hanged: the edifices were polluted, and the men were so abominably wicked and presumptuous, that though yielding their weak old bodies to the executioner, they still thought themselves accountable for their souls, not to their king, but to their God, and would not swear to what they did not believe.

The Pilgrimage of Grace is told at some length, and with the assurance that nobody's account but Mr. Froude's is to be trusted, (vol. iii. 110). This modest assertion is meant to be supported by certain papers in the Record-Office, a few lines of which are cited here and there; but how far they justify the inferences drawn from them is a question not to be solved in such a piecemeal manner. We can give a guess on the matter by finding the following given as an authority for asserting that the *burning* of Lady Bulmer, the wife of one of the insurgents, was not repugnant to the feeling of any class of people:—

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[n] It was these threats of invasion, apparently, that kept Henry on the throne; he was borne with as the least evil of the two: but because he did not actually run away from the storm that he had raised, he becomes a hero, though it is allowed that during the Lincolnshire rising "more than any of the council he comprehended the danger," (vol. iii. p. 143); a delicate way of saying that he was afraid.

"Upon Whitsunday, at breakfast, certain company was in the chantry at Thame, when was had speech and communication of the state of the north country, being that proditors against the King's Highness should suffer to the number of ten; amongst which proditors the Lady Bulmer should suffer. There being Robert Jones, said It is a pity that she should suffer. Then to that answered John Strebilhill, saying It is no pity, if she be a traitor to her prince, but that she should have after her deserving. Then said Robert Jones, Let us speak no more of this matter; for men may be blamed for speaking of the truth."—(Vol. iii. p. 219.)

It is evident that this passage may be quite as well cited to prove that men durst not say what they thought, and then what is the value of the "depositions," "confessions," and "informations" brought forward, proceeding as they ordinarily do from what are proverbially the least trustworthy witnesses, men who have betrayed their comrades, and are swearing away the lives of others to preserve their own? It is not in the spirit that Mr. Froude has gone about it that justice can be done to the liberality with which the Master of the Rolls has thrown open the treasures under his charge to the literary world: the one document that suits a man's preconceived views must not be taken, and all the rest thrown aside[o]; no—laborious as the task may be, all must be fairly weighed, and the result brought forward without favour or affection, if we wish even to approach to "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Our limits warn us to conclude, but we must not do so without in fairness stating that the book has merit, though of a different kind from what we looked for. The style of the third and fourth volumes is a decided improvement on that of the first two, apparently from a careful study of Macaulay[p], and, as the latest historical romance, the work may probably keep

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[o] A few instances out of the many that might be given will shew that this charge of "selecting" evidence is not groundless. Cranmer, who might reasonably be supposed to be well informed, is "probably wrong" when he ascribes a date for the marriage of Anne Boleyn inconveniently near that of the birth of Elizabeth. The accusations against the Visitors are disbelieved, "as they proceed from opponents;" while the charges of the Visitors, who had their wages to earn by vilifying the monks, are accepted. Pole, who had a character to lose, is a libeller, a liar, &c.; while any "competent false witness," who swore on the king's side, is credited at once,—his testimony, of whatever nature, is "as true as if Captain Gulliver had said it."

[p] No doubt can exist of the parentage of the two following passages, and plenty more might be found. In the first we have a paraphrase, but without the advantage of rhyme, of part of the noble ode on the Spanish Armada; and the other as closely resembles the flattering description of the Highlanders which is intended as the justification of "the slaughter of the Glencoe men," as the talents of the imitator will permit:—

"As he [Aske] rode down at midnight to the bank of the Humber, the clash of the alarm-bells came pealing far over the water. From hill to hill, from church-tower to church-tower, the warning lights were shooting. The fishermen on the German Ocean watched them flickering in the darkness from Spurnhead to Scarborough, from Scarborough to Berwick-upon-Tweed. They streamed westward, over the long marshes across Spalding Moor; up the Ouse and the Wharf, to the watershed where the rivers flow into the Irish Sea. The mountains of Westmoreland sent on the message to Kendal, to Cockermouth, to Penrith, to Carlisle; and for days and nights there was one loud storm of bells and blaze of beacons from the Trent to the Cheviot Hills."—(Vol. iii. p. 123.)

"Many of the Welsh gentlemen lived honestly and honourably; others, especially along the Border, preferred the character of Highland chieftains, and from their mountain fastnesses levied black rent on the English counties. Surrounded with the sentiment of pseudo-heroism, they revelled in the conceit of imaginary freedom; and with their bards and pedigrees, and traditions of Glendower and Prince Llewellyn, they disguised from themselves and others the plain prose truth, that they were but thieves and rogues."—(Vol. iii. p. 416.)

afloat until its prototype again makes its appearance. The large class of readers who prefer the picturesque to the true will probably think no mean power displayed in what are termed "Illustrative Sketches," (vol. iii. 234, *et seq.*,) for part of which only we can find room. The time is just before the first rising in Lincolnshire:—

"A few scenes out of this strange time have been preserved for us in the records. They may pass one by one before us like the pictures in a magic slide.

"The first figure that appears is a 'friar mendicant, living by the alms of the king's subjects, forming himself to the fashions of the people.' He is 'going about from house to house, and when he comes to aged and simple people he will say to them, "Father or sister, what a world this is! It was not so in your father's days. It is a perilous world. They will have no pilgrimages. They will not we should pray to saints, or fast, or do any good deeds. Oh Lord, have mercy on us! I will live as my forefathers have done. And I am sure your fathers and friends were good, and ye have followed them hitherto. Continue as ye have done, and believe as they believed."'

"The friar disappears. A neighbour of the new opinions, who has seen him come and go, takes his place, and then begins an argument. One says, 'My father's faith shall be my faith.' And the other, hot and foolish, answers, 'Thy father was a liar and is in hell, and so is my father in hell also. My father never knew Scripture, and now it is come forth.'

"The slide again moves. We are in a village church, and there is a window gorgeously painted, representing the various events in the life and death of Thomas à Becket. The king sits on his throne, and speaks fiercely to his four knights. The knights mount their horses and gallop to Canterbury. The archbishop is at vespers in the quire. The knights stride in and smite him dead. Then follows the retribution. In the great central compartment of the window the haughty prince is kneeling naked before the shrine of the martyr, and the monks stand round him and beat him with their rods. All over England in such images of luminous beauty the memory of the great victory of the clergy had been perpetuated. And now the particular church is Woodstock, the Court is at the park, and day after day, notwithstanding the dangerous neighbourhood, in the church aisles groups of people assemble to gaze upon the window, and priests and pardoners expatiate with an obvious application on the glories of the martyr, the Church's victory, and the humiliation of the king. Eager ears listen; eager tongues draw comparisons. A groom from the Court is lounging among the crowd, and interrupts the speakers somewhat disdainfully; he says that he sees no more reason why Becket was a saint than Robin Hood. No word is mentioned of the profanity to Henry; but a priest carries the story to Gardiner and Sir William Paulet. The groom is told that he might as well reason of the king's title as of St. Thomas's; forthwith he is hurried off under charge of heresy to the Tower; and, appealing to Cromwell, there follows a storm at the council-table.

"We are next at Worcester, at the Lady Chapel, on the eve of the Assumption. There is a famous image of the Virgin there, and to check the superstition of the people the gorgeous dress has been taken off by Cromwell's order. A citizen of Worcester approaches the figure: 'Ah, Lady,' he cries, 'art thou stripped now? I have seen the day that as clean men had been stripped at a pair of gallows as were they that stripped them.' Then he kisses the image, and turns to the people and says, 'Ye that be disposed to offer, the figure is no worse than it was before,' 'having a remorse unto her.'"—(Vol. iii. pp. 234—6.)

Very pretty reading—but how strangely Mr. Froude has mistaken his vocation! Cannot we persuade him to devote his talents to establishing the reputation of a passable novelist thus happily begun? History he has not written, nor ever will write, and he may be sure that the best that can be said of his present work will be but an adaptation of Bentley's opinion on Pope's translation:—"*A pretty poem, Mr. Pope, but you must not call it Homer.*"

REDDING'S RECOLLECTIONS[a].

Mr. Redding has fallen into a common fault of writers of "Recollections," and has calculated upon other people's interest in particular circumstances by the measure of his own. It is true that his has been in many respects an unusually favoured life, but it by no means follows that everything he has seen and heard during its course, or that has happened to him, should be worth recounting; and a number of his anecdotes might, we think, have been omitted with equal advantage to his work and to its readers. Many of the personal details, especially, it seems to us would have been better away. We have a respect for Mr. Redding, but, nevertheless, we do not very much care to learn how he was distinguished, even at school, by his strong indignation at anything approaching to injustice; or how he translated Ovid's story of Cephalus and Procris into English verse at thirteen; or how he was "early in love;" or how he used, in boyhood, to believe in ghosts, and once performed a prodigy of valour in fetching a book, upon a dark night, out of a dreary old church; or how he was above six feet high; or how he was forced on one occasion, from want of forethought, to walk home to Fleet-street from a ball at Highbury on a wet summer morning, in a blue dress-coat, lemon-coloured inexpressibles, white silk stockings, and a huge cocked hat,—to the infinite amusement of such chance passengers as he encountered on his way; or how he flirted with a pretty Portuguese girl; or how he received complimentary letters from high noblemen; or how he was wont to beguile the solitary hours of his youth by repeating poetry. In spite, however, of its faults, Mr. Redding's is an interesting and agreeable work of its kind; and one, that, amongst a certain class of readers, is sure of favour.

Mr. Redding left his native town in Cornwall for London in the beginning of the present century. His first literary labours in the metropolis were connected with a paper called "The Pilot." In 1808, however, he left London to undertake the editorship of a paper at Plymouth. He occupied this post for some years; and the account of his residence at Plymouth forms, perhaps, upon the whole, the most pleasing portion of his work. It was during this time that he made the acquaintance of Wilkie, and Haydon, and Turner, and first saw Canning. With Wilkie, Mr. Redding was not particularly struck; but he mentions some circumstances which are characteristic of the artist's peculiar genius. Wilkie did not pay any heed to the fine scenery round Plymouth; but any scene of low human nature instantly attracted him. One day, as our author and *Daavid*—as Mr. Redding tells us Haydon used occasionally to style his friend—had been out together for a long walk, the former, at a certain turn in the road, missed his companion. On going back, he discovered him peeping through the gate of a cottage, intently studying the movements of a group of children at play upon a dunghill. "The finest grouping I ever saw," exclaimed the painter of "The Blind Fiddler,"—"the finest bit I ever saw in my life."

It was not often, however, that Wilkie manifested a very lively enthusiasm even for subjects in his own line. He enjoyed them, but in a heavy way;—his habitual phlegm offering a curious contrast to the fire of Haydon,

[a] "Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal; with Observations on Men and Things. By Cyrus Redding. In three volumes." (London: Charles J. Skeet, King William-street.)

who was boiling over with ardour and animation. The picture Mr. Redding gives us of poor Haydon is a painful one when we think of his subsequent fate. One example is enough to furnish an idea of the fervour of the young artist's temperament at this time. He and Mr. Redding had ascended a hill, upon a glorious morning, to see the sun rise. The two stood watching; and at last the artist burst forth:—

"'Mark that light in the east! How fine it is! how sombre it looks below in the valley, and the water in the Lava like pale silver. Then the woods—those limestone rocks—how rich it all is; and in London we sleep away these things. Look to the west, and the haze there, which the sun will presently disperse. Perhaps God dwells in the sun, or some delegated spirit who governs our system, our half-a-dozen cricket-balls called worlds. Who cares for this beautiful sight, my boy, but you and I?'"

Turner, Mr. Redding was more favourably impressed with than happened to most people who were honoured with the acquaintance of this extraordinary genius. Mr. Redding's experience of the artist was of a reserved, unpretending man,—brief in manner, but not ill-natured; simple in his habits, but not penurious; and certainly some of the anecdotes our author relates seem to support him in this estimate of the painter's character. It is, for instance, a little opposed to our preconceived notions of the latter to find him giving picnic parties; yet to this fact Mr. Redding bears testimony:—

"I was one," he says, "at a picnic party of ladies and gentlemen, which he gave in excellent taste at Mount-Edgcumbe. There we spent a good part of a summer's day. Cold meats, shell-fish, and good wines abounded." It is added—"The donor of the feast, too, was agreeable, terse, blunt, almost epigrammatic at times, but always pleasant for one not given to waste his words, nor studious of refined bearing."

Mr. Redding also, in contradiction of our previous information, makes Turner a native of Devonshire, and quotes the painter's own authority for so doing. Once, it seems, whilst sailing upon the St. Germain river, our author remarked upon the number of artists the West of England had produced, from Reynolds downwards; whereupon Turner observed that his name might be placed amongst the number, for he came "from Barnstaple."

During the latter part of his residence at Plymouth, Mr. Redding was a frequent visitor at Saltram, the seat of Lord Boringdon, afterwards Earl of Morley, where he had the opportunity of seeing very agreeable and varied society. Here he heard Catalani sing; and here he met Canning, who, he considers, fully sustained in private circles the reputation he had acquired in the House of Commons. It was during the latter part of his residence at Plymouth, too, that Mr. Redding became acquainted with that eccentric individual, the author of "Lacon," whose name afterwards figures a good deal in his pages. The reverend gentleman reminds us somewhat of our old friend Mr. Alfred Jingle:—

"I was sitting alone," says Mr. Redding, "expecting a summons to dinner, one day, when the door of the room opened, and with little ceremony a hard, pallid-faced gentleman in black entered, and began, 'I have heard of you, Sir; wished much to be acquainted; came from Tiverton; called to ask if you had seen one of my pamphlets,' [handing over one,]—'singular thing, Sir.'—'Pray, Sir, whom have I the honour of addressing?'—'My name, Sir, is the Reverend Caleb Colton, Cambridge Fellow, Curate of Tiverton.'"

But Mr. Redding's anecdotes of his life at Plymouth are by no means confined to literary subjects. He seems, in his youth, to have made a principle of hearing and seeing all he could; and Plymouth, especially in

war-time, was a place in which to hear and see a good deal. He saw the remnant of Sir John Moore's army on their return from Corunna; and Lord Chatham's after their return, pestilence-stricken, from Walcheren. The sentence in which he describes the scene presented by the Military Hospital during its occupation by the latter, is, as far as writing goes, the best in his volumes :—

"I passed from room to room, and bed to bed," he says, "and confess I was never before or since so painfully affected. The want of a visible cause for the suffering I encountered, seemed to enhance the impression it made. I have been through civil hospitals, but never saw anything like it in them. The wounded and sick of Sir John Moore's army were no parallel. There was an obvious cause there. Here, fever and death seemed to operate so stealthily, that the destroying angel of Sennacherib, in black midnight, could not have more silently cut off his prey. Gaunt spectres of men, some half-dressed, tottered along between rows of beds. Others, still weaker, lounged on their beds, attenuated, pale, acute of feature, balanced between relapse and recovery. Some lay motionless from debility, others were contending with the King of Terrors near their exit. Here was encountered in the mass what we meet with only now and then in solitary instances among our neighbours. It was a harvest of death, not the gleaning of a solitary stem."

The late Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, was one of the noted people whom Mr. Redding saw whilst resident at Plymouth. Lord Cochrane was another;—a quiet, unassuming young man, of whom Mr. Redding mentions as a remarkable trait, that his most dashing exploits were invariably the result of the most patient deliberation. Lucien Bonaparte, too, landed at the port in time to give our author an opportunity of putting him also in his pen-and-ink portrait gallery. Lucien, he says, was a short, sallow man, not much like his illustrious brother. Such distinguished company only honoured the town occasionally; but of the ordinary society of the port and garrison, Mr. Redding has preserved abundant "recollections." One story he tells savours of the comic. The port-admiral, Admiral Young, was a remarkably stiff, stately old man; a rigid disciplinarian, wonderfully strict upon all matters of etiquette, and especially jealous about his own dignity;—the kind of person, in fact, we might imagine Mr. Dombey, if Mr. Dombey had had the advantage of growing up under the discipline of a man-of-war. When the West-Middlesex militia were stationed at Plymouth, one of the officers—a very vulgar, free-and-easy fellow—dined with the Admiral. The wine circulated, and the militiaman grew brilliant. At length, some observation of the pompous old sailor's meeting with his especial approval, he gave him a hearty slap upon the back, exclaiming, with energetic delight, "*Well done, old Stiff Stump!*"

Our author left Plymouth in the autumn of 1814, and returned to London. It does not appear very clearly how long he stayed in London before his departure for France, but it must have been some considerable time,—time spent chiefly in studying German, and in the society of Dr. Wolcot. For Wolcot he had a great veneration, and relates various anecdotes of him, of which the following is the best. An old lady had once taken him to task about his ridicule of George the Third, and inquired if he did not think he had been a very bad subject of the king? "I do not know anything about that, Madam," was the reply; "but I *do* know that the king has been a devilish good subject for me."

The portion of Mr. Redding's book which relates his adventures in France contains little that is interesting, except a story of Napoleon the Great, which was told Mr. Redding, and which is capital, if it be true. Napoleon

—so the story goes—one day, during the earlier part of his career, went to a fashionable tailor's, when the following dialogue took place :—

"'Des culottes, mon ami!'

"'Yes, Monsieur! You do me great honour. I do not think there is a tailor in the town or faubourgs that will suit you better than myself. I have made for the Count de ———, for the Marshal de ———, and for the most illustrious Effendi who lately visited us from Turkey. I had his custom [*pratique*]. He required *culottes* of a vast and truly magnificent size: all the articles from my magazine fitted his Excellency to a tittle; no one else could have managed as well. He declared they were superb, grand. . . . . ."

"'Eh, bien! je vois que vous êtes la roi des tailleurs: mais des culottes, mon ami, à dix heures demain, et point de verbiage.'

"'Monsieur will allow me to take his measure?'

"'A la bonne heure.'

"'Very good, Monsieur! And of what stuff would Monsieur please to have them made, of what quality, and . . . ?'

"'Ne vous ai-je pas dit, point de verbiage? Des culottes, mon ami, demain à dix heures; et voilà tout.'

"'Pardon me, Monsieur, but the colour?'

"'Tenez, Monsieur. J'ai d'autres choses à faire que de m'occuper de mes culottes. Prenez le couleur que vous avez donné à votre *pratique Effendi*, ou sans couleur, ou toutes les couleurs; cela m'est parfaitement égal. Mais des culottes, à dix heures demain.'"

It was not long after his return from the Continent that our author began his connection with the "New Monthly." The magazine had been in existence some five or six years, but was not in high standing. Colburn, to whom it belonged, was anxious to improve it, and, above all, to raise its literary character; and on this account entered into an arrangement with the poet Campbell, by which the latter was to undertake the editorship for a remuneration of some six hundred pounds a-year. Mr. Redding was already a contributor to the Magazine, and it was agreed that he should take the management of the annual small-print volume.

Campbell was dismayed at the extent of his labours almost as soon as they were fairly begun, and petitioned for further assistance. A coadjutor was provided him; and then matters were worse than before. The colleagues disagreed. Campbell would persist in holding his personal reputation as directly concerned in each particular article that appeared in the Magazine; and revised each with well-nigh as slow and painstaking an attention as he bestowed upon his own compositions. Du Bois saw this would never do, if they meant to get through their work at all, and said so. He was a free-spoken individual, and Campbell exquisitely sensitive; and the consequence was an open rupture, and the withdrawal of Du Bois. Meanwhile, Mr. Redding's part of the undertaking had gone on smoothly enough; although he was not a little disturbed in his progress by being forced to listen to the lamentations of poor Colburn, who was naturally grievously troubled at the position of affairs between Campbell and Du Bois, but who dared not "vex the poet's mind" by complaints. At length, after the final quarrel with Du Bois, it was proposed to Mr. Redding, at Campbell's desire, that he should take the vacated place; and this he consented to do, notwithstanding that his duties were already quite sufficient to occupy him, without any addition. And the addition involved was not a trifle. Campbell was soon cured of his agony of over-conscientiousness, and he became only too apt to rely upon his new assistant. His extreme excitability in a manner disqualified him for steady exertion. A paragraph in a book, or a chance observation, would derange his mind for days, rendering him completely oblivious of everything in the particular train of

thought into which he had been led. These fits of abstraction, Mr. Redding insists, were entirely beyond the poet's own power to overcome. Moreover, the poet, it must be confessed, was by nature a most indolent, careless fellow, always ready to save himself any trouble which he could possibly get out of. Between the indolence and the abstraction, it was soon brought about that his editorship became, as Mr. Redding expresses it, "a mere negative realization of the duty." He shifted all the work upon Mr. Redding's shoulders, and used pleasantly to acknowledge that Redding was the editor, and that he himself was not wanted. Under such circumstances, the said "Redding" had no easy life of it. He has sometimes, he tells us, remained at his desk for six-and-thirty hours at a stretch; and for the ten years his connexion with the Magazine lasted, the longest holiday he allowed himself only extended to nine days. The greatest unanimity, however, prevailed between him and his illustrious colleague during the whole period of their literary partnership. He says he could never withstand Campbell's heartiness.

The "New Monthly" was the means of introducing Mr. Redding to a host of literary acquaintance. Sergeant Talfourd was amongst the contributors, and Horace Smith, and Joanna Baillie, and Miss Mitford, and Mrs. Hemans, and Shiel, and Hazlitt, and Bulwer. Talfourd supplied the dramatic article; and also a variety of other contributions, and was always a model of punctuality with his papers. It was Talfourd who introduced Mr. Redding to Miss Mitford. Mr. Redding had no particular partiality for charming Mary Mitford, and accuses her of having been a much better hand at a bargain than was poetical or pretty. It seems she would not consent to be paid for her articles by the sheet, but insisted upon receiving six guineas a contribution, short or long, prose or verse. Mr. Redding quotes one of the lady's letters relative to this matter, in which occurs the following energetic paragraph:—

"To imagine for a moment that I should write at six guineas per sheet [or twelve?] is ridiculous. I left off writing for the magazines generally because sixteen was not enough, and in my letter to Mr. V——— was as clear as possible on the point. I especially said six guineas an article, long or short."

This may be amusing in the author of "Our Village," but Mr. Redding's patronizing tone of informing us that "some of her works were very popular among young people" is still more so. The two or three letters of Mrs. Hemans which Mr. Redding has printed, have no interest. Of Joanna Baillie we hear little beyond her name. For Horace Smith Mr. Redding had a warm friendship, which accounts for the copiousness of his notice of that gentleman. Hazlitt's ability could not fail to command Mr. Redding's respect; but he appears not to have had much personal liking for the metaphysician. Perhaps he did not know very much of him, for Campbell had a strong dislike to Hazlitt, in consequence of the charge of plagiarism the latter had preferred against him.

That irascible genius Ugo Foscolo was not a contributor to the "New Monthly;" but Mr. Redding's intimacy with him occurred at this time. Foscolo was a Greek by birth, but of Venetian family,—a circumstance upon which he prided himself. He was educated at Padua, and had been for a time a soldier; but had left the army to devote himself to learning. He might have done well in England, if he had been a person to do well; but his ungovernable passions ruined everything. He ended his life's "fitful fever" at the age of fifty-two, and lies now in Chiswick Churchyard. Mr. Redding relates some amusing instances of his peculiarities. Paying

him a visit one summer's day at noon, our author found him with his shutters closed and candles burning: he had prolonged his studies from the night before, quite unconscious of the flight of time. The same earnestness in his pursuits would sometimes lead him to pass two entire days with no more sustenance than a single cup of coffee. He quarrelled with everyone he came in contact with, so of course with Mr. Redding. The history of their misunderstanding furnishes a curious example of his eccentricity. He had a bust in his possession which he tried to palm off on Mr. Redding as an original; and because Mr. Redding would not be deceived he flew into a violent passion, and had recourse to abuse. Mr. Redding said little, but took up his hat and went away. The next day he was waited upon by an officer of the Marylebone Police-court, who stated that a foreigner of the name of Foscolo had been to the court hotly intent upon having a certain Mr. Cyrus Redding bound over to keep the peace towards him. Mr. Redding was naturally not a little surprised at the information, but gave his word for appearing at the court. He went, and the necessary formalities were gone through, not without some interruption from Foscolo, who was much moved to make an harangue upon the subject of his grievances. This ended our author's acquaintance with the fiery Venetian; but, in spite of such an unpleasant termination of their friendship, Mr. Redding speaks of Foscolo with the sincerest admiration and respect.

Mr. Redding's connection with the "New Monthly" ceased in the autumn of 1830; and Campbell left it at the close of the same year. For more than a year before the resignations of the two editors, there had been symptoms of an approaching storm. A system of interference had been practised by the publisher which Mr. Redding keenly felt, as insulting to his own and Campbell's dignity, and ruinous to the prospects of the Magazine. It was solely in consequence of this interference—so Mr. Redding anxiously insists—that the magazine incurred the discredit of refusing the "Passages from the Diary of a Physician." It is only fair, we think, to Mr. Redding's literary acumen to quote his vindication of himself as to the rejection of this contribution:—

"It happened," he says, "that I received a note from a most able writer, Mr. Warren of the Temple, the year before I quitted the Magazine. He wrote to me to offer the 'Diary of a Physician,' for our pages. I received it, saw its merits, and sent it off to the printer, sealed and directed as usual. Not having a messenger going to the city, I sent it from my house, as I had sent articles often before, that Colburn's porter might take it with him when he next took anything to the city. It will scarcely be credited, but it is a fact, that the packet was opened, Mr. Warren's paper canvassed among Colburn's *employés*, represented to him as not worth sixpence, and returned to Mr. Warren without my knowledge, until the number for the month appeared, when I imagined, till I inquired about it, that the paper had not come to me in proof, from there being much matter in the printer's hand."

Campbell was indignant on being informed of this affair; and Colburn, when the papers subsequently appeared in "Blackwood," was sorry for what had taken place, and made an apology. But he did not profit much by his lesson. Similar instances of meddling continued to occur; and at length, as we have stated, first one editor, and then the other, sent in his resignation. It must have been an effort of courage on Campbell's part to give up so easy and remunerative a berth. Mr. Redding's direct sacrifice by his retirement was not so important, but by taking place under the circumstances it did, it made the ten years he had been connected with the Magazine a dead loss to him. He certainly deserved a different recompense for all his labours than the one he obtained. Whether he had

worked wisely or not, there is no doubt that he had worked well. Over and above the lion's share of editorial duty which devolved upon him, he wrote all the political articles himself, and had contributed more than a hundred and sixty articles on miscellaneous subjects, besides original verses and translations.

The most interesting portion of Mr. Redding's third volume is that occupied by his anecdotes of Beckford. He had good opportunities of becoming acquainted with this eccentric Crœsus. He had once written a review of "Italy, Spain, and Portugal," with which Beckford had been so much pleased as to take the trouble of finding out the name of the author; and the reviewer was rewarded for his courteous comments by a reception at Lansdowne of marked civility. Hearing that Mr. Redding was in Bath, and wished to see the tower, Mr. Beckford very politely proposed to send his carriage to fetch him. The offer was of course accepted, and the visit was paid. We quote Mr. Redding's description of the tower:—

"The tower itself, above a hundred feet high, was crowned with a model of the Temple of Lysicrates at Athens, made of cast-iron. Under this was a square room, each side lighted with three arched windows of plate-glass. The main entrance, in ascending two or three steps, led into a narrow apartment, or sort of entrance-hall, and, facing it, a plate-glass door conducted to the tower. In this entrance-hall was a noble pillar-table of Sienna marble, in a recess, bearing three of the oldest class of Etruscan vases. The ceiling-borders were wainscot, with gilt cornices. Glazed cabinets, on either hand, bore a number of rare and costly articles, which I had no time to examine. There were relics from Herculaneum, and purchases from Strawberry Hill; there were beautiful bird-paintings and landscapes, with bronzes and vases of exquisite form, in rooms in which crimson and black, and scarlet and purple predominated. Here was the companion to the Doge of Venice, Vendramini, by Bellini; Canalettis; a gem of Domenichino; Patels and Cuyps, now in the National Gallery; and fine Brüghals, magazine coffers, Florentine mosaics, Arabesque candlesticks from the Alhambra, one pair of candlesticks of pure gold, after a design of Holbein, a fine bronze of John of Bologna, and sculptures by Farnesini—all in the same room. There was a beautiful oratory, too, with a statue of St. Anthony, and a small, well-selected library."

On leaving the tower our author was conducted through the grounds,—a very fairyland of loveliness—into the house, and into the presence of the great man himself. Beckford was at this time seventy-four years of age,—hale, athletic, and able to read without glasses. Mr. Redding found him agreeable and communicative; full of all sorts of chat about books, and pictures, and Eastern literature, and himself, and his writings:—

"You will hardly credit," he said, "how closely I could apply myself to study when young. I wrote 'Vathek' in the French, as it now stands, at twenty-two years of age. It cost me three days and two nights of labour. I never took off my clothes the whole time."

Mr. Redding happening to speak of "Vathek" as Mr. Beckford's first literary effort, the latter informed him that his lives of extraordinary painters had been written five years before, and gave him the history of the production:—

"He told me," says Mr. Redding, "that the housekeeper at Fonthill used to get a fee by exhibiting the house and pictures to strangers. She knew nothing of the artists' names, and gave more extraordinary ones to the artists who had executed them, than ever before entered the brain of woman, while she would expatiate on excellencies in pictures of which there was no trace. This temptation to mischief was irresistible to a youth of seventeen, his age when he wrote the 'Memoirs.' He supplied the good woman with a copy, and she caught up the phrases, used the names of the fictitious wives of imaginary painters, and thus rendered her descriptions more absurdly

picturesque, to his delight. The book became her text-book to all visitors; and quotations continually fell from her to strangers about the merits of Og of Bassan, and Watersouchy of Amsterdam. Before a picture of Rubens, she would dissert on the merits of Blunderbussiana of Venice, or the Herr Sucrewasser of Vienna; and the Wiltshire squires and farmers of those days swallowed it all for the honest truth."

We do not know that we can leave our author in a better place than thus comfortably seated in Beckford's luxurious library, listening to its owner's racy stories; and so, as our time is just up, we shall, after one more remark, bid him farewell.

Whether or not Mr. Redding's work redounds to his credit as a literary man, it certainly redounds to his credit as a gentleman and a Christian. We never read a work of the same length and the same character which was so uniformly innocent of offence against the charity which "rejoiceth not in iniquity." The anecdotes never partake of the scandalous. As far as we remember, there is not a single word in the book which is really disparaging to any human being, living or dead. Even in the cases where the author has any cause of personal dislike against the persons of whom he is led to speak, he never suffers the feeling to betray him into anything approaching to defamation.

GLADSTONE ON HOMER AND THE HOMERIC AGE[a].

Mr. Gladstone closes his three solid volumes on Homer and the Homeric Age with a sort of apology for having lingered so long among fascinating studies,—"to pass from which to the ordinary business of the world is to step out of a palace of enchantment into the cold gray light of a polar day. Nemesis must not find him," he says,—

"ἦ νῦν δηθύνοντ' ἢ ὕστερον αὖθις ἰόντα."

We venture to assure him, before attempting to give our readers some account of the work, that no such apology is needed. Neither the Church, nor the University which he so fitly represents, can complain that any call of duty found him absent from his post—can make that complaint against Homer which Plato tells us the public of his day made against Socrates, that he spoiled their best man for the public service. These Studies have not robbed Church, or State, or University of their rights in the author. They are the fruit of the leisure hours of one who never shirks a public question—whose eloquent voice has mainly contributed to the result of two of the most important divisions of recent times—the votes on the China question, and on Count Walewski's despatch; and whose fidelity stood the severer trial of that almost unexampled struggle, prolonged week after week through the weary nights of July and August last, in which, disputing the ground inch by inch, he opposed the fifty clauses of the unhappy Divorce Bill; and, like his Achæan heroes, was well-nigh victor, in spite of fate.

For ourselves, we venture to thank him cordially for this work. We thank him in the name of *Scholarship*—of scholarship in that its most limited acceptation which obtains at Oxford; although, being ourselves old-fashioned fellows, scholars of the *præ-Boppian* æra, we find ourselves not unfrequently obliged to protest against some of his translations and constructions. Mr. Gladstone distinctly disclaims any pretensions to "rank

[a] "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, D.C.L., M.P. for the University of Oxford." 3 vols. (Oxford University Press.)

among philological scholars:" and we honestly confess that we could often have wished that he had acted on the principle of *Cuique in sua arte credendum*, and submitted the work throughout to the *virgula censoria* of a *professional* scholar. It is not however to scholarship, in its limited academic sense (to which the greatest scholars would never have dreamed of limiting it), that Mr. Gladstone's services are specially important. We speak now of scholarship in its widest sense; which comprehends everything that relates to that earlier civilization of the *ancient* world, to which the modern world stands so deeply indebted. Mr. Gladstone's work, however questionable some of his conclusions may be, is a contribution of unquestionable value to ancient history,—not the mere history of Greek literature, but to the national and political history of Greece. Perhaps one-fourth of the work is occupied with *ethnological* disquisitions; and another portion, which is devoted to what we wish could be called by some shorter and more English name than *Theo-mythology*, raises questions full of interest to the theologian, and to all persons who delight to study that important part of the history of our race—the history of religion, and of the religions,—which is opened to us by the investigation of the *mythologies* of the different nations of the world.

It cannot, we fear, be denied that Mr. Gladstone's book, *in its present form* at all events, is a book intended for *scholars*, rather than for the general reader—for the learned rather than for the learner. And yet we venture to think that Mr. Gladstone is entitled to the thanks of the *general reader* too[b]. For Homer himself is not the property of the learned exclusively; the world at large has an interest in the poet of the Iliad. And although the common sense of the many has ever refused to accept the theory that these matchless poems are the result of a fortuitous concourse of cyclic fragments, yet great is our debt of gratitude to those who, like Mure and Gladstone, have overthrown, as we believe for ever, these pestilent literary heresies.

"Mure," as the latter most truly remarks, "has left the debate on the personality of the poet, and the unity and antiquity of the works, in such a state that those who follow him may proceed upon the *assumption* that the Iliad and Odyssey are in their sub-

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[b] We hope, indeed, to see Mr. Gladstone reconsider the resolution expressed in his quotation from Agamemnon's address to old Chryses, and prepare at his leisure a more popular work based upon it for the use of the general reader, and especially of the youthful student; a work which might stand in the same relation to the "Studies" as Cicero's *De Officiis in usum Marci filii* probably bore to the Ethics on which Cratippus lectured. The work which suggests itself as a model is that of H. N. Coleridge on the classical poets. The ethnological and mythological portions of the work being left to the consideration of the learned, with the chapters on the poet's perceptions of *number* and *colour*, a very pretty book might, if we are not mistaken, be built out of the remaining materials, which would be highly acceptable to all lovers of Homer, and greatly promote the intelligent study of him. The Prolegomena, the essay on the Morals of the Homeric Age, that on the Homeric Polities, the section devoted to the comparison of Greeks and Trojans, the first and fifth chapter of the section called "Aoidos," with *some* of those in the section devoted to the Religion and Mythology, seem to us the parts of the work most likely to be valuable to the student, and best to admit of being put into a popular form. Such a work should contain nothing that is yet *sub judice;* matter of that sort, if embodied at all, should be thrown into an appendix, or into the form of the *excursus*. At all events, the *criticism of opposing theories* might with advantage be omitted. In its present form, the work, being as full of Greek as an egg is of meat, cannot fail to deter the general reader; though there is a considerable portion of it which is not only readable, but in a high degree interesting too; and the driest subjects are occasionally relieved by passages whose eloquence reminds us of the writer's greatest parliamentary efforts.

stance the true offspring of the heroic age itself; and are genuine gifts not only of a remote antiquity, but also of a designing mind."

But he has himself added a valuable argument to those by which Mure "secured our title to the estate from litigation," in a very instructive section devoted to the "trustworthiness of the text of Homer," which has already appeared in the Oxford Essays. After going through the external evidence of the general soundness of the text, he subjoins the following striking passage on the scarcely measurable amount of internal evidence which the text supplies to substantiate its own integrity:—

"The general corpus of the poems might have been sound, and yet a bad text would, when subjected to a very searching ordeal on the minutest points, have revealed a multitude of solecisms and errors. But instead of this, *the rigid application of the microscope has only shown more clearly a great perfection in the workmanship.* The innumerable forms of refined and delicate coincidence in *names* and *facts*, in the use of epithets, the notes of character, the turn of speeches and phrases, and the like, are so many rills of evidence which combine into a stream of resistless force, in favour of that text which has been found so admirably, as a mirror, to reflect the image and the mind of Homer; and which, like a mirror, could not have reflected it truly unless it had itself been true."

"The arguments *ab extra,*" he goes on to say, "are rather answers to objections than adequate materials of affirmative conviction. *After having myself tested the text as to its self-consistency in several thousand places,* I find scarcely one or two places in each thousand where it seems to invite expurgation. The evidence on which I really place reliance is *experimental* evidence; and that I find in the poems accumulated to a degree which no other human work within my knowledge approaches. The one cardinal and paramount argument is the text itself and its contents."

The result of this most searching investigation has convinced Mr. Gladstone that we have in the Homeric poems "a primitive representation of the human race in a form complete, distinct, and separate, with its own religion, ethics, history, policy, arts, and manners[c]." And the representation of that period, elicited by cross-examination from the lips of the great bard, whom we now see "placed in the witness-box[d]," and called upon to speak for himself, and to tell his own story, whilst it reveals to us the *historic value* of much that we had been accustomed to regard as mere poetry, and pours a flood of light on remote antiquity, furnishes at the same time, by its internal consistency, a supplementary argument of irresistible force for the undivided authorship of these wondrous poems—their unity, and their uncorrupted transmission to our own time—and makes us feel that we have a right to believe (as we always have believed) that we have firm ground under our feet while we follow the guidance of Homer through the varied scenes of the world which he has drawn to the life.

But it is not merely in the interest of scholars, or of the general reader, that we tender our heartiest thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his labours upon Homer; but in the interest of Christian faith itself, and of the highest objects of academic education. It cannot be denied that the great historical work of Mr. Grote (the value of which for the *historic* times cannot be overrated) bears too distinct traces of a scepticism which is not limited to *historic* doubts. The ἦθος of the sceptic is too distinctly traceable in a work which is in the hands of every student for honours at Oxford. Without pronouncing any opinion on Mr. Gladstone's conclusions on ethnology, or those on the Homeric theology and mythology, we hail with great satisfaction a work conceived in a totally different *spirit;* a work which bears upon its every page the profound impression of the writer's moral earnestness, and deep-seated and living faith in the truths of revelation, and the

[c] Vol. i. p. 6.

[d] Ibid., p. 3.

sacred laws of morality. It will be well for those whose minds must be brought into contact with the popular historian, to have the opportunity of seeing in Mr. Gladstone's eloquent pages, that scholarship does not necessarily lead to scepticism; and that the greatest learning and eloquence joined with all the accomplishments of art and of literature, and with the science in which this age delights, are compatible with Christian faith and earnest piety.

But we must proceed to give our readers some succinct account of the contents of the first of these solid volumes: for we have no room for more than a very *brief summary* of the *ethnological* results which he conceives himself to have arrived at from an investigation of the Homeric Poems, which we give in his words:—

"1. We set out from the point at which Greece is probably for the first time settled by a race given to tillage and pacific habits, under the general name of Pelasgians, with subdivision under minor names of particular tribes.

"2. A *dynasty* of *foreign* origin, apparently without displacing the Pelasgians, seems to have displaced in a certain quarter the Pelasgic name by that of Danai. At any rate, the history of that name in the eye of Homer fills the whole breadth of its own epoch, and its name stands in after time, *poetically* at least, for a national title.

"3. An Hellenic dynasty of *Perseids*, belonging to the Greek peninsula, follows this dynasty, and effacing the traces of *foreign* rule, governs its subjects under the *Argeian* name, which is founded on the physical character of the regions in which the population is settled, and on the employments suited thereto.

"4. Next appears on the scene the *Achæan* name, which bears no mark of relationship to the soil, or to any particular employment, or to any particular eponymist; but appears to be the designation of a *race*, not indeed foreign, yet new to the Peloponnesus.

"5. A warlike and highly-gifted race gradually pervades different parts of Greece under this name. The *Pelopids* [e], its ruling family, possessing themselves of the throne of the *Perseids*, attain, perhaps through the extended sympathy of Achæan blood, to a national supremacy. The Achæans are, in fact, become the Greeks of the Troic age. They include all other local tribes, as well as the mass of the old Pelasgians, who constitute the *working population* (so to speak) of the country.

"6. All the *characteristics of this race, social and religious*, and its close geographical proximity to, if not its identity with, the first-named, or *Myrmidon* Hellenes of Homer, appear to *derive it from the north*, and to dissociate it from the Pelasgic stock.

"7. Time passes on; we lose the guiding hand of Homer, but universal tradition assures us that the Dorians, emerging, like those who preceded them, from the cradle of the nation, lead the last great Hellenic migration southward, and the name of Hellenes becomes the grand historic designation of the nation at large.

"Of this intermixture and succession of *names*," he observes, "dependent on the fusion of *races*, and on political supremacy, we have sufficient example in our own island. It has been inhabited by Britons, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, and Normans. But two names only have left their mark; all the others, including the last, are submerged. So has it been with the succession of Pelasgians, Achæans, Hellenes, Greeks. The Iliad and Odyssey shew us 'Danaans,' 'Argeians,' and 'Achæans,' as in the main synonymous before Troy, yet each name with its own leaning, which makes Danai most properly the *soldiery*; Ἀργεῖοι, the *masses*; and Ἀχαιοὶ, the *chiefs*."—(Vol. i. pp. 433—436.)

Mr. Gladstone's patient and searching investigation of the Homeric text enables him to tell us, that of the name Danai ("used in the Iliad 147 times,") the epithets are exclusively *military*:—

[e] It may be noticed that Bishop Thirlwall also attaches no importance to the legends which connect Pelops with Asia Minor; and that Achæan supremacy is connected with the accession of Pelops by Strabo, who tells us that the Achæans were brought by him into Laconia from *Phthia*; which Bishop Thirlwall regards as the more probable opinion as to the earlier seats of this race. Mure also considers the Achæan name to be the proper name of the people over whom the Pelopidan dynasty reigned.

"Those of the Argeians are few in number, and used with extreme rarity, only in four passages altogether, though the name is employed 177 times in the plural, besides eleven times in the singular as a personal epithet. The name has only once in the poems a *military* epithet (φιλοπτολεμοι) attached to it.

"The epithets of the *Achæans* are numerous, not less than fifteen in all; of which one or two only are words of sarcastic reproach, very rarely used, and one (ὑπερκύδαντες) indicates a disposition to brag; the great majority are highly diversified, extended, and elevated in meaning, and not suitable for soldiers exclusively."

In the Odyssey he has observed the Danaan name used thirteen times, but *always retrospectively of the soldiery in the Trojan war*:—

"The rest of the evidence connected with the name," he remarks, "is of a negative character.

"It is never used in the *singular*, either as an adjective or a substantive.

"Nor is it ever applied to *women*.

"Nor is it connected with the inhabitants of any particular part of the country, nor has it any root, or derivative, which would associate it with any territory. Neither has it anything related to the physical character of the country, or to any of the races known to have inhabited it, or to any employment or habit of life.

"It floats before us like Delos on the Ægean, without any visible or discoverable root.

"If its root was not territorial, nor tribal, nor religious, it could only be *personal*. It was perhaps the mere reflection cast by the figure of a great primitive personage, and incorporated for the poet's purpose in a designation made *national* by him, and limited to an heroic and martial sense, as 'Cambrian' for Welchman, or 'Gael' for Highlander, would be an appellation appropriated to romance, or war, or any strain impregnated with a strong vein of imagery or passion."—(pp. 355—360.)

We should have been glad, had our space allowed it, to quote the eloquent passage with which Section viii. is concluded, and to give our readers some account of Section ix., almost a treatise by itself[f], on the force of the title ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν. It contains much curious matter, and on the whole we incline to think that it has been satisfactorily shewn that the term is nearly equivalent to "*patriarchal chieftain*," implying sovereignty united continuously with "the *headship in blood* of a ruling family or clan, inhabiting the country which was the reputed cradle of the nation, or able to trace lineally its derivation from that country. A tradition of original descent from Jupiter attached essentially to the title."

The most curious section of this part of the work is that in which it is attempted to connect the *Pelasgi* with the low Iranian nations; the *Helli* with the Germans, and with *Persia*.

Of a connection with Persia the following evidences are cited:—

"1. In Homer, *Perseus*, father of a line of Peloponnesian kings, is the son of Jupiter and Danae.

"This implies that he had *no known paternal ancestry* in the country where he attained to fame. But further, it appears from the use of the word Ἀργεῖοι for the subjects of the Perseids, that they were an *Hellenic* house. Perseus therefore may have brought his name direct from the Hellenes of the north. Why should it not have come to the *Helli* from *Persia?*

"2. We have two other links with the East, one in *Perse*, bride of the Sun, daughter of Oceanus (Od. x. 139); another in—

"*Persephoneia*, whose ἄλσεα are in the same quarter. Again, a son of Nestor bears the name of *Perseus*, and the name continued as a royal name to the very extinction of nationality in Greece; for the last Macedonian king was a Perseus.

"3. In Herodotus we have a tradition that *Perseus* visited Cepheus, the Persian king, married his daughter Andromeda, and had a son, Perses, who remained behind and gave his name to the country of this tale; the version current among the Persians, reported that Perseus, born among themselves, became an Hellene, but that his ancestors had not been Hellenes."

It occupies pp. 440—544.

Again, "the name Ἀχαῖοι is without any note of an Hellic origin." We are not, however, so sanguine as to be able to say with Mr. Gladstone that—

"It seems *inevitable* to recognise a connection between Ἀχαιμένης and the Ἀχαιοι whom we find at the head of the Greek races.

"Strabo states that in *Aria* there was a city *Achaia,* called after its founder. But he knew nothing of a Persian Achæus; and the Greek 'Achæus,' if he existed at all, belonged to a prehistoric antiquity. Thus the *Achæan* name in Asia is thrown back by a *local* testimony subsisting in Strabo's time to a remote antiquity. The coincidence in name between the ruling family in Persia and the dominant race in Greece bears witness, in harmony with other testimonies, to a presumptive identity of origin.

"The name, too, may well have had its root in the *Arian* language. Sir H. Rawlinson tells us that 'the name Achæmenes signifies "friendly," or possessing friends; being formed of a Persian word, *hakhá* (Sanscrit Sakhá), and an attributive affix.'"

After pointing out some curious resemblances in religion and in minuter points, he reminds us that in the time of Crœsus the Persians were highlanders destitute of all the comforts of life; just as Achilles describes the Helli around Dodona. Like the Achæans, too, they wore their hair long, (Herod. vii.)

The most curious part of the evidences adduced by our indefatigable investigator is drawn from the manners of the modern Persian, of the military tribes of Pars or Fars, as described by Sir J. Malcolm. These tribes also bear the name *Eelleat,* which he observes "*at least presents a striking resemblance to that of the Helli*[g]:"—

"The members of these tribes are chiefly horsemen, all soldiers and all brigands; but they abhor the name and character of a thief. Plunder is redeemed by violence in their eyes; and it is accompanied with the practice of a generous and delicate hospitality. Among these military tribes women are highly valued, and are of remarkable modesty and chastity; yet they have an innocent freedom in their good offices to strangers which at once recalls the Greek maidens of the Odyssey. Adultery is capitally punishable. The Persians generally, who have in many points greatly degenerated, are noted for hospitality and love of display; for highly refined manners, and great personal beauty. They have an intense love of poetry, of song, and of music; and associate poetry with recitation and the banquet. They are passionately fond of horses, much given to the chace and to horse-racing; but with their refined politeness they retain a liability to a cannibal ferocity. The widow of a murdered warrior, lifting up her hands to heaven, prayed Ali to deliver the murderer into her hands, that she might make his heart into kibabs, and eat it before she died."—(Vol. i. pp. 554—564.)

The *heart* of a chieftain was actually eaten by the mother of another chief whom he had slain.

Mr. Gladstone then conceives that these Hellic tribes came into Greece from the *North* (vol. i. p. 208), and sees—

"manifest indications that the name did not come into being on the western side of the Dardanelles, (vol. i. p. 545). They came, a highland people, along a mountain country. They left their name on the *Hellespont;* and on the river *Selleeis,* which discharges itself into the Sea of Marmora. We first hear of them in Homer at the extreme North of Thessaly; then giving their name (Hellas) to that country, or to some part of it."

It will be observed that Mr. Gladstone is led by his Homeric investigations to differ from Niebuhr, from Müller, and from Mure, in connecting the *Hellenization,* if we may use the expression, of the Greek populations, not with the Dorian immigration, but with Achæan supremacy.

Further, our author regards the Selli (whom Mure and Thirlwall consider a tribe of Pelasgians) as a totally distinct race, belonging to a dif-

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[g] It is, however, a resemblance on which nothing can be founded, as the older form of the name of the Hellic tribe is *Selli,* not *Helli.*

ferent family of nations; as distinct from the Pelasgians of Greece as the Oscans from the Pelasgians of Italy.

We feel bound to protest against Mr. Gladstone's explanation of Ἀργεῖοι as "Lowlanders." Whether or no *Argos* originally meant a "cultivated plain," as Müller, with great probability, held, it seems more natural, with Mure (vol. i. p. 44), to explain the application of the name Argeian to the Greeks by a reference to the "Achaïc Argos," to whose sovereign they owned allegiance.

Moreover, if Argos be connected with the digammated ἔργον, which in the "ἀνδρῶν πίονα ἔργα" of Homer is applied to lands under tillage, it is not connected with ἄγρος too. The German *acker*, our own "acre," and Latin *ager*, Gothic *akrs*[h], evidently shew ἄγρος, not ἄργος, to be the older form. And the Anglo-Saxon *work*, German *werk*, which connect themselves as naturally with ἔργον, shew that the two Greek nouns ἔργον and ἄγρος are not to be connected by Ἄργος.

We are also sorry to see Mr. Gladstone express his belief that it is probable that the word ἔρα is the root of this digammated ἔργον, (vol. i. p. 388).

And we must protest against the attempt to explain the meaning of the name Ephyre, and of that of the shaggy *Pheres* of the mountains by reference to ἔρα. We are told to suppose that

"the φ in these words is the prefix which it had lost in common Greek usage even before Homer, as he employs ἔραζε without the digamma, which prefix we find reproduced in the Latin *terra*."—(Vol. i. p. 508.)

All this seems to us very rash. Here, again, the *erde* of the German, and our own "earth," not to mention the similar Hebrew root, protest against the supposition of a digamma before the ἔρα in old Greek.

And still more bold seems the attempt to explain the meaning of Ephyre as equivalent to "fortified place," or "walled place," by referring to the Italian *terra*, even if that word in Italian mean a "town," and not a district. But the quotation from Dante is not sufficient to prove this to be the *primitive* sense even of the Italian *terra*.

We also question the connection between the following Latin and Greek words in pp. 300-1 and 388:—

αἰθάλη	*favilla*	ἄτη	*vitium*
ἀλώπηξ	*Vulpes*	ἔρα	*aro*, *sero*.
ὠκύπτερος	*accipiter*		
ῥέξας	*Rex* (or the Sacrificer).		

But still more strongly must we object to the attempt to connect βέλτιστος with βέλος, "a dart." The *Doric* form βέντιστος seems to indicate that the older Greek word was derived from an adjective, of which the modern Italian *ben* perhaps preserves the original elements.

We feel bound to notice with regret that Mr. Gladstone has, in his investigation of the characters of, and the ethnical relations between, the Hellenes and Pelasgians, referred to an argument, against the use of which our greatest English authority on subjects connected with Homer, Col. Mure, has left us a very prudent warning. It is one drawn from the *names of persons* occurring in the Iliad, whether Greeks or Trojans. We are not, however, sure that this argument is worth nothing: yet while we see among the Trojans names of evident significancy, and evidently Hellenic names, such as Antenor, Deiphobus, Polydamas, and others, we feel less confident than Mr. Gladstone does, that these names belong to *history;* and see in

[h] Donaldson. New Cratylus.

the other names which are apparently not significant, such as Paris, Hector, Priamus, Æneas, Anchises, &c. an argument unfavourable to the view advocated by him, that there was an infusion of *Hellic* blood in the families which reigned in the Troad. It is far more certain that these latter names had no significance to the ears to which Homer sang, than that the three former, and the other names of Hellenic significancy, are not mere inventions of the poet.

We cannot bring ourselves to construe the words Ἀργείων Δαναῶν, in Od. viii. 578[i], as the "Danaan Argeians."

We are sorry to see "Parrhasie" of Arcadia connected with Πύρασος; and Helos and Pteleos spoken of as possibly "akin to Alos in the country of Peleus." To adduce doubtful indications of a resemblance between two countries, greatly weakens the argument which it is attempted to support by them.

We have mentioned these little slips, though our criticism will probably be thought somewhat too minute. And indeed, if even Homer may obtain a dispensation for nodding occasionally, the same indulgence may be conceded to his indefatigable critic. We think too, that this book will come to a second edition bye-and-bye; and it is therefore right to notice one or two points which require correction.

We must now take leave, for the present, of the Studies on Homer and his Age; hoping to give some account to our readers of the second volume in our next number.

We have not adventured on a *criticism* of the ethnological conclusions which Mr. Gladstone considers himself to have established. We shall leave the discussion of them to Mr. Grote, Dr. Latham, Professor Max Müller, Dr. Donaldson, Sir H. Rawlinson and his brother and fellow-labourer, and to the philological journals. We do not feel over-anxious to challenge one so "cunning of fence" as the representative of Oxford University. We think it likely that Mr. Grote will be able to shew much which seems to us probable enough to be "not proven," and that Sir Cornewall Lewis will demonstrate to his own satisfaction at least, the *incredibility* of several of Mr. Gladstone's propositions.

We, however, as lovers of Homer, and interested in all that relates to him, shall end as we began, thanking Mr. Gladstone for his laborious work; and believe that the world will learn more about Homer from it, however questionable some of his conclusions may appear[k], than from any corrections of any errors into which he may have fallen, made either by ourselves or others.

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[i] Vol. i. p. 390.

[k] We certainly have more than once in reading this work been reminded of Bishop Butler's remark about "*over-great refinements;*" speaking of which he says justly enough, that "Persons of superior capacity have often fallen into errors which no one of common understanding could." Mr. Gladstone has occasionally involved himself in a "fix" in which scholars of ordinary capacity would not. But the explanation of the matter is the same as that which Robert Hall is said to have given of his being under restraint in an asylum, when a foolish friend asked him "What in the world could have brought him there?"—"What has brought me here? what will never bring you here, my dear fellow,—too much brain!"

THE CHRONICLE OF FLORENCE OF WORCESTER[a].

In or about the year of our Lord 1028 was born, in Ireland, the now all-but-forgotten chronicler known as Marianus Scotus, or Marianus the Scot; in reference to whom the only recorded particulars probably that have come down to us are the facts that in the year 1052 he became a recluse; in 1056 he assumed the monastic habit in the Irish monastery of St. Martin, at Cologne; in 1059 he was ordained priest by Sigefrid, Abbot of Fulda, within the walls of whose monastery he dwelt as a recluse till 1069; in which year[b] he retired to Mentz, where he died in 1082, 3, or 6; the exact date being uncertain. During the leisure of his prolonged seclusion Marianus made himself in some degree useful to his fellow-men, by compiling a chronicle; which, after the usual plan in those days, began with the Creation and ended with the closing years of the writer's life. For the earlier portion of this chronicle, the writer's chief authorities were Eusebius, Cassiodorus, and Bede.

To the English reader, and perhaps to most other readers of this nineteenth century, the work of Marianus is of comparatively little interest or value. The latter part of it relates almost exclusively to the German Empire or the Popedom; and, hidden amid the multifarious items which bear reference to other countries, there are to be found, as Mr. Hardy has remarked[c], between A.D. 48 and the termination of the work, about threescore brief notices connected with Britain and Ireland, and no more. The Vatican MS. of this chronicle, still in existence, has been by some considered the autograph of Marianus himself. It has been printed in Germany more than once; most recently in Pertz's Collection of German Historians, under the careful superintendence of Professor Waitz.

Though possessing, apparently, so little of interest to an Englishman, Florence, a monk of Worcester, in compiling his "Chronicle of Chronicles," has adopted as his basis that of Marianus Scotus; and the MS. which he used for the purpose, if not identical with the one now in the Cottonian Library (Nero, C. v.), must have closely resembled it. Besides expanding the work of Marianus, by large additions of English history, Florence continued it down to the year 1117. Of the industrious monk who has thus done some good service to our early history, even less is known than of his original; indeed nothing, beyond the fact that he was the compiler of the *Chronicon ex Chronicis*, and that he died in the year 1118. "On the nones [7th] of July, 1118," says the First Continuator of his chronicle, "died Florence, the monk of Worcester, whose acute observation and indefatigable industry have rendered his Chronicle of Chronicles pre-eminent." This continuator was, in all probability, John, also an inmate of the monastery at Worcester; who indeed is mentioned as a contemporary interpolator, if not a continuator of the work, under the year 1138.

Singularly enough, and giving rise thereby to some needless discussion

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[a] "The Church Historians of England. Edited, and in part translated from the Originals, by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. Vol. II. Part I.: The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester. pp. 171—335." (London: Seeleys.)

"The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, (with the Two Continuations). Translated from the Latin, with Notes and Illustrations, by Thomas Forester, A.M. pp. 1—228." (London: Henry G. Bohn.)

[b] Mr. Forester erroneously says (p. v.) 1059.

[c] Preface to the *Monumenta Brit.*, p. 84.

among the learned, Ordericus Vitalis, the Norman historian, who saw a copy of this chronicle on his visit to Worcester, has attributed the whole of it to this John; evidently mistaking—as Mr. Forester, in our opinion, has satisfactorily established—the continuator of the chronicle for the person who compiled the original work. "John of Worcester," he says, "a native of England, and a monk of Worcester, a man of venerable character and great learning, in the additions which he has made to the Chronicles of Marianus Scotus, has collected faithful accounts of King William, and of the events which occurred in his reign, and in those of his sons, William Rufus and King Henry, to the present day." And further, after giving a very full account of the Chronicle of Marianus, he continues—"John of Worcester, who followed, recorded the events of nearly a century, and, by order of the venerable Wulfstan, bishop and monk, appended his Continuation to the Chronicle of Marianus, succinctly relating many things worthy of observation in the histories of the Romans, the French, Germans, and other nations."

In these passages it is pretty evident that Ordericus is not only in error as to the name, but also incorrectly describes the "Continuation of the Chronicle of Marianus," which he saw at Worcester, as recording the events "of nearly a century," when in reality it could only have embraced a period of about thirty-four years; such being the interval between the death of Marianus and that of Florence, his English copyist and continuator.

Making, as already stated, the work of Marianus the basis of his chronicle, Florence has supplied his additional materials, in the great majority of instances, from sources that are still known or extant. From A.D. 455 to A.D. 597 he chiefly uses the Saxon Chronicle[d]; "making such additions to it," Mr. Hardy says, "from other sources, as frequently clear the sense." From A.D. 597 to the year 732 he principally follows Bede's Ecclesiastical History and Life of St. Cuthbert, as well as the Saxon Chronicle; adding brief extracts from time to time, apparently taken from the Lives of Saints Aldulf, Aldhelm, Eormrilda, Sexburga, and others. From A.D. 732 to A.D. 849 the Saxon Chronicle is principally resorted to, with the addition of slight notices of the Saints Withburh, Kenulf, and Swithun; and a few particulars relative to the succession of the kings and bishops of Mercia and Northumbria. From A.D. 849 to 888 Florence abridges or transposes Asser's Life of Alfred; occasionally adding a few passages from the Saxon Chronicle, and some brief notices of St. Wistan and St. Edmund, taken from Abbo of Henry. Indeed, as Mr. Forester remarks, "so literally has Florence copied Asser, that he has twice adopted expressions[e] employed by the latter, which might lead us to suppose that the chronicler had personally examined the positions on which two of the battles he describes were fought. From A.D. 888 to 946 Florence again confines himself mainly to the text of the Saxon Chronicle; though he is not unfrequently found to differ from it in his chronology. From A.D. 946 to 971 he seems to have had but little recourse to the Saxon Chronicle, and to all appearance

[d] Mr. Poste is of opinion ("Britannic Researches," pp. 247, 8,) that Florence, like Ethelwerd, made use of an abridged form of the early part of the Saxon Chronicle; the form, in fact, in which it now appears. Henry of Huntingdon, he thinks, employed an earlier copy of the chronicle; one which had not been then abridged, and no specimen of which has survived to our times.

[e] *Sub anno* 871 he says, copying from Asser, "I have seen the tree with my own eyes;" and *s. a.* 878, similarly copying, he says, "As I have myself observed." The literary works of the monks seem to have been regarded as common property: though universally practised, plagiarism, as an offence, would appear to have been unknown.

contents himself with extracts from the Lives of St. Dunstan, Oswald, and Ethelwold; but from the latter date to A.D. 992 he again employs the Saxon Chronicle, with the addition of some few passages from another source. From A.D. 992 to 1082, the Saxon Chronicle is still employed, but with considerable additions from other sources; to the reign of Edward the Confessor, more particularly; his narrative being in many instances, as Mr. Forester has observed, more circumstantial than any to be found in the now existing chronicles of the same period. After the year 1082, Florence still continues his work upon the chronological plan of Marianus; noticing not only domestic occurrences, but also foreign affairs, though mostly in connexion with the German Empire[f].

Though displaying little or no artistic skill in their arrangement, Florence has selected his materials, as Mr. Hardy remarks, with great fidelity, industry, and judgment: and may therefore be justly considered to rank next to Beda and the compilers of the Saxon Chronicle, among our authorities for early English history. His extracts from Beda, we are informed on the same learned authority, are carefully made, and his transcript of the latter part of Asser's Life of Alfred is generally so exact, that through it a very valuable collation of that work is obtainable. His translations, too, from the Saxon Chronicle, in its present form, are in general very close, until the year 1030; after which date there is such a resemblance between his notices relative to this country and those found in the Chronicle as we now possess it, as the arbitrary employment of sources common to both would necessitate; each being at times fuller of detail than the other, and each presenting incidents unnoticed by the other.

The First Continuation of Florence was most probably wholly written by John of Worcester, already mentioned; as he mentions himself by name as the writer under the year 1138. It was probably brought down in the first instance only to the year 1131, at which period it ceases in several MSS., ending at various years in others, between the last-mentioned year and 1141. That the writer was contemporary with the occurrences which he describes, is satisfactorily evident from his mode of speaking of King Stephen:—"He was," are his words, "nay is, at the present moment, desirous of peace." He mentions also (1134 and 1137) Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, and Milo, earl of Hereford (1140), as living persons from whom he had received information; whence also, as Mr. Forester observes, we have a right to conclude "that he had access to the highest sources of intelligence. Like his predecessor Florence, he is more diffuse and circumstantial than other chroniclers respecting events connected with Worcestershire, the adjoining counties, and the borders of Wales." This work is of considerable historical value.

Between 1141 and 1152 the Continuation of Florence seems to have been suspended, and in one of the best manuscripts the interval is filled up by a transcript from the History of Henry of Huntingdon. At this latter year the continuation is resumed by the Chronicle of John de Taxter, a monk of Bury St. Edmund's, who brings it down to 1265, the 49th of Henry III., and the year in which the battle of Evesham was fought. The remaining portion of this Second Continuation, which ends abruptly in 1295, was written also, in all probability, by an inmate of the monastery of Bury St. Edmund's.

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[f] For this analysis we are indebted to the labours of Mr. Hardy, Pref. *Mon. Brit.*, p. 84.

Prefixed to all the MS. copies of Florence are lists of the Popes, from St. Peter to Honorius II., who died in 1130; of the Seventy Disciples; of the Jewish High-Priests, both before and after the Captivity; and of the Archbishops and Bishops of the several English sees from the time of St. Augustine to that of Archbishop Theobald. These are followed by genealogies of the Anglo-Saxon kings, with short accounts of the origin and limits of the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy, and their division into episcopal sees. His list of the Popes, down to the latter part of the eleventh century, is found in the Chronicle of Marianus; the other particulars, down to the period of his death, were not improbably added by Florence himself, as they occur in all the MSS. The regal and episcopal series are grounded, Mr. Hardy tells us, upon some very ancient lists still in existence. Several other works, Mr. Wright says, (*Biog. Brit. Lit.*), have been attributed by the old bibliographers to Florence of Worcester, but in all probability erroneously.

The most important MSS. of this chronicle are those at present in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in the Library at Lambeth, in the Bodleian Library, in the Libraries of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, (two in number,) of Magdalen College, Oxford, of Trinity College, Dublin, (two in number,) and in the Cottonian Collection (Vitellius, A. xiii.); this last, like one of those at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, being erroneously attributed to Walter of Coventry. The copy at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, appears to have formerly belonged to the Church at Worcester, and is generally regarded as the most valuable of them all: being mutilated, it ends abruptly towards the close of the First Continuation, in the year 1140. The Lambeth manuscript is supposed to have belonged to the monastery of Abingdon. That in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, (marked xcii. in Nasmyth's Catalogue,) formerly belonged to the monastery of Peterborough: unlike the others, it contains the Second Continuation to the year 1295.

The printed editions of the Latin text of Florence are four in number. The first is that printed in 4to. at London in 1592, from two MSS. then in the possession of Lord William Howard of Naworth—the "Belted Will" of Northern story—and which, after passing into the hands of Archbishop Usher, are now deposited, with the rest of his collection, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The second edition is merely an incorrect reprint of the first, at Frankfort in 1601, with the *Flores Historiarum* of Matthew of Westminster annexed.

The third, which, conformably with the plan of the work, concludes with the year 1066, is to be found in the *Monumenta Historica.* The text has been carefully revised by collation with the MSS. above mentioned, those of Corpus Christi, Oxford, and Lambeth in particular. In this edition, too, with the exception of some few passages to which attention is called in the notes, the matter of Marianus is carefully excluded up to the year 1000; after which period, as being what may be considered as nearly the work of a contemporary writer, it is retained.

The fourth edition is that published by the English Historical Society in 1848-9, under the superintendence of B. Thorpe, Esq.; being mainly based upon the Corpus Christi Oxford manuscript, with the assistance of some other copies. In this edition the two Continuations are also printed; the Second Continuation for the first time, from a MS. once in the possession of Lord William Howard, and now belonging to the College of Arms.

The readers of Florence in the original text will observe the employment

by him throughout of two distinct and greatly varying sets of dates; a circumstance worthy of notice, and, with the able assistance that we fortunately have at hand, of some attempt at elucidation.

Of that grand contribution to our national history, the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, by no means the least valuable portion is Mr. Hardy's "Introductory Remarks on the Chronology of the Mediæval Historians"—pages which testify alike to his extensive reading, his critical discernment, and his powers of research. Among his notices on this most intricate of subjects, his examination of the Chronology of Florence forms an item of considerable importance; and the remaining space at our command cannot, perhaps, be more advantageously employed than by devoting it to a few extracts from such of his passages as most materially throw a light upon the chronology of our annalist.

The chronology adopted by Florence is the same as that of Marianus Scotus, upon whose work he has based his Chronicle, as already mentioned. In one column he gives the year of the Incarnation according to the Dionysian computation, which he distinguishes by the letters S. D. (*secundum Dionysium*); and the second, the year of the same era according to the calculation of Marianus: considering which to be more in accordance with evangelical truth, he has distinguished by the letters S. E. (*secundum Evangelium*). Both of these eras are continued by Florence to the close of his Chronicle in 1117, and between them there is a difference of no less than twenty-two years in the computation; or, in other words, the Evangelical era is earlier than the Dionysian by twenty-two years.

Now the real fact is, that Marianus has misconstrued the true commencement of the Dionysian era, by following a peculiar hypothesis of his own; and Florence has implicitly followed him in his error. The reasoning, however, employed by Marianus in his attempt to prove that the Dionysian era had commenced twenty-two years too late, and to rectify this error by adopting a system more consonant with the letter of the Gospel, is somewhat curious, and deserving of a passing notice.

He took for granted, as we learn from Mr. Hardy's pages,—and this, too, without any good and sufficient authority—that Christ was crucified on Friday, March 25th, and rose again on Sunday, March 27th. Now in the entire cycle of Dionysius there are three years only to which these coincidences will apply, the years XIII., CCLX., and CCCXLIX., which are respectively A.D. 12, 259, and 448 of the common or vulgar era. The first two dates were of course excluded from these conditions, and the year 12 of the vulgar era was consequently fixed upon by Marianus as the date of the Passion. Going back thirty-three years, the Nativity, on this principle of reckoning, would fall in the 22nd of Augustus, and the Crucifixion three years before that Emperor's death.

The absurdity, however, of this new Chronology, by the formation of which, as Mr. Hardy remarks, "Marianus gained some praise, but found very few imitators," is sufficiently exposed by the admissions of Marianus himself; admissions which in some degree explain the confused state of his Chronology previous to the early part of the fifth century, as we shall again have occasion to mention.

There are two acknowledged modes of computing our Lord's Nativity. The first assumes it to have taken place in the year of Rome 751, being the 42nd of the Emperor Augustus, the consulship of Cneius Cornelius Lentulus and M. Valerius Messalinus, and the year 4711 of the Julian period. This year, under this mode of computation, forms the first year of

the epoch of the Nativity, and is known by historians as the *verus annus*, or "true year." The second, or vulgar era, begins on the 1st of January, in the year of Rome 753, and the 44th of Augustus, assigning the Nativity to the 25th of December in the preceding year.

Now Marianus, at the same time that he asserts that his own true era precedes the Dionysian era by twenty-two years, unfortunately for himself, still assumes the *verus annus*, or year of the consulate of Lentulus and Messalinus, as the true date of the Nativity; and absolutely designates the year in which, according to the Dionysian computation, Christ was born, as the third year of the Incarnation, *secundum Evangelium.*

Amid such extraordinary discrepancies as these, there is ample room for confusion, as Mr. Hardy has remarked; and it is quite clear that Marianus has allowed some singular fallacy to influence his earlier mode of computation. Fortunately, however, so far as his Chronicle is of any historical value, it has only extended to the first four centuries; and it will be evident to the reader, upon a close examination of its contents, that after the year A.D. 415 he has greatly rectified his misapprehension in regard to the true Dionysian era of the Incarnation; and that though he continues apparently to preserve the differences of twenty-two years between the presumed era of the Incarnation *secundum Evangelium*, and the era *secundum Dionysium*, the dates distinguished by him as S. E. are after that time no longer identical with those which correspond with the *verus annus*, but are in reality nineteen years more advanced than that era; while, on the other hand, the years exhibited in the column distinguished by the letters S. D., correctly represent the dates to which the events recorded are justly ascribable according to the true era of Dionysius; but are nineteen years more advanced than is consistent with the commencement of the era improperly designated by Marianus as the era of the Incarnation *secundum Dionysium*, and three years less advanced than required by the era distinguished as the *verus annus.*

In reference to such parts of his Chronicle as Florence has interwoven with the matter of Marianus—from A.D. 455 to 732 his additions are chiefly from the Saxon Chronicle and Bede's two historical works; though they sometimes differ a year or more in their chronology. Some dates are also annexed to events which in the text of Bede are left undated. Though he still occasionally varies from it in chronology, Florence's additions from A.D. 732 to 849 are principally from the Saxon Chronicle. From this latter date to A.D. 888, he in general agrees with Asser, from whom he has largely borrowed, in his chronology. He then resumes the Saxon Chronicle to A.D. 946, but repeatedly differs from it; after which date he still borrows from the same source, but with slighter differences in chronology. To the whole of his additions to Marianus, Florence has been careful to add the column *secundum Evangelium*, containing the imaginary twenty-two years' difference between the Dionysian and Evangelistic calculations. In the First Continuation, the computation *secundum Evangelium* is also observed.

It only remains for us to devote a few words to the English translations of Florence that have recently made their appearance. The volume of the "Church Historians" mentioned at the beginning of this article is only translated, we learn, by Mr. Stevenson in part; and the version of Florence which forms its latter half, to our thinking, bears marks of the workmanship of a less practised hand. Fully appreciating the pains that Mr. Stevenson has so successfully expended, in a succeeding volume, upon placing

the text and illustrations of William of Malmesbury before his readers in the most desirable form, we cannot but regret that, in consequence of failing health, he should have found himself necessitated, in completing his second volume for the press, to rely upon foreign aid.—*Oculus domini saginat equum* is as applicable to the study as the stable.

Mr. Forester's translation, which is of somewhat more recent date, we have found to be unimpeachable so far as our researches have extended—a few matters of but secondary importance excepted. Why, for example, does he invariably render *Medeshamstede* "Peterborough?" He surely—that is, if an anachronism is worth avoiding—ought to allow a Saxon place to be called by its Saxon name, when treating of the history of Saxon times. Suppose he were translating one of the early Greek authors, would he render Βυζάντιον (*Byzantium*) "Constantinople?" We think not: and yet the anachronism would be hardly greater in this instance than in the other. We remark, too, that he confounds the abbey of *Ramsey* in Huntingdonshire with that of *Romsey* in Hants; an error into which he has fallen more than once[g]. Save and except such trifling shortcomings as these, his translation is evidently very carefully executed, and bears strong testimony to his accurate acquaintance with mediæval lore.

THE NEW CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of James I. 1611—1618, *Preserved in the State-Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record-Office.* Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. (London: Longmans.)

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., 1625, 1626, *&c., &c.* Edited by John Bruce, Esq., V.P.S.A., under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the Sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. (London: Longmans.)

The designation "State Papers," by which the documents calendared in the present volumes are ordinarily known, must be understood with some qualification, as Mr. Bruce very justly remarks. Though a convenient general title, it is by no means to be looked upon in the light of a precise diplomatic description of every individual document.

On the contrary, these State Papers are of a most miscellaneous character, and intermingled with numerous State Papers in the strictest sense of the word, there are a vast number of other documents as well, among our public archives, that bear reference to quite other than state matters,—matters both "public and private, general and individual, local and personal." Though still unclassified from their former chaotic state, they are now being reduced to comparative order, and are being gradually arranged chronologically, thanks to the public spirit of the Master of the Rolls and his coadjutors, in one great series.

Towards this useful work, a valuable contribution will be found in the two goodly volumes which, under the above titles, are now presented to

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[g] See pp 104, 109, 110. The only occasion on which the abbey of *Romsey* is mentioned by Florence is *sub anno* 967; p. 103 of Mr. Forester's translation.

the public,—volumes which speak highly for the skill and unremitting industry of their respective editors.

The most prominent features, apparently, of Mrs. Green's volume are a vast collection of papers connected with the examinations and trials of the Earl and Countess of Somerset, and their accomplices in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; enquiries still pending into the origin and promotion of the Gunpowder Plot; and letters of news, in almost boundless numbers, to Sir Dudley Carleton from various correspondents, John Chamberlain more particularly.

To make any satisfactory analysis of these pages, circumscribed as are our limits, is of course out of the question; and we shall therefore content ourselves with placing before our readers a small selection from such of the "curiosities" of the volume as, upon a rapid glance over its pages, may happen to have attracted our attention. To economize space, we in most instances omit dates, and content ourselves with merely giving the page:—

"Licence to John Minshon[a], of the sole printing of the '*Glosson Etimologicon*, or, Dictionary Etymological of 12 languages,' for 21 years, (p. 10, Feb. 20, 1611)."

This dictionary by John Minsheu (for so the name is more properly spelt) is remarkable as being in all probability the first book published by subscription in England:—

"Viscount Fenton to Salisbury, (p. 28). The King will be at Whitehall at one o'clock. The parties are to be there in time, as the King is *unpleasand when he must attend the cumming of uthers.*"

"The King to the Bishop of Winchester, (p. 75). Considers that the election of Dr. Laud as President of St. John's College, Oxford, was *no further corrupt or partial than all elections are liable to be;* therefore wishes it to stand, and clearer interpretation of the Statutes to be made for the future."

"Sir Thomas Lake to Salisbury, (p. 80). His Majesty has heard of his care for Archy's coat [Archy Armstrong, the Court Fool], which is *like to make sport.*"

"Salisbury to Lake, (p. 93). Asks when the fruit-trees sent to the King by the French Queen are to be planted. The apples and pears are inferior to the English, the *Poire Chrétienne* included."

It may be worth enquiry whether this was the first introduction of the *Bon Chrétien* pear into England; if so, it was not long before it became a popular favourite:—

"Letter to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, to elect Francis White Fellow."

Letters of this nature to colleges in either University are very numerous in the present volume; and such instances of dictation in reference to the election of Fellows seem in these days to have been at least tacitly acknowledged as so many exercises of the royal prerogative. James's grandson, to his misfortune, found the authorities at Magdalen in a less accommodating mood:—

"John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, Dec. 31, 1611, (p. 104). A cutpurse, taken in the Chapel Royal, will be executed."

"Same to same, Feb. 12, 1612, (p. 120). Moll Cutpurse, a notorious beggar, has done penance in St. Paul's."

It is very possible that in both these extracts the same personage is

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[a] Query if not *Minshou* in the original? So, too, "*Corint*, the traveller," (p. 427 and Index,) is, no doubt, a mistake for *Coriat*, or *Coryat*, the eccentric author of the "Crudities."

alluded to; one Mary Frith by name, a woman of masculine stature, and who had an infamous notoriety as a prostitute and procuress, a fortune-teller, a pick-pocket, and a thief. Her Life was published in 1662, and Nat. Field in his comedy called "Amends for the Ladies," has displayed some of her "merry pranks."

"Chamberlain to Carleton, Feb. 26, 1612, (p. 121). Bartholomew Legate sentenced to be burnt for denying the divinity of Christ.—March 25th, (p. 124). Legate, the Arian, burnt in Smithfield for heresy."

"Petition of Agnes, widow of Robert Appleby, Purveyor of the Blackjacks, buckets, &c., to His Majesty, that she may enjoy her late husband's place for life."—(p. 127).

Blackjacks were leather drinking-vessels; not unlike fire-buckets, only much taller, and generally with handles and spouts.

"Sir Thomas Lake to Carleton, (p. 155). Death of [Henry] Prince of Wales (Nov., 1612), in the pride of his years. The King, apprehending the worst, and not enduring to be so near the place, removed to Theobalds, and kept his bed. The Queen is at Somerset House. They have not seen each other, *for feare to refresh the sense of the wound.* His body opened on account of vulgar rumours about his death, which was proved to be from the hand of God. A cordial was sent him by Sir Walter Raleigh, who loses by his death his greatest hope of release."

"Isaac Wake to Carleton, (p. 163). The King in bed with a sore toe, but will not have it called the gout."

"Chamberlain to Carleton, (p. 163). Sir Thomas Lake, at the affiancing of the Lady Elizabeth, translated the service into French so badly as to excite laughter."

In p. 187 we observe a William Garway mentioned as one of the lessees of the customs on French and Rhenish wines. He not improbably was the father of Thomas Garway, tobacconist and coffee-man, who was the first to retail tea in 1657, and was the founder of Garraway's Coffee-house.

"Chamberlain to Carleton, (p. 187). Sir Thomas Bodley's executors cannot excuse him of unthankfulness to many of his relatives and friends, he being *so drunk with the applause and vanity of his librarie, that he made no conscience to rob Peter to pay Paul*"

"The King to the executors of Thomas Sutton, of Cambridgeshire, and the Governors of the Charter House, Middlesex. Requires them to assign a meet allowance to Roger Sutton, son of the late Thomas Sutton, who was *overlooked* in his father's disposition of his large estates."—(p. 188.)

"Grant to David Lewes, of Lincoln, of the office of Vermynter or Vermyntaker in England, to destroy foxes, grayes, fickenos, polcates, wisells, stotes, fares, badgers, wildecats, otters, hedgehogges, rattes, mice, wouldewarpe or waute, and other noysome vermyne, destroyers of cornes; also crowes, choughs or rookes, mertons, furskites, molekites, bussardes, scagges, cormorants, ringtails, irones or ospreys, woodwales, pies, jayes, ravens or kightes, kingefishers, bulfinches, and other ravenous birds and noysome fowle, devowrers of corn," &c.—(p. 192.)

"Chamberlain to Carleton, (p. 196). The Queen, shooting at a deer at Theobalds, shot the King's favourite hound. He was angry at first, but afterwards sent her a diamond as a legacy from his dead dog."

Cut-work bands are so much in fashion, that £6 or £7 are paid a pair for them:—

"Earl of Suffolk to Somerset, (p. 256). The new serjeants invite his Majesty to their feast as usual. If the King will return them thanks, they are happy men. *It is not meant that he should be present, the feast being within two days.*"

"Report upon the case of John Wiseman and Frances, his wife, accused of incest. The commissioners find the charge groundless, *his wife being granddaughter of the brother of his late wife*, and not within the prohibited degrees."—(p. 272.)

"Chamberlain to Alice Carleton, (p. 273). Bruckshaw, the brewer, imprisoned for refusing to serve the King on credit, £16,000 being due to the King's brewer."

"Chamberlain to Carleton, (p. 286). The lawyers nettled because the King went to Cambridge to see the play *Ignoramus* [by George Ruggle, of Clare Hall], which ridiculed them."

"Earl of Suffolk to Richard Gyles, waiter for prohibited woods, (p. 131). To permit Marmaduke Peckett, merchant of London, to transport a ton of logwood consigned to him by mistake, and seized for the King as prohibited wood, on his bond to bring in no more *false dyeing* woods."

"The King to the University of Cambridge, (p. 351). Will not grant the petition of the town of Cambridge to be made a city, if the University fears that there would be danger of its giving them any pre-eminence over the University; which is the glory of the town, and under his own special protection."

"Edward Sherburn to Carleton, (p. 354). The Prince [Charles] took a ring from Sir George Villiers's hand, and, putting it on his own, forgot it and lost it; on which Villiers complained to the King, who chided the Prince so severely as to bring him to tears, and forbade him the presence till the ring was restored."

"Grant of a patent for the sole making of a table for casting accounts, by which *any questions arithmetical may be resolved*, without the use of pen or counters."—(p. 357.)

Mr. Babbage's invention of the Calculating Machine seems to be here forestalled by a couple of centuries.

"Edward Sherburn to Carleton, (p. 361). Pompous funeral of Sir John Grimes, a favourite of Sir George Villiers, in Westminster Abbey. The butchers of King-street buried a dog in Tothill-fields, in ridicule of the ceremony, saying, the soul of a dog was as good as that of a Scot. Several of them are apprehended, and will be whipped."

"Same to Same, (p. 370). The King *boxed the Prince's* ears, for turning a water-spout on Sir George Villiers in jest, in the garden at Greenwich."

"M. de Jourval to Fancis Windebank, (p. 391). Sir George Sandys and others hanged for highway robberies at Kensington, of twelve or thirteen persons hanged in an evening."

"George Lord Carew to Sir Thomas Roe, (p. 426). Five men set sail from Bermuda in a small boat, little bigger than a double wherry, and reached England in safety, (p 428). York Herald played a trick on Garter King-at-Arms, by sending him a coat of arms drawn up for Gregory Brandon, said to be a merchant of London, and well descended; which Garter subscribed, and then found that Brandon was the hangman: Garter and York are both imprisoned, one for foolery, the other for knavery."

"Chamberlain to Carleton, (p. 441). Lord Hay's entertainment cost more than £2,200, but Lady Lucy Percy, the most desired guest, was absent; her father kept her with him in the Tower, saying he was a Percy, and *he would not have her dancing Scotch jigs.*"

Our limits, however, remind us that we must here bring our extracts to a close. Of Mr. Bruce's volume we can only find room to say, that it contains a vast amount of material of a very similar nature; much that is valuable to the historian, and much that is curious and interesting to the *dilettante* reader. Among others, the names of Lord Bacon, Archbishop Laud, the Earl of Strafford, Fulke Greville, Lord Brook, Bishop Andrewes, Speed the chronicler, Orlando Gibbons, Sir John Suckling, and Sir Henry Vane, are to be met with in its pages.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

No. IV.

The remainder of the account of the London sheriffs, begun in our last paper, is occupied with an enumeration of the rich and various property appertaining to the two churches that were in the Temple, whether in use in the Great Church still so well known, in the chapels of St. John or St. Nicholas, or in the church of St. Mary "extra hostium Aule," or stored in the vestry. The inventory will be found most curious, and it seems to prove that if the Order had fallen into the luxurious mode of life ascribed to them, they had at least been faithful custodians of the property especially devoted to divine service.

Some few articles are described as of copper, of pewter, or of tin, but in general the material is of the richest. Thus we have for the performance of the holy offices, chalices, spoons and phials, ships and thuribles, of silver or silver-gilt; curtains, tapestry and altar-cloths, of cloth of gold, of silk, and of fine linen; crystal and enamelled candelabra; organs and bells; service-books and the Holy Scriptures, jewelled, and adorned with plates of silver-gilt; tunics, albs, rochets, dalmatics, and other vestments in great variety; crosses and banners; a pastoral staff, with silver head; staves of cedar, doubtless memorials of their lost possessions in the Holy Land; ivory coffers, and vases of Limoges enamel. Nor had what was then considered the especial glory of a church been neglected. Though pleading ignorance of their value, Nicholas and Nigel account for a rich store of reliques, preserved in costly shrines or cabinets of silver, of silver and crystal, or ivory, including pieces of the True Cross and a portion of the Holy Blood; together with what would certainly be an historical curiosity, if it had been preserved to our times—the sword with which, *ut dicitur*, Thomas à Becket was slain.

Books, too, there were, of the value and even the names of which the sequestrators profess their ignorance, except in one instance, when they specify "a book called Tabeham," and estimate its price at 2s.

The greater part of this property was kept in the hands of the sheriffs, and duly transferred to their successors, the usual service having been apparently kept up, and certainly six chaplains paid for masses performed[a]; but some few things were sold, as a silver chalice, two small coffers, two silver feet of crosses or cups, an old vestment, and two old mitres, the whole producing only £1 17s. 8d., and thus forming but an inconsiderable portion of the gross receipts, which amounted to £77 6s. 0½d. The expenditure had been £105 6s. 8½d., and though from this had to be deducted £3 6s. 5¼d. excess of receipts over payments at Craunford (No. XII.), the London sheriffs, unlike our former friend William le Plomer, figure as creditors of the king to the amount of £24 14s. 2¾d.

No. XI. (*concluded.*)

COMPOTUS NICHOLAI PICOT ET NIGELLI DRURI.

In Magna Ecclesia.

Idem reddit compotum de j. calice argenti deaurati, precii xxix^{s}. ix^{d}.
ij. turribulis argenti deaurati, precii ij. marcarum.
ij. phiolis argenti, precii xl^{i}.

[a] See Gent. Mag., vol. cciv. p. 286.

ij. pelvibus argenti, precii xx^{s}.
j. navi de cupro et j. cocleare argenti ad idem, precii x^{d}.
j. pixide eburneo ad imponendum corpus Domini, cum j. cipho argenti ad idem, precii dimidie marce.
j. crismatorio de peautro, precii iiij^{d}.
j. cruce de metallo cum vexillo, precii xij^{d}.
j. pede ad crucem argenti, precii vj^{d}.
j. Missali et j. Textu argenti in quo Evangelia tocius anni scribuntur, precii iij. marcarum.
vj. paribus vestimentorum cum tunicis et dalmaticis, precium omnium xlviij^{s}.
j. vestimento feriali sive tunica et dalmatica, precii iij^{s}.
j. pari albarum et amicarum ad diaconum, precii xviij^{d}.
ij. paribus albarum ad pueros, precii xij^{d}.
ij. offertoriis ad patenam tenendam, precii ij^{s}.
ij. rochettis, precii ij^{s}.
j. pari corporalium, precii ij^{s}.
j. manutergio et j. coopertorio super altare, precii v^{s}.
j. fronterio ante altare, precii xij^{d}.
v. tapetibus ante magnum altare jacentibus et ij. capotis coreis, precii dimidie [marce [b]].
ij. candelabris de copere de Lymoges ad ce[re[c]]as processionales, precii ij^{s}.
vj. candelabris de metallo coram magno altare, precii dimidie marce.
ij. paribus organorum, precii xl^{s}.
j. candelabro ferreo, precii vj^{d}.
j. tapete precii x^{s}. et j. tapete precii vj^{s}. viij^{d}.;

Inventis in Magna Ecclesia Templi predicti, tempore capcionis predicte.

Et liberantur predictis Jacobo et Willelmo Vicecomitibus per breve Regis et Indenturam predictam inde inter eosdem Vicecomites et predictos Nicholaum et Nigellum confectam.

In Choro.

Idem reddit compotum de v. Antiphonariis, precii iij. marcarum.
iij. Psalteriis, precii vj^{s}.
ij. Legendariis, videlicet, j. Temporalium [d] et j. Sanctorum, precii x^{s}.
ij. Bibliotecis, precii ij. marcarum.
j. Ordinale, precii vj^{d}.
j. Capitulare, precii iij^{s}.
j. Martirologio, precii xviij^{d}.
j. Pastorali, precii dimidie marce.
iiij. Gradualibus, precii xx^{s}.
iij. Troperiis, precii iij^{s}.
j. Epistolare, precii xviij^{d}.
viij. Processionariis, precii iiij^{s}.
j. Processionario, precii xij^{d}.
ij. gussinis ad cathedras cantorum et j. libro de Orgue [e], precii v^{s}.
j. pectine eburneo, precii iij^{d};

Inventis in choro ibidem, tempore predicto.

Et liberantur predictis Jacobo et Willelmo Vicecomitibus per predictum breve Regis et Indenturam predictam.

Ad Altare Sancti Johannis.

Idem reddit compotum de j. calice argenti deaurati, precii xl^{s}.
j. Missali, precii xl^{s}.
j. pari vestimentorum, precii ij^{s}.
iiij. tuellis benedictis, precii ij^{s}.
j. rocheta, precii vj^{d}.
j. manutergio, precii vj^{d}.
j. pectine eburneo, precii vj^{d}.
ij. phiolis et j. bacineto stagni [f], precii iiij^{d}.;

Inventis ad altare Sancti Johannis ibidem, tempore predicto.

Et liberantur predictis Jacobo et Willelmo Vicecomitibus, per breve Regis et Indenturam predictam.

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[b] Interlined on the roll. [c] Ibid. [d] The fasts of the four seasons.
[e] The original very indistinct; "Orgiis" has been suggested. [f] A basin of tin.

Ad Altare Sancti Nicholai.

Idem reddit compotum de j. calice argenti deaurati, precii ij. marcarum.
j. Missali, precii j. marce.
j. vestimento feriali, precii iij^{s}.
j. corporali, precii iij^{d}.
v. manutergiis benedictis, precii ij^{s}.
ij. aliis manutergiis parvis, precii vj^{d}.
j. rocheta, precii iij^{d}.
j. pectine eburneo, precii iij^{d}.
ij. phiolis et j. bacineto de peautre, precii iij^{d}., et
j. parva campana, precii ij^{d}.;
Inventis ad altare Sancti Nicholai ibidem, tempore predicto.
Et liberantur eisdem Vicecomitibus per breve Regis et Indenturam predictam.

In quadam Cofra ante Altare Sancti Johannis [g].—Idem reddit compotum de vij. frontellis ad altare, precii x^{s}.
ij. manutergiis, precii xij^{d}.
xj. rochetis et superpelliciis, precii xj^{s}.
ij. cathedris cum ij. grassis, precii ij^{s}.
j. turribula et j. parva campana, precii ij^{s}.;
Inventis in quadam cofra coram altare Sancti Nicholai [g] ibidem, tempore predicto.
Et liberantur predictis Jacobo et Willelmo Vicecomitibus per breve Regis et Ind[enturam predictam [h]].

In Ecclesia beate Marie.

Idem reddit compotum de j. Missali, precii xx^{s}.
vij. Troperiis, precii viij^{s}.
et j. libro de divinitate, precii j. marce.
j. libro qui dicitur Tabeham, precii ij^{s}.
ij. vestimentis, precii j. marce.
ij. tuellis ad altare, precii xviij^{d}.
j. rocheto et j. superpellicio, precii iij^{s}.
j. calice, precii xl^{s}.
ij. manutergiis, ij. phiolis, j. scultello [i] de peautre, j. sconsa [j], ij. paxbred [k], precii xviij^{d}.;
Inventis in Ecclesia Sancte Marie extra hostium Aule, tempore predicto.
Et liberantur predictis Jacobo et Willelmo Vicecomitibus per breve Regis et Indenturam predictam.

In Vestiario.

Idem reddit compotum de uno calice argenti deaurati, precii ij. marcarum, et de j. Missali, precii ——[l], ij. candelabris argenti, precii xl^{s}.
xix. libris diversis, precii x. marcarum per estimationem.
xxij. vexillis, que dicitur Banneres, precii ij. marcarum.
xj. casulis [m] diversi coloris, precii xx. marcarum.
xxviij. capis chori, et iiij. parvis capis pro queristeriis [n], precium omnium x^{li}.
ix. albis cum apparamentis, precii iiij. marcarum et dimidie.
iij. albis cum vestimento, precii x^{s}.
j. frontalli ad altare de panno auri et canabi, et ij. pannis, j. de serico, et alius de auro, precii xxx^{s}.
j. ridello [o] coram altare, precii x^{s}.
xxiiij. tuniculis dalmaticis, precii iiij^{li}. xiij^{s}.
viij. manutergiis ad altare, precii xij^{s}.
vij. manutergiis, precii vij^{s}.
v. superpelliciis, precii vij^{s}. vij^{d}.
ij. rochetis, precii iij^{s}.
ix. offertoriis et aliis rebus inventis in quodam coffino, precii viij^{s}.
j. cruce cum Marie et Johanne, precii c^{s}.
ij. bacinis argenti, precii iiij. marcarum et dimidie.

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[g] Sic in orig. [h] Interlined on the roll. [i] A hollow dish. [j] A dark lantern.
[k] *Instrumentum pacis;* the *deosculatorium.* [l] Blank on the roll.
[m] The *casula* went over all the other vestments, entirely covering the person.
[n] Choristers, or singing-boys. [o] Curtain.

j. vase argenti, cum virga argenti ad dispergendam aquam benedictam, precii vj. marcarum.
j. turibulum argenti, precii iij. marcarum.
j. nave argenti cum uno cocleare argenti, precii dimidie marce.
ij. candelabris cristalli cum pedibus argenti, precii xx^{s}.
j. capsa argenti deaurati cum diversis reliquariis, precii x^{li}., per estimacionem.
j. ense de quo beatus Thomas Cantuariensis interfectus fuit, ut dicitur, cujus precium ignoratur.
ij. crucibus cum ligno in quo Jesus Christus crucifixus fuerat, quorum precium ignoratur.
j. pecia de ebore, precii xij^{d}.
Commune Sigillo Domus Templi, quodam vase argenti in quo depositus est Sanguis Christi, precium vasis j. marca.
j. pecia argenti cum patena capitis cujusdam Sancti, precium argenti ij^{s}.
Quodam vase cristalli cum pede argenteo et coopertorio cum diversis reliquariis, precium argenti j. marca.
j. Textu cum Evangeliis, cum tabulis argenti deaurati, precii c^{s}.
j. pixide parvo cum diversis reliquariis.
Item j. pixide cum diversis fiolis de vitro conclusis.
j. pixide cum diversis reliquariis in vitro conclusis.
ii. coffris de peciis de eobore factis, et sub serruris clausis, plene reliquariis diversis, quorum precium ignoratur.
ii. venditis pedibus argenti, precii iij^{s}.
iij. pixidibus de ebore ad imponendum corpus Christi, precii dimidie marce.
j. vendito calice, precii xx^{s}.
j. vendito vestimento, precii iij^{s}.
ij venditis mitris, precii v^{s}.
ij. [venditis [p]] coffris parvis de ebore, precii dimidie marce.
ij. tablibus cum imaginibus de ebore, precii xx^{s}.
iiij. Toxtubus [q], quorum unus est cum j. lapide, precium omnium x^{s}.
j. baculo pastorali qui vocatur croce cum capite argenti, precii j. marce.
ij. baculis de cedre pro cantoribus, precii dimidie marce.
ij. cruettis argenti, precii xij^{s}.
ij. cornus [r] de ebore, precii iiij^{s}.
j. rete quod dicitur Espuerium ad cooperiendum lectum, precii ij^{s}.
j. vase de Lymoges, precii ij^{s}.
vj. cistis, precii xx^{s}.
viij. coffris, precii xx^{s}.
j. cornu de cupro, precii vj^{d}.
et j. pondere, precii iiij^{s}.;
Inventis ibidem, in Vestiario, tempore capcionis predicte; de quibus in vendicione, ve^{s} supra,
j. calix, precii xx^{s}.
j. vetus vestimentum, precii iij^{s}.
ij. veteres mitre, precii v^{s}.
ij. parve coffre, precii vj^{s}. viij^{d}.
et ij. pedes argenti, precii iiij^{s}.
Et omnia residua bona inventa in Vestiario liberantur predictis Jacobo le Boteler et Willelmo de Basyng Vicecomitibus, per breve Regis et Indenturam inde inter eosdem Vicecomites et predictos Nicholaum et Nigellum confectam.

Et equatur.

Our next document is an account of the receipts and expenses of Nicholas and Nigel in connexion with what may be considered to have been the home farms, devoted to the support of the chief house of the Order. These are Craunford, and Lilleston, with its members, Hampstead and Hendon. We see from the Extent that they were similarly appropriated

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[p] Interlined on the roll.

[q] So in the original; doubtless a clerical error for *Textubus*, i. e. copies of the Gospels, jewelled.

[r] Sic in orig.

[s] Sic in orig.; a clerical error for *ut*.

by the Hospitallers [t], only Lilleston proper was unproductive, having been granted rent-free for the term of his life to one William de Clyf.

The amount of stock found in each manor was considerable. Two horses, 13 oxen, 6 plough cattle, 1 bull, 8 cows, 6 calves, 4 heifers, 118 sheep, 7 pigs, and 5 geese are accounted for at Craunford; and at Lilleston there was the still larger number of 6 cart-horses, 20 oxen, 6 plough cattle, 1 bull, 12 cows, 14 heifers, 115 sheep, 7 yearlings, 236 lambs, and 7 geese. The sheriffs only retained possession for a few months, as on the 4th of April, 1308, they gave the manors, with their live and dead stock and the land under tillage, over to Nicholas de Tickhill,—the flock in Lilleston having in the meantime suffered considerably from the murrain.

In Craunford the sheriffs had sold some stock and some grain, to the amount of £6 4s. 5¾d., and had laid out but £2 9s. 11d.; in Lilleston their receipts were less than their expenses, being but £4 18s. 1d. against £5 6s. 2½d. The items are mostly of the ordinary description, as they had in each case mended the implements of husbandry, smeared the sheep, bought food, and paid wages; but we find 40s. of the receipts at Lilleston arise from the sale of a black vestment, a Missal, "a certain other book," a chalice, and a phial of tin, whence we infer that it had a chapel, though no mention of it is made in the Extent.

No. XII.—CRAUNFORD ET LILLESTON.

Compotus Nicholai Picot, unius Vicecomitum Middlesexie, et **Nigelli Drurí**, alterius Vicecomitis ejusdem Comitatus, per Hugonem de Waltham attornatum ejusdem Nigelli, de exitibus maneriorum de Cranford et Lilleston, quorundam terrarum et tenementorum in Hampstede et Hendone ad dictum manerium de Lilleston spectantium, ac etiam quorundam redditum et tenementorum in Hakeneye, Charring, et extra Barram Novi Templi Londonie que fuerunt fratrum Militie Templi in comitatu predicto, et que Rex certis de causis seisiri et capi fecit in manum suam, una cum bonis et catallis ipsorum fratrum in eisdem manibus existentibus, per breve Regis, a die Mercurii proximo post festum Epiphanie Domini, videlicet x. die Januarii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo, usque diem Sancti Ambrosii proximo sequentis, videlicet, quartum diem Aprilis, antequam liberaret maneria predicta Nicholao de Tykhill, una cum bonis et catallis in eisdem existentibus, per breve Regis et quandam Indenturam inde inter predictum Nicholaum et quendam Martinum de la Rokele attornatum predictorum Vicecomitum confectam.

CRAUNFORD.

Idem reddit compotum de lxxvj^{s}. v^{d}. de vj. quarteriis et dimidio frumenti, vij. quarteriis et ij. bussellis drageti, j. quarterio ij. bussellis pisorum et vescarum, et vj. quarteriis et dimidio avene venditis, sicut continetur in Rotulo de particulis que liberavit in Thesauro.

Et de xxxvij^{s}. ix^{d}. ob. de ij. affris, j. bove, xvij. multonibus et pelle j. multonis de morina, venditis, sicut continetur ibidem.

De aliis exitibus predicti manerii non respondet, quia nulli alii exitus fuerunt ibidem per predictum tempus, ut dicitur.

Et de x^{s}. iij^{d}. q^{a}. de ij. quarteriis vj. bussellis drageti, et vij. bussellis et dimidio avene venditis super compotum.

Summa Receptarum, vj^{li}. iiij^{s}. v^{d}. ob. q^{a}.

Expense.

Idem reddit compotum in ferro, acero, et j. pari rotarum emptis ad carucam, cum stipendiis fabri, et ferratum affrorum et equorum carectariorum, vj^{s}. iiij^{d}., sicut continetur in dicto Rotulo de particulis.

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[t] See for Craunford, Hampstead, and Hendon, Larking, p. 95; and for Lilleston, p. 173. This latter is doubtless the Lilestone of Domesday Book, which, according to Sir Henry Ellis, is now represented by Lisson-green, Paddington (Introd. to Domesday, vol. i. p. 42, note).

Et in ij. bussellis salis, j. corbello cum pice et uncto ad bidentes unguendos empto, ij^{s}. viij^{d}. ob. q^{a}.

Et in iij. quarteriis, viij. bussellis mixtilis emptis, xviij^{s}. j^{d}., sicut continetur ibidem.

Et viij. quarteriis, vij. bussellis frumenti, xviij. quarteriis siliginis, vij. quarteriis ij. bussellis drageti, v. quarteriis iij. bussellis pisorum et vescarum, et lxvj. quarteriis ij. bussellis avene triturandis et ventandis, xv^{s}. vij^{d}. q^{a}., sicut continetur ibidem.

Et in stipendiis iiij^{or}. carucariorum, j. carectarii, j. bercarii, j. vaccarii, j. herciatoris [u], per predictum tempus, vij^{s}. ij^{d}., sicut continetur ibidem.

Summa Expensarum, xlix^{s}. xj^{d}.; et debent, lxxiiij^{s}. vj^{d}. ob. q^{a}.

De quibus allocantur eis viij^{s}. j^{d}. ob. pro superplusagio quod habent infra in fine compoti sui de exitibus manerii de Lilleston cum membris. Et debent, lxvj^{s}. v^{d}. q^{a}. Iidem reddunt compotum de eodem debito. In thesauro nil. Et in superplusagio quod habent supra, lxvj^{s}. v^{d}. q^{a}. Et quieti sunt.

Grangia firme.

Iidem reddunt compotum de viij. quarteriis, vij. bussellis frumenti de exitu frumenti inventi ibidem. Et de j. quarterio et dimidio per estimacionem in garba.

Summa, x. quarteriis iij. bussellis.

De quibus in liberatione j. servienti custodienti predictum manerium per predictum tempus, videlicet, per xij. septimanas j. quarterium et dimidium, capiente quarterium per viij. septimanas. Et in venditione, ut supra, vj. quarteria et dimidium. Et in liberatione facta Nicholas de Tikhill, vij. bussellii in granario, et per estimationem in garba j. quarterium et dimidium, per predictum breve et Indenturam predictam. Et equatur.

Siligo.—Iidem respondent [x] de xviij. quarteriis siliginis de exitu siliginis inventi ibidem.

Et de viij. quarteriis de estimacione in garba.

Et de j. quarterio j. bussello de exitu molendini.

Et de iij. quarteriis et vij. bussellis de emptione ut supra.

Summa, xxxj. quarteria.

De quibus in liberatione iiij. carucariis, j. carectario, et j. bercario per predictum tempus, quorum quilibet cepit quarterium per x. septimanas, vij. quarteria j. bussellus. Et in liberatione j. vaccario et herciatori per idem tempus j. quarterium vj. bussellii. Et in liberatione facta predicto Nicholao xxij. quarteriis et j. bussellum, unde viij. quarteria per estimationem in garba, per idem breve et Indenturam predictam. Et equatur.

Pisa et Vesæ.—Iidem respondent de v. quarteriis iij. bussellis pisorum et vescarum de exitu pisorum et vescarum inventorum, &c.

De quibus in semine super ix. acras ij. quarteria ij. bussellii. Et in venditione j. quarterium ij. bussellii. Et in liberacione facta predicto Nicholao de Tykhill per idem breve et Indenturam predictam j. quarterium vij. bussellii. Et equatur.

Dragetum.—Iidem respondent de x. quarteriis de exitibus drageti inventi ibidem.

De quibus, in venditione ut supra vij. quarteria, ij. bussellii. Et in venditione super compotum ij. quarteria vj. bussellii. Et equatur.

Avena.—Iidem respondent de lxvj. quarteriis ij. bussellis avene de exitu avene invenientis [y] ibidem. Et de iiij. quarteriis j. bussello et dimidio, per estimacionem, in garba.

Summa, lxx. quarteria iij. bussellii et dimidius.

De quibus, in semine super iiij^{xx}x. acras xlv. quarteria et dimidium.

Et in prebenda ij. equorum carectarum per iiij^{xx}. et iiij. noctes, v. quarteria ij. bussellii.

Et in prebenda iiij. affrorum per lxvj. noctes iiij. quarteria j. bussellus.

Et in sustentacione xiij. bovum iiij. quarteria j. bussellus et dimidius, per estimacionem, in garba.

Et in farina facta pro potagio famulorum j. quarterium ij. bussellii et dimidium.

Et in liberacione facta predicto Nicholao de Tykhill per predictum breve et Indenturam predictam ij. quarteria v. bussellii.

Et in venditione super compotum vij. bussellii et dimidius. Et equatur.

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[u] Four ploughmen, a carter, a shepherd, a cowman, a harrower.

[x] The *r'* would generally stand for *respondent*, but in many of these entries it would seem to stand for *reddunt*, *compotum* being understood. It is difficult to say with certainty which it should be.

[y] An error for *invente*, in the original.

STAURUM.

Equi.—Iidem respondent de ij. equis inventis in manerio predicto, et liberantur predicto Nicholao, per predictum breve et Indenturam predictam, et appreciantur ad xiij^{s}.

Boves.—Iidem respondent de xiij. bovibus inventis ibidem. De quibus in venditione ut supra j., et liberatione predicto xij. precium cujuslibet, vij^{s}., per idem breve et Indenturam predictam.

Affri.—Iidem respondent de vj. affris inventis in manerio predicto. De quibus in venditione, ut supra, ij. Et liberacione facta predicto Nicholas de Tykhill iiij., et precium xij^{s}. viij^{d}. Et equatur.

Taurus.—Iidem respondent de j. tauro invento ibidem, et liberatur predicto Nicholao per predictum breve et Indenturam, et appreciatur ad vj^{s}. viij^{d}. Et equatur.

Vacce.—Iidem respondent de viij. vaccis inventis ibidem, et liberantur predicto Nicholao per idem breve et Indenturam predictam. In qua quelibet vacca appreciatur ad vj^{s}.

Vituli.—Iidem respondent de vj. vitulis inventis ibidem, et liberantur predicto Nicholao per idem breve et Indenturam predictam, et appreciantur ad v^{s}. vj^{d}.

Boviculi.—Iidem respondent de iiij. boviculis inventis ibidem, et liberantur predicto Nicholao per idem breve et indenturam predictam; appreciantur ad ix^{s}.

Multones.—Iidem respondent de cxviij. multonibus inventis ibidem. De quibus in morina j. In venditione, ut supra, xvij. Et in liberacione facta predicto Nicholao c., per idem breve et Indenturam predictam, et precium cujuslibet xiiij^{d}.

Porcelli.—Iidem respondent de vij. porcellis inventis ibidem, et liberantur predicto Nicholao per idem breve et Indenturam; precium cujuslibet, xij^{d}.

Auce.—Iidem respondent de v. aucis inventis ibidem, et liberantur predicto Nicholao per idem breve et Indenturam; precium cujuslibet iij^{d}.

Mortuum Staurum.—Iidem Vicecomites liberant eidem Nicholao ij. carectas, quarum j. ferrata, ij. carrucatas precii iij^{s}., j. pelvem cum lavatorio precii xviij^{d}., iij. dolia vacua precii ij^{s}., j. cistam precii xviij^{d}., iij. cunas precii xvj^{d}., j. patellam eneam precii viij^{d}., j. ollam eneam precii ij^{s}., ij. pocenetta[z] enea precii xviij^{d}., iij. tabulis cum iiij. trestellis precii iij^{s}., per idem breve et Indenturam predictam.

Terra seminata.—Iidem Vicecomites liberant predicto Nicholao de Tykhill ix. acras terre seminatas cum pisis et vescibus, et iij^{xx}xj. acras seminatas cum avena, sicut supra continetur, per predictum breve Regis et quandam Indenturam sigillo ipsius Nicholai consignatam, recepcionem dictarum acrarum testificantem.

LILLESTON

CUM MEMBRIS, *videlicet* HAMSTEDE *et* HENDON.

Iidem reddunt compotum de xlj^{s}. iiij^{d}., de vij. quarteriis frumenti, et j. bussello avene, venditis, sicut continetur in Rotulo de particulis, que liberantur in Thesauro.

Et de xvj^{s}. ix^{d}. de iij. bussellis frumenti et iij. quarteriis mixtilis venditis super compotum.

Et de xl^{s}. de uno vestimento nigro, cum calice, j. Missali et quodam alio libro, et j. fiola de stanno, inventis ibidem, similiter venditis, super compotum.

Summa, iiij^{li}. xviij^{s}. j. den.

EXPENSE.

Iidem reddunt compotum in uno vomere et uno ferro pedalli emptis, iij. carucis de novo factis cum ferura affrorum, v^{s}. j^{d}., sicut continetur in dicto Rotulo de particulis. Et in iij. bussellis salis, iij. ferris ad furcas et vangas[a], uno corbello cum uncto et teer ad bidentes unguendos empto, iiij^{s}. ob., sicut continetur ibidem. Et j. quarterio siliginis, xxij. quarteriis vj. bussellis et dimidio avene ad semen, emptis, lxix^{s}. x^{d}., sicut continetur ibidem. Et in xiiij. quarteriis j. bussello frumenti, xv. quarteriis vij. bussellis et dimidio siliginis, xij. quarteriis vij. bussellis pisorum, et lxj. quarteriis v. bussellis j. pek triturandis et ventandis ad tascam, xvj^{s}. v^{d}., sicut continetur ibidem. Et in stipendiis vij. carucariorum, ij. bercariorum, j. vaccarii, et ij. herciancium, per predictum tempus, x^{s}. x^{d}., sicut continetur ibidem.

Summa Expensarum, cvj^{s}. ij^{d}. ob.

Et habent de superplusagio, viij^{s}. j^{d}. ob., qui allocantur eis supra in fine compoti sui de exitu manerii de Craunford.

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[z] i. e. *posnets*, small pots.

[a] Spades.

Grangia firme.

Iidem respondent de xiiij. quarteriis j. bussello frumenti de exitu frumenti inventis ibidem.

De quibus in liberatione j. custodienti dictum manerium per predictum tempus, videlicet, per xij. septimanas, j. quarterium et dimidium, capiente quarterium per viij. septimanas.

Et in liberatione j. wodewardo infra idem tempus, vj. bussellis. Et in pane furnito pro bene herche apud Hamste[b], iiij. busselli.

Et in vendicione ut supra vij. quarteria.

Et in liberacione facta predicto Nicholao de Tykhill per predictum breve et Indenturam predictam, iiij. quarteria.

Et in vendicione super compotum iij. busselli. Et equatur.

Siligo mixtilis.—Idem reddit compotum de xviij. quarteriis vij. bussellis et dimidio de exitu siliginis inventi ibidem.

Et de j. quarterio de emptione, ut supra.

Summa, xix. quarteria vij. busselli et dimidius,

De quibus, in liberacione vij. carucariis ij. bercariis, et j. vaccario per predictum tempus, quorum quilibet cepit quarterium per x. septimanas, xj. quarteria vij. busselli et dimidium.

Et in liberacione j. carectario iiij. busselli.

Et in liberacione ij. herciantibus per ix. septimanas j. quarterium et dimidium.

Et in liberacione facta eidem Nicholao de Tikhill iiij. quarteria.

Et in vendicione super compotum. Et equatur.

Pisa.—Idem reddit de xij. quarteriis vij. bussellis de exitu pisorum inventorum ibidem.

De quibus in semine super xxviij. acras apud Lilleston vij. quarteria.

Et super xiiij. acras apud Hamstede iij. quarteria et dimidium.

Et super ix. acras et dimidium apud Hendon ij. quarteria iij. busselli. Et equatur.

Avena.—Idem reddit de lxj. quarteriis v. bussellis j. pek avene de exitu.

Et de vj. quarteriis ij. bussellis, per estimacionem, in garba.

Et de xxij. quarteriis vj. bussellis et dimidio de emptione, ut supra.

Summa, iiij^{xx}. quarteria v. busselli iij. peks.

De quibus, in semine super lxxix. acras apud Lilleston xxxix. quarteria et dimidium.

Et super xxxv. acras apud Hamstede xvij. quarteria et dimidium, et super xviij. acras apud Hendon ix. quarteria.

Et in prebenda v. equorum carectariorum et iiij. affrorum, per vices, per predictum tempus ix. quarteria j. bussellus.

Et in sustentacione bovum, tam apud Lilleston quam Hamstede et Hendon, per predictum tempus, per estimacionem in garba, vj. quarteria ij. busselli j. pek.

Et in prebenda predictorum v. equorum careucantium maeremium pro Hall Regis apud Westmonasterium contra coronacionem factum[c], per xliij. dies, per preceptum Thesaurarii nunciante Nicholao de Tikhill, viij. quarteria dimidius bussellus, sicut continetur in quodam memorando sigillo ipsius Nicholai consignato.

Et in venditione, ut supra, j. bussellus. Et equatur.

STAURUM.

Equi.—Iidem reddunt compotum de vj. equis carectariis inventis ibidem, et liberantur predicto Nicholao de Tickhull, precium cujuslibet, vij^{s}., per breve Regis et Indenturam predictam.

Boves.—Iidem reddunt de xx. boves[d] inventis ibidem, precium cujuslibet dimidia marca, et liberantur predicto Nicholao per idem breve et eandem Indenturam.

Vacæ.—Iidem reddunt de xij. vaccis, inventis ibidem, precium cujuslibet, v^{s}. iiij^{d}., et liberantur predicto Nicholao per idem breve et eandem Indenturam.

Multones.—Iidem reddunt de xv. multonibus inventis ibidem, precium cujuslibet, xiiij^{d}., et liberantur eidem Nicholao per eandem Indenturam.

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[b] Sic in orig.

[c] Provender for five cart-horses carrying timber for the king's hall at Westminster, preparatory to the celebration of his coronation. A curious item, shewing how absolutely the king disposed of the property of the Order even before the proceedings were opened against them.

[d] A clerical error for *bovibus*.

Affri.—Item reddunt de vj. affris inventis ibidem, precium cujuslibet, iij^{s}., et liberantur predicto Nicholao per idem breve et eandem Indenturam.

Taurus.—Iidem reddunt de j. tauro invento ibidem, precii iiij^{s}., et liberantur predicto Nicholao per idem breve et eandem Indenturam.

Boviculi.—Iidem reddunt de xiiij. boviculis inventis ibidem, precium cujuslibet, xl^{d}., et liberantur predicto Nicholao per eandem Indenturam.

Oves matrices.—Iidem reddunt de c. ovibus matricibus inventis ibidem, precium cujuslibet, xiiij^{d}., et liberantur eidem Nicholao per eandem Indenturam.

Agni.—Iidem respondent de clx. agnis de anno precedenti inventis ibidem. Et de lxxvj. agnis de exitu, et ideo minus, quia xxiiij. oves non agnellaverunt ante predictum iiij. diem Aprilis.

Summa, ccxxxvj.

De quibus in morina cxx. agni de remanente. Et in liberatione facta Nicholao de Tykhill per predictum breve Regis et duas Indenturas, cxvj.—Et equatur.

Auce.—Iidem respondent de vij. aucis inventis ibidem, precium cujuslibet, iij^{d}., et liberantur predicto Nicholao per Indenturam predictam.

Galline.—Iidem respondent de vj. gallinis inventis ibidem, precium cujuslibet, j^{d}. ob., et liberantur predicto Nicholao per Indenturam predictam.

Annates.—Iidem respondent de vij. annatibus inventis, precium cujuslibet, j^{d}. ob. De quibus in morina j. Et liberantur predicto Nicholao per indenturam predictam.

Pelles agnorum.—Iidem respondent de cxx. pellibus agnorum de exitu, morine, ut supra, et liberantur predicto Nicholao per Indenturam, &c.

Mortuum Staurum.

Iidem liberant predicto Nicholao de Tykhill, iij. carucas cum toto apparatu, precii vij^{s}. viij^{d}., j. tabulam cum ij. trestellis, precii vj^{d}., j. ollam eneam, precii iij^{s}., et j. patellam eneam, precii xij^{d}., inventas ibidem, per predictum breve et Indenturam predictam.

Item liberant eidem, j. ollam eneam, precii iiij^{s}.

j. ollam eneam, precii x^{d}.

ij. pocenettas, precii xv^{d}.

j. craticulam, precii ij^{d}.

j. cunam, precii ij^{d}.

j. doleum, precii vj^{d}.

Et diversa utensilia pro daieria, precii xij^{d}.

Per quamdam aliam Indenturam predicte Indenture attachiatam, &c.

Item liberant eidem per eandem Indenturam, ij. carectas ferratas, precii iiij^{s}.

ij. hercias, cum canali ferreo, precii ij^{s}.

Idem reddit compotum de j. vestimento nigro, cum calice, j. Missali, et quodam alio libro ignoto, et j. fiola de stanno, inventa ibidem tempore capcionis, &c., que appreciantur ad xl^{s}., sicut continetur in inquisitione capta coram J. de Foxle, et venduntur super compotum.

Terra seminata.—Iidem Vicecomites liberant predicto Nicholao de Tykhill de terris seminatis in locis subscriptis, videlicet,

Apud Lilleston xxviij. pisorum, lxxix. acras avene.

Et apud Hamsted xiiij. acras pisorum, et xxxv. acras avene.

Et apud Hendon ix. acras et dimidiam pisorum, et xviij. acras avene, seminatas per predictos Vicecomites.

Sicut supra continetur, per breve Regis predictum et Indenturam sigillo predicti Nicholai consignatam.

Item liberant eidem lxvj. acras frumenti et xij. acras siliginis seminatas ante capcionem predictam, &c.

Erratum.—In our number for March, p. 286, line 11, *for* "Bartolomeo" *read* "Baronibus."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 25. John Bruce, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Joseph Turnley was elected Fellow.

Mr. Charles Purton Cooper, Q.C., exhibited an unpublished volume containing facsimiles of the illuminations in the celebrated Irish manuscripts in the monastery of St. Gall, Switzerland.

Mr. William Michael Wylie communicated a memoir on "The Burning and Burial of the Dead." This paper is almost entirely devoted to the consideration of the subject of cremation; that of inhumation is but lightly touched on, and mainly for the purpose of discussing the question of orientation.

The writer remarks the deep interest usually attached to the rite of cremation, and that this subject has already called forth essays from Sir T. Browne, Grimm, and Kemble. In commencing, he glances at the fire-rites of India, and says, "As the funeral pile ever was, and still remains, to the Indian heathen, throughout all the vicissitudes of time, the one great national mode of resolving matter into its elements, so we shall find its use generally adhered to by the great Indo-European family of nations."

Merely glancing at the so well-ascertained fact of the prevalence of urn-burial among the Hellenic, Romanic, and Keltic branches, he proceeds to consider the evidence furnished by Herodotus, Tacitus, and Procopius as to the practice of cremation among the Thracians, Old Germans, and Heruli. The numerous examinations of the tumuli of the later inhabitants of Southern Germany prove that the rite had not become altogether extinct, though the influence of Christianity, and the example of Roman civilization, had rendered inhumation more customary. "Still we cannot but suspect that heathenism and the purifying flame must long have found a home in the vast forests and mountain valleys of Germany. A passage, indeed, in the Life of St. Arnulphus shews this to have been the case among the Thuringians even so late as the middle of the seventh century. St. Arnulphus is said to have restored a sick man to health by his prayers, and saved him from a cruel death; for they were about to kill and convey him to the funeral pile, after the manner of the Heruli,—'ut languentis capite amputato, cadaver *more gentilium* ignibus traderetur.'"

Of the attachment of the old Saxons to the national rite, we have the direct evidence of St. Boniface and the *Capitularies* of Charlemagne. The recent researches also of Kemble, Count Münster, and Baron von Estorff prove in the most positive manner the prevalence of cremation in the country *par excellence* inhabited by the continental Saxons. The same evidence also exists as to the usages of the Prussians so late even as the middle of the thirteenth century.

We possess but little information as to the early rites of the Burgundians, Lombards, and Franks. Christianity exercised an early influence among these tribes; and though there are passages in Sidonius Apollinaris which would lead us to suppose cremation was not unknown in his day, yet the Christian clergy would generally be averse to any reminiscence of the rite. A passage in Hunibald, and a few ossuaries, are the only positive evidence we have of Frankish cremation. Yet the old Salic laws, and

comparative testimony, throw some light on the subject; and Dr. Grimm, who has bestowed much research on this point, comes to the conclusion "that the Franks, like the rest of the Germans, burnt their dead on faggots of thorns, and then planted thorn-trees over the grave."

The Scandinavian cremation rites are generally well known, and a record exists of the Norman pirates burning their dead in the latter part of the ninth century. The Esthonians, on a relapse to heathenism in 1225, evinced their inveterate love for the old rite by disinterring and burning their dead. The neighbouring people of Courland, Livonia, and Lithuania, the Wends, the Bohemians, and Poles, all burnt their dead. So, too, did the Russians on the Wolga; and the details of such a ceremony, by Ibn Foszlan, an Arabian traveller in the tenth century, who chanced to witness it, are exceedingly remarkable. Other Sclavonic tribes, and probably all, did the same.

Mr. Kemble's researches have clearly shewn the universal practice of cremation in the lands whence the Anglo-Saxons mainly derive their origin. It now remains to be seen how far the old custom of the race was maintained in the land of their adoption. On this point Mr. Wylie observes,—"Cremation is but rarely accompanied by arms or ornaments; and old crocks and burnt bones have so little to interest the peasant who usually makes the discovery, that it is seldom they are rescued from oblivion. On the other hand, again, inexperience has doubtless often attributed examples of Saxon cremation to the Keltic or Romano-British periods."

Yet, notwithstanding these very great disadvantages, we have well-authenticated discoveries of Saxon urn-burials in the counties of York, Lincoln, Derby, Notts, Northampton, Oxford, Warwick, Gloucester, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Bedford, Hampshire, and Kent. To this Anglo-Saxon cremation category may probably be assigned the rude ossuaries described by Faussett in his *Inventorium Sepulchrale*:—"We have, however, very much yet to learn on this subject, not only in Kent, but in England generally, and it is to be hoped it may meet with the careful consideration of archæologists its importance deserves."

April 15. John Bruce, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Richard Brooke exhibited and presented to the Society's museum a bronze celt, found in Northamptonshire.

Mr. John Fetherston exhibited a gold ring, engraved with three crosses *tau*, lately dug up at Maxstoke, Warwickshire.

Mr. C. D. Fortnum exhibited an iron spear-head, and a comb of peculiar form, both found in the Thames, near Runnymede.

Mr. Franks, Director, exhibited a carved ivory group of the fourteenth century, representing a dragon, from whose back issues a female figure in the attitude of prayer. The end of her dress is seen hanging out of the dragon's mouth. It has been by some supposed to be a representation of the Lady Bertha, the heroine of the legend of the Drachenfels, but it is more probably Saint Margaret, though an unusual variety of the subject.

Mr. Henry Catt exhibited a bronze bust of Henry the Seventh, by Torrigiano, obtained about five years since of a dealer at Brighton, who stated that it was bought at a sale at an old mansion in Hertfordshire, having been whitewashed over and sold as a plaster cast.

Mr. Akerman, Secretary, exhibited and read descriptions of a number of relics which had been presented to him by Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, engineer of the Central Dorset Railway. They were discovered last autumn in a pit, or grave, 35 feet long by 15 feet wide, and 4 to 10 feet deep, with

eighty or ninety skeletons deposited without order, in the course of excavations which traversed an ancient earthwork known as Crawford Castle, at the back of the village of Spettisbury, near Blandford, and consist of iron torques, spear-heads, swords, combs, a bronze kettle, fibulæ, &c., all apparently belonging to the Romano-British period. The details of the discovery were communicated to Mr. Akerman by Mr. Thomas Clinthus Donaldson, the assistant-engineer, who also contributed a plan and section of the camp.

Two of the crania were exhibited. They had been submitted to the inspection of Professor Quekett, who had discovered on them marks of violence, which, coupled with the fact that the interments were without order, lead to the inference that the occupiers of the ancient camp had been put to the sword.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

March 13. A meeting of the members took place in their hall—Mr. Cosmo Innes, Vice-President, in the chair.

On a ballot, Sir James Matheson, Bart., and the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, minister of Methven, were elected Fellows.

Professor Aytoun, Sheriff of Orkney, exhibited specimens of the hoard of very interesting silver ornaments, torques, brooches, bracelets, &c., recently found near Sandwick, in Orkney, and now in his hands, on their way to the exchequer. They were much admired, and a strong wish expressed by the members that they might soon find their way to the museum of the Society, which is now the national repository of Scotch antiquities.

Thereafter the following communications were read :—

1. Notice of the Stone Circle of Callernish in the Lewis, and of a Chamber under the Circle recently excavated. Communicated in a letter to Mr. Innes by Sir James Matheson, Bart. By Cosmo Innes, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

This circle is remarkable in many ways, and in point of magnitude is second only to the great circle at Stennis. A growth of moss of several feet in depth had taken place in the circle, and on clearing it away, two small underground apartments connected by a passage were discovered. In these were found minute fragments of bones, contained in a substance of a black unctuous nature. Mr. Innes read a letter from Sir James Matheson giving an account of the circle and chambers, with a sketch of the whole. The letter was accompanied by specimens of the bones and of the substance in which they were found, which it is proposed to submit for examination to Mr. Quekett of London.

2. Remarks on the same Circle, with Photographic Views of the same. By Lieutenant J. W. L. Thomas, R.N.

Captain Thomas having been on the spot during last autumn, was able to add many curious details connected with the circle at Callernish, as well as a group of circles in the neighbourhood. His experience of similar remains in Orkney enabled him to give some instructive comparisons, and he exhibited several interesting photographic sketches of the circles and other antiquities.

3. Notice of a volume of the "Accounts of Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, General Surveyor of his Majesty's Works (1674—1679)," formerly preserved in the charter-room at Kinross, and lately presented to her Majesty's General Register-House at Edinburgh, by Sir Graham-Graham Montgomery, Bart., of Stanhope, M.P. By Joseph Robertson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

This volume — long preserved in the charter-room of the stately seat which Sir William Bruce built for himself at Kinross in the end of the seventeenth century—is an account, duly authenticated by the Lords of the Treasury, of the Surveyor-General of the King's Palaces and Castles in Scotland from January, 1674, to March, 1679. The reckoning is in Scotch money, and the amount accounted for is about £160,000. Of this sum, about four-fifths were spent upon Holyrood. The works which made that palace what it now is had been begun in 1671, and were so vigorously carried on, that in January, 1674, the mason-work seems to have been nearly completed. The chief things done during the time of this record were roofing, flooring, paving, plastering, wainscotting, glazing, painting, draining, enclosing, and bringing in spring-water from Arthur's Seat. For this last purpose, lead pipes

were laid to the palace from St. Anthony's Well and other places in the park, and those stone vaults or cisterns were built, of which some still remain not much ruined. Considerable care seems to have been bestowed upon the drainage, both in building spouts from the roof into the walls, and in constructing a main sewer. The cupola above the grand entrance in the west front was built of stone from Delgatty in Fife. A quarry at South Queensferry supplied soles and lintels for doors and windows; while the drains were built from the quarry in the park. The master-mason, Robert Mylne, was a Scot, and so were the wrights, the smiths, the plumbers, and the house-painters. But much of their material had to be sought elsewhere than in Scotland. Lead was brought from Newcastle. The glass was English or French. The wainscot was imported ready sawn from Rotterdam. It was put together by a Scotch carpenter, but the carving was done by a Dutchman, John Vans-antvort. The beautiful plaster ceilings were the work of two Englishmen, John Albert or Houlbert, and George Dunsterfield. They sent for their finest lime to Pitlessie, in Fife. Nine marble chimney-pieces were brought from London; others came from Holland along with the Dutch tiles, some of which still line the fireplaces. The Dutchman, Jacob de Urt, who afterwards painted the Scotch Kings in the Picture Gallery, was employed to paint "ane piece of historie in the roofe of the King's bedchamber," at the price of £120 Scots. He received nearly the same sum for painting two "chimney-pieces," and painting one chimney so as to look like marble. The coats-of-arms which are above the great entrance, and in the interior of the quadrangle, were cut from his drawings and designs.

4. Remarks on the Ancient Barrier called "The Catrail," with Plans. By Wm. Norman Kennedy, Esq.

In this paper Mr. Kennedy gave the results of a personal examination of portions of this ancient work. It appeared plain that various and inaccurate descriptions have been handed down to us from imperfect surveys, which tend to obscure any ideas which we may form of its original use. From an accurate plan of that portion of the work in the county of Roxburgh, which accompanied Mr. Kennedy's paper, it is plain that it was not a continuous rampart, but that it adopted cleuchs and water-courses where they occurred, and left them again at certain points. Mr. Kennedy believes that it never was, or was capable of being, a defensive barrier, but more probably was a territorial boundary. No traces of conflict have been found on its margin or vicinity, although numerous British strengths are in the neighbourhood, as well as tumuli as yet untouched.

Mr. Stuart expressed his satisfaction with the new facts adduced by Mr. Kennedy in illustration of the history of the Catrail. There were in the same neighbourhood, as well as in various other localities, many primitive remains, hitherto unexamined. It would be most desirable that systematic investigations should be made regarding the formation of such objects, and the results would in many cases enable us to upset the old theories, which were made without examination, and to frame new classifications of the whole. We have deprived the Danes of our "Sculptured Stones"—we have taken the Burgs from the Scandinavians—and we may yet find out the authors of the Catrail.

Charles S. Leslie, Esq., jun., of Balquhain, exhibited a finely preserved piece of Spanish ecclesiastical embroidery of the sixteenth century, and a Belgian mediæval ivory carving. Both were much admired.

The following donations were announced:—1. Three silver coins, supposed to be of John king of England, by John Lindsay, Esq., Cork; 2. Specimens of the coins of Ceylon, of which three are of early native sovereigns, by James Starke, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.; 3. Pair of barnacles and case, by Mr. W. J. E. Vernon, Leith-street.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 25. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Warren exhibited a gold Merovingian coin found on the Norfolk coast.

Mr. Boyne exhibited some beautiful bronze medallions of Faustina, Commodus and Verus, Carinus and Numerianus.

Mr. Evans exhibited casts of a gold coin of the British Prince Tasciovanus, found at Victoria-park, and another gold coin with the legend TASCIO RICON, very similar to that mentioned in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1821, p. 66, then lately found at St. Ives, Hunts.

Mr. Evans also read a paper upon some copper British coins lately acquired for

the national collection, with a crescented ornament on the obverse, with the legend VER BOD, or VRE BOD, and a horseman, or simply a horse, on the reverse, with the legend TASCIA. He considered these coins to have been struck under Tasciovanus, and suggested the possibility of there having existed an ancient British town called Verbodunum, where these coins may have been struck, though no place of such a name is recorded in history. It appears that a goddess Verbeia was worshipped in Britain, and it was suggested that if Camluodunum was so called in honour of the Celtic god Camulus, it was possible that there might have been a Verbodunum, so called in honour of the goddess Verbeia. The names of other towns, as Verulamium and Segontium, occur in connexion with the name of Tasciovanus on coins.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

April 6. At the usual monthly meeting of this Society on Tuesday, R. Davies, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on "The King's Manor and the King's Palace at York." It has been generally stated and believed, upon the authority of a passage in the *Eboracum* of Mr. Drake (p. 574), that the residence of the Lords Presidents of the North was a palace, called the King's Manor, which, after the dissolution of St. Mary's Abbey, King Henry VIII. ordered to be built out of its ruins. It was Mr. Davies' object to shew that the edifice called the King's Manor, and the palace which King Henry VIII. ordered to be built out of the ruins of the abbey, were not identical; but that the former was originally the house of the abbot of St. Mary's, and was appropriated to the use of the Lord President and Council of the North within a year after the dissolution of the abbey; and that the latter, if it were ever assigned to be the residence of the Lords Presidents of the North, which may be doubted, was deserted and demolished within a few years after the death of the monarch who had ordered it to be erected. The actual dissolution of the once opulent and splendid monastery of St. Mary took place in the latter part of the year 1537, but it was not formally surrendered until about two years afterwards, when the visitation of the larger religious houses of Yorkshire, which had been directed to be made by Henry VIII. in 1535, was resumed, after a temporary suspension, in consequence of the Pilgrimage of Grace, by the former Commissioners, Layton and Leigh. By an enormous stretch of power on the part of the Crown, the authority given to the Commissioners was not confined to visitation and enquiry, but was extended to suppression and spoliation. By the month of December, 1537, nearly all the more important houses in the county had been suppressed, and among them the abbey of St. Mary in York. When the Commissioners say[a] that they have dissolved the abbey of St. Mary in York, we can have no doubt that they had turned the abbot and monks out of possession, taken away all the plate, jewels, and other valuables, desecrated the altars and shrines, and so far defaced the church and monastic buildings as to render them unfit for all purposes of religion and habitation. Still the abbey of St. Mary, if it were thus suppressed and despoiled, was not legally dissolved, nor was the abbot divested of his ecclesiastical office and dignity. In the parliament which sat at Westminster in the spring of the year 1539, the lord abbot of St. Mary of York appeared in his place in the House of Lords. It was in that session that the act was passed which transferred to the king those monastic estates, the greater part of which he had already seized; and in November, 1539, the abbot and monks of St. Mary executed a formal surrender of their monastery.

The ordinary practice of the Commissioners, as soon as they had taken upon themselves to suppress or dissolve a monastic establishment, was to proceed at once to realize the value of all such effects belonging to it as were most readily convertible into money. In the first place, they reserved the plate and jewels for the king's personal use and disposal. They next caused the roofs of the church and of the cloisters, and the other monastic offices, to be stripped of all the lead to be found about them, which was either sold or placed in safe custody to abide the king's order. The bells were disposed of in a similar manner. The church and other ecclesiastic buildings being thus uncovered and left without protection, soon fell into decay and dilapidation, either from the depredations of casual pillage, or the ordinary effects of time and weather. But the Commissioners always took especial care

[a] See Letters, &c. relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries, Camd. Soc., pp. 166, 168.

that such part of the buildings of the monastery as comprised the house and domestic offices appropriated to the residence of the abbot, and his servants and retinue, should be left uninjured: and this was done with a view to the advantage of those persons who, by the favour of the Crown, might obtain a grant of the property as their share of the general plunder. The usual mode of proceeding appears to have been observed in the case of St. Mary's Abbey at York. The magnificent church and great part of the monastic buildings were consigned to spoliation and ruin, but the house of the lord abbot and its appendages were spared, and protected from serious injury. We have no account of the precise time when William Dent, the last lord abbot of St. Mary's, was driven from his home, and compelled to quit the mansion where he had passed many years in princely state and splendour. The house did not remain long unoccupied. Before the termination of the first year after the suppression of the monastery it had become the abode of the President and Council of the North. When in the year 1537 the Council of the North was reconstructed and established as a permanent body[b], it seems to have been intended that the castle of Sheriff Hutton should continue to be used as the principal place of residence of its president and executive members. But when the Duke of Norfolk took his departure, and removed all his household goods, it was discovered that the castle was no longer a desirable residence, and before the end of the year 1538 they were comfortably lodged in the noble mansion which had been recently vacated by the lord abbot of St. Mary's. They would, no doubt, be desirous, as Mr. Drake observes, that the very name of the abbot and the abbey "should be lost for ever;" and we may conclude it was very soon after that they conferred upon the ancient house of the lord abbot of St. Mary's the royal style and title of "The King's Mannour." By this name it is referred to in the minutes of the Corporation of York as early as the year 1541, and by this name it is yet known, after the lapse of more than three centuries.

Mr. Drake informs us that a palace was ordered by King Henry VIII. to be built out of the ruins of the abbey. He does not cite any authority for this statement, neither does he give us the date of the order, nor tell us at what time or upon what spot the palace was built. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that such an edifice was erected, and that it stood upon that part of the grounds of the abbey which was, long afterwards, selected by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society to be the site of their museum. Mr. Wellbeloved, in his "Account of the Ancient and Present State of St. Mary's Abbey, and of the Discoveries made in the Excavations conducted by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society," states that it was the erection of the palace which chiefly contributed to the speedy and almost total overthrow of the church and offices of the monastery. "The monastic buildings," he observes, "furnished abundant materials for this stately edifice; and the beautifully sculptured stones, as well as those which were plain, either received from the hands of the workmen forms suited to the very different character of the new fabric, or were wrought, unaltered, into the walls, or buried in the foundations." The site upon which the museum is built is that upon which the front part of the palace formerly stood, and when the ground was opened by the Society, it was ascertained (Mr. Wellbeloved informs us) that considerable portions of the walls of the monastery had been intersected by the massive foundations of the palace. Before the Society commenced their excavations, this site was a platform of considerable extent, which constituted the highest of a series of artificial terraces, sloping towards the river; a disposition of the central area of the abbey inclosures which had, doubtless, been made for the purpose of forming the ornamental grounds of the new palace. A portion of the interior wall of an apartment, in which was a large fireplace and one or two square-headed transomed windows, were standing, before the Society commenced their works, near to the spot where the enlargement of the museum is now in progress; and this fragment, with a small part of an exterior wall and one angle of the east front of the palace, which may yet be seen in the yard or court behind the Wilberforce School, were the only remains of the superstructure that had been permitted to continue above ground until our own times. But in the spacious vaults, which Mr. Halfpenny in his *Fragmenta Vetusta*[c] designates "the vaults to St. Mary's Abbey," we have a portion of the substructure, or basement story of the palace, still existing in an almost perfect state. These vaults were commonly thought to have been part of the monastic offices, until the excavations made in 1828 shewed that they were built upon the site of the chapter-house

[b] See Gent. Mag., vol. ccii. p. 608.

[c] Pl. 28. They are 129 feet long, 23 feet wide, and 11 feet high.

and other apartments belonging to the abbey, of the wreck of which they were composed. The popular and traditional name of the "King's Cellars" correctly indicates their original destination. They are of fine proportion and excellent architecture, and give us a noble impression of the magnitude and splendour of the edifice of which they formed part.

The precise period at which the palace of King Henry VIII. was built is a point which we have not the means of positively determining. Yet it can scarcely be doubted that it was completed and ready for the king's reception when he visited York in September, 1541. The abbey had then been in the actual possession of the Crown for nearly four years,—a sufficient length of time for the erection of a palace, great part of the requisite materials being upon the spot and ready for use. The king's journey to the North had been in contemplation several years before it was actually undertaken, Henry's chief object being to hold a personal conference with his nephew, King James V. of Scotland, who had from time to time promised to meet him at York—a promise which he never performed. It is recorded in the books of the Corporation, that when the Earl of Sussex, the king's chamberlain, came to York a few weeks previous to the arrival of the Court,—commissioned, no doubt, to see that preparations were made for the proper reception of the royal suite, —he was entertained at "the King's Manour." From the same authority we learn, that whilst the king was at York, he "made his abode within his Grace's palace at St. Mary's, without the walls of the city." The distinction here made is significant. The royal chamberlain during his temporary visit was received by the Council of the North at the King's Manor. The king's abode was at his Grace's palace. It is more probable that Henry's desire to have a palace at York should have arisen previously to his progress to the North than subsequently to that event. There was little inducement for him to look forward with any satisfaction to a repetition of his visit to York. His nephew's refusal to meet him there was a grievous disappointment to the irritable and imperious monarch. It was during this journey, in which he was accompanied by his queen, Catherine Howard, that some of those painful circumstances occurred which led to her subsequent disgrace and decapitation. During the remaining years of his reign, which was now rapidly approaching its close, he was almost wholly engrossed with wars abroad, financial difficulties at home, and his own bodily disease and infirmity, and the idea of building a palace at York was not likely to have occupied his mind.

In March, 1545, Archbishop Holgate, the President of the Council of the North, visited the city for the first time after his elevation to the see of York; and on the 14th of that month the Lord Mayor and Aldermen agreed to welcome him with a present of five great pikes and five shillings' worth of mayn-bread. It is stated upon the minutes of the Corporation that the Archbishop was then abiding at "the king's palloys." It is obvious, therefore, that at this time—between three and four years after the king's visit to York—the palace was habitable, and that the Lord President had taken up his temporary abode there, previously to his entering upon the possession of the archiepiscopal palace.

Upon the causes which led to the demolition of the palace, and the time at which the destruction of it commenced, some light is thrown by the following letter, dated in April, 1551, addressed to a person whose name does not appear, by Francis Earl of Shrewsbury [d], who, a few years after the death of King Henry VIII., succeeded Archbishop Holgate as

[d] See Talbot Correspondence, Lodge, "Illustrations of British History," vol. i. p. 168.

Information had been sent by Lord Shrewsbury to the Privy Council that "the King's Majesty's palace at York was likely to be defaced, as well through taking down the lead there as otherwise;" and that when the Privy Council had communicated this information to the person to whom Lord Shrewsbury's letter was addressed, he had written to Lord Shrewsbury to express his surprise that those to whom he had made a warrant only for taking down "the south aisle of the church, the dorter (dormitory), frater, and two old garners, which of long time were not safe, and ruinous, and the lead thereof daily pilfered away, should take upon them to meddle with any part of the king's palace." In answer, Lord Shrewsbury says,—"I assure you there has been such spoils and defacings made in divers parts of his Highness's palace, that it would grieve any man to see it, except his Highness's pleasure were that all should be pulled down; and yet his Majesty, in respect of that which thereof might have been made, is like to have but small commodity, as far as I can perceive." Lord Shrewsbury thus concludes his letter:—"And whereas I am informed that order was given unto you from my lords of the Council for the stay thereof, before the 13th of this instant [April], upon the 24th of the same the chief window of the King's Majesty's own chamber was deforced, which as it is declared unto me was done by Humphrey Colwicke, one of your surveyors. Furthermore, when I communed with your surveyors, and demanded of them why they had so done, Laykin answered, that when he had declared unto you the taking down of the S. aisle should be an impairment of the King's Majesty's palace, you said unto him, that as well the King's palace, as all the rest, should be taken down. And now, as my especial friend, I have sent you word what is done here, which you may use as shall appertain; and thus I bid you right heartily farewell."

Lord President of the Council of the North. Lord Shrewsbury was at York discharging the duties of his high office, but it is obvious that the "king's palloys" was not at that time the residence of the Lord President. Probably the despoiler of this palace, Lord Shrewsbury's especial friend, was one of the rapacious courtiers of that day, who had obtained from the Crown authority to convert to his own profit all the materials of value that remained upon the site of St. Mary's Abbey. His agents, acting under his warrant, were not content, it seems, with despoiling the church and monastic buildings, but, disregarding the remonstrance of the Lord President, took upon themselves to mutilate and deface the newly-built palace of the king. It is highly probable, that within ten or twelve years after King Henry the Eighth's visit to York, the royal palace, which had been built there by his orders, was consigned to the hands of the spoilers, and became a heap of ruins. Whilst these lamentable ravages were in progress, the house called the King's Manor continued to be the place where the Lords President and executive members of the Council of the North resided and carried on the business of their court. As time advanced, the abbot's house, spacious as it was, did not afford sufficient accommodation. In the years 1568 and 1569, when the Earl of Sussex was Lord President, extensive reparations and improvements were made, and the cost was partly defrayed out of the pecuniary fines imposed upon many of the unfortunate persons who had been engaged in the rebellion of the two northern earls at that period. The mansion was considerably enlarged during the presidency of the Earl of Huntingdon, towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Mr. Drake speaks of the order given by King James I. on his first visit to York, to have the Manor "repaired and converted into a royal palace." When the Earl of Strafford was Lord President, several additional buildings were erected.

MR. MAYER'S MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

Nothing can better evince the progress of a sound system of archæology than the establishment of public collections of antiquities, especially when such collections are well arranged and classified, and their topographical origin and history kept clearly in view. The officers of the British Museum deserve credit for enforcing this principle upon the trustees, and for their endeavours to supply what was so long wanting in that establishment. The London department is now of some importance. In addition to the city antiquities saved from destruction or oblivion by Mr. Roach Smith, some valuable Roman inscriptions and a Roman sarcophagus and leaden coffin, found in the Minories, the fine bronze head of Hadrian, and other objects of local interest, tend to remove from the British Museum the reproach that it was British in name only; while, at the same time, some of the choicest Celtic, Roman, and Romano-British objects from various parts of the kingdom begin to add a national feature to the vast and handsome building. It is quite right that towns which do not possess a taste for works of ancient art, and will not afford the necessary funds for preserving their antiquities, should be deprived of the power of consigning them to cupboards and closets, where no one can conveniently examine them; and the British Museum has, in such cases, the first claims for consideration; but if municipal bodies are sufficiently enlightened to conserve the antiquities which illustrate the history of their towns, then there can be no places so good for their exhibition as the localities which produced them.

In Roman lapidary inscriptions and sculpture the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne stands first in England. This collection has the rare merit of being almost entirely local; and its value is enhanced by the excellent illustrated Handbook, compiled by Dr. Bruce, and published by the Society. In this important class of national antiquities the little town of Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, is second, perhaps, only to that of Newcastle. Lincoln, Leicester, Colchester, York, and a few other towns, are attending to their local antiquities in a proper spirit. That of York, (under the management of Mr. Wellbeloved and the Rev. J. Kenrick,) is the most extensive; and it has an excellent catalogue prepared by Mr. Wellbeloved, which is well deserving of being illustrated like that of Newcastle. The great defect of our public museums consists in the loose and indefinite manner in which they are made up, and in the utter disregard shewn to any attempt towards archæological classification in the departments assigned to antiquities, which are usually mere incongruous *mélanges* such as fill the windows and cases of dealers in

curiosities, as they are called, of art and nature—things to excite the wonder of the ignorant, but void of the qualities which are demanded by the scientific inquirer. Every one who has been engaged in prosecuting researches on any particular branch of ancient art, must have felt the want of those materials which are so essential towards its successful investigations; and particularly so as regards our national antiquities. The barren supply of facts is made the constant complaint of every student, and the reason is obvious. Those who have gone before us, when these materials were more plentiful, not only neglected to make them applicable to science, but they also took no pains to preserve them for others; and thus their labours became futile, and their collections became dispersed, or lost, or separated from that record of circumstances under which they were procured, which always constitutes their true value.

It will be admitted that no branch of our national archæology is more interesting than the Anglo-Saxon: yet it is only within the last few years that its study has been based upon any certain system. The interesting remains which are now understood, and which have received such curious illustrations from the pens of a few of our antiquarian writers, were at no very remote period called British, or Roman, or mediæval, or perhaps anything rather than what they really were; and even when the first archæological congress was held in this island, the vast collection of objects from many hundred Anglo-Saxon graves preserved at Heppington, and exhibited to the meeting, did not excite that general surprise and attention which might have been expected. The collection remained locked up until, after the death of the owner, family arrangements required its removal. It was then for some time in a critical state. The trustees of the British Museum, although urged and entreated by the Archæological Institute (which passed some strong resolutions to give every effect to its entreaties), refused to receive it for the very moderate sum which was demanded. There was no particular impediment to its transit across the Channel, or even to America; but at that moment a private gentleman at Liverpool came forward, paid the money, and located the Kentish Saxon antiquities in a public museum established by himself in his own town; but which was hitherto chiefly celebrated for its Egyptian and other foreign collections. He did not rest content with an act of so patriotic a character; he ordered the whole of the manuscripts relating to the extraordinary discoveries to be printed, and fully illustrated; and Bryan Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale* is now a text-book for Anglo-Saxon antiquities, and a monument of the good taste and liberality of Joseph Mayer.

This large and valuable collection no longer remained inaccessible. Mr. Mayer spared no expense to render it in every way attainable to all. In his spacious rooms, and aided by most appropriate appointments, the Anglo-Saxon antiquities form a brilliant and striking contrast to this almost unrepresented department in the London National Museum. The day is scarcely yet arrived for full justice to be awarded to the Faussett collection; and it is no disgrace to the Corporation of Liverpool to assert that, although it is not insensible of the honour thus conferred upon the town, it can hardly yet be expected to understand the peculiar merits of objects which a special education can alone help it to appreciate fully.

Not far inferior in antiquarian worth is the still more recently acquired Richborough antiquities, and those from other localities in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the result of the researches of Mr. W. H. Rolfe, a gentleman well known in the antiquarian world. Like those of Bryan Faussett, Mr. Rolfe's antiquities are stamped with the impress of authenticity and certified locality. A large portion came from the celebrated Roman castrum of Rutcpium, (about a mile from Sandwich): these are Roman, with a mixture of Saxon, and they are well known from the volume called "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne." The Saxon cemetery of Osengal[a] (about two miles from Ramsgate) furnishes some examples of jewellery and personal ornaments not to be found in the more extensive gatherings of Bryan Faussett; and the specimens of glass are enhanced by some remarkable goblets from Gilton, and the bronze basins, fibulæ, &c., engraved in the *Archæologia*. Whether it was that Mr. Rolfe was naturally anxious to secure the products of his researches from the possibility and probability of a posthumous dispersion, or whatever may have been the motive in transferring his museum to Liverpool, we cannot question the propriety and wisdom of the cession. In Mr. Mayer's hands its identity and characteristic features are scrupulously preserved, not merely for the benefit of the present generation, but likewise for futurity.

During Easter-week Mr. Mayer threw

[a] A report on this discovery (previously offered, it is said, to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and refused,) is printed in the second volume of Mr. R. Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua.*

open the whole of his collection to the public; and upwards of 400 of the gentry of Liverpool and its neighbourhood, including the members of the Cheshire and Lancashire Historic Society, were entertained at a *soirée archéologique*, at which not only a high intellectual feast was provided, but the entertainment was hospitably garnished with those accessories which add so much to social comfort without detracting from the graver objects of scientific intercourse. The large party having passed the evening in examining the contents of the spacious rooms, and in listening to the explanations afforded, deputed Mr. Alderman Holme to return a vote of thanks to Mr. Mayer.

Mr. Holme said that "the public mind moved slowly, and it was a pleasing feature of the progress of the times when men of science and ability rushed forward to do that which our Governments, in the multitude of their vocations, neglected to secure for the nation. It was by the sagacity, the foresight, and the public spirit of Mr. Mayer that the great collection of antiquities which they had been examining had been brought to Liverpool, and placed at their command."

The Rev. Dr. Hume, F.S.A., returned thanks on behalf of the Historic Society. After pointing out Mr. Mayer's claims on their gratitude, he rendered him the tribute due to his exertions towards founding the Historic Society. "In fact, he might add," he observed, "that of those who founded the Society, Mr. Mayer and himself (Dr. Hume) stood alone." Dr. Hume then made some very pertinent remarks on the true objects of archæological pursuits and studies, as distinguished from the frivolous doings which so often passed current under the name of archæology by mere pretenders, whose eccentricities had drawn suspicion upon the science itself.

Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., expressed on the part of the visitors and strangers, the feeling of gratification he and all felt in the proceedings of the evening. Mr. Wright then made some remarks on the great changes which had taken place in the mode of education. "Some of the books of history," he observed, "which thirty or forty years ago were received with implicit faith, were now received with incredulity. The reason was, that during these thirty or forty years people had been employed in carefully investigating the contemporary records, instead of satisfying themselves with statements written by persons who often naturally gave to facts a colouring derived from their own prejudices and opinions. With regard to the records examined by them that evening, their colouring was their own, and not that given by others; and what those records told them must be faithful." Mr. Wright then pointed out the value of Mr. Mayer's collection in illustrating the peoples and arts of different epochs and countries; and paid a high compliment to the intelligence and industry of the owner, as well as to his liberality. "Some persons," Mr. Wright observed, "collected antiquities and shut them up, thinking they were made valuable by being seen by nobody: but here they saw a gentleman who not only collected the monuments themselves, but, at the same time, laboured with all his might, and spent his money and property, in making them useful to all the world. This, every one must acknowledge, gave the greatest importance to a collection of this kind. As one coming from a distance, he might tell them that the name of Mr. Mayer, and through him, and his labours and collection, the name of Liverpool, were known wherever there were historians or antiquaries. He, for one, felt proud of the friendship of Mr. Mayer, and heartily joined in the vote of thanks accorded him." Mr. Wright's remarks, as were those of the preceding speakers, were received with much applause; and the vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Mayer, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, gracefully congratulated his fellow-citizens on their determination to establish a free library, and pointed out the advantages which would necessarily result from its institution, as affording the best means for improving and elevating the public mind; and, at considerable length, he described the qualifications of a museum such as should promote and illustrate the arts and sciences, and not be filled with multifarious objects calculated merely to astonish by their grotesqueness or rarity: and he gave an instance of the importance of a correct and scientific classification, in a recent correction of an error which the Anglo-Saxon antiquities had enabled him to make, in the misnomer of an ancient jewel of great artistic beauty, which had been ignorantly assigned by a dealer to an epoch and country to which it could not possibly belong; but which he, from comparison, could demonstrate had a Teutonic origin. Mr. Mayer then gave a rapid but graphic sketch of some of the leading benefits which result from historical and antiquarian pursuits, and urged in warm terms their claims upon the consideration of his fellow-townsmen, who, it appears, have already resolved on having a Free Library and Museum, (institutions which the city

of London has only recently repudiated at a public meeting!) Mr. Mayer's address called forth loud approbation; and the company separated delighted with the friendly and intellectual entertainment provided for them.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN SEPULCHRAL REMAINS IN SUSSEX.

During the past winter, a shepherd pitching his fold in a field at Densworth, struck his crowbar against what proved to be the covering-stone of a stone cist, and thus accidentally led the way to discoveries which have proved to be of considerable importance. The Rev. Henry Smith, who resides near the spot, immediately exerted himself not only to save what had been found, but also to institute researches to ascertain the full extent and character of the remains. Up to the present time his efforts have been rewarded by the discovery of a second cist, and fragments of an inscription upon Purbeck stone. Within the cists were sepulchral deposits, very much resembling those discovered a few years since at Avisford, near Arundel, which form the subject of an engraving, by the late Mr. King, in the *Collectanea Antiqua*. Among the miscellaneous collection of objects in the latter were lamps, sandals, and a variety of earthenware vessels. Some beautiful glass urns and bottles are among the most striking of the Densworth remains. The urns contained the burnt bones of the defunct. One of them was closed by an inverted long-necked lachrymatory, stamped at the bottom with the maker's name. There are no lamps, as in the Avisford cist; but it is somewhat curious that the little niches upon which they stood are represented in one of the Densworth cists by an imperfectly-formed stand cut in one of the angles. No sandals in a perfect state have been found; but the nails with which the soles were studded remain oxidised together, the leather having entirely perished.

The fragments of the inscription are among the most remarkable of the objects. The letters are well cut, and indicate a period somewhat anterior to the time of Severus. The only coin that has as yet been found is of the Emperor Hadrian.

The cemetery is situated close to the inner side of some very extensive earthworks which run on the eastern side almost close to Chichester. The Rev. H. Smith is making a survey of them, with a view to ascertain their extent towards the west. They have been hitherto but little noticed, and they are not very obviously explainable by ancient systems of military fortification. It has been suggested that they may be land-boundaries.

Mr. Smith has signified his intention to give a detailed account of these discoveries to the Sussex Archæological Collections, when the explorations he is making are completed. They will form a valuable addition to the materials already collected in illustration of the Roman occupancy of the south of Britain.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, udgivet af det Kongelgig Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab. 1855—1857. Förste Hefte. (Kjöbenhavn: 1857. 8vo., pp. 1—160.)

Annalen for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, udgivne af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab. 1855. (Kjöb. 8vo., pp. 1—382.)

Atlas for Nordisk Oldkyndighed. Atlas de l'Archéologie du Nord, représentant des échantillons de l'Age de Bronze et de l'Age de Fer. Publié par la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord. Copenhague, 1857. (Large folio; 10 pages Text (Danish and French); 7 Plates in the Bronze series, and 15 in the series for Bracteates (gold-medal ornaments) and the Gold-Horns.)

A new part of the Journal, a new volume of the Annals, and Vol. I. of the Plate-Atlas, of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, containing some articles of importance to ourselves, as well as our Scandinavian brethren, call for a few remarks at our hands:—

The Journal (*Tidsskrift*) opens with a digest, 71 pages, of Rafn's deciphering and comment on the Runic Lion of the Piræus. The inscription is shewn to be from about 1040, and to relate to the Norse king Harald Sigwidsson[a] (Hardreed). We have next an article by the

[a] See our notice of the treatise, Gent. Mag., July, 1857, p. 66.

young Swedish antiquary, Herr N. G. Brunzelius, on antique remains examined by himself in the province of Skoné, South Sweden. One of these is very remarkable, and apparently unique; a stone mould for casting four bronze saws, about five inches long. This is illustrated by a woodcut. It was found in 1823, is preserved in a private collection, and is now first made public. Next is a paper by the King of Denmark, on the method adopted by the ancients for constructing the large grave-chambers, &c., surmounted by massive stone over-tiers. It is most clearly and agreeably written, and is explained by several woodcuts. This is followed by "Archæological Parallels," by Professor J. E. Wocel, of Prague, chiefly relating to analyses of ancient bronze. Another article, by K. J. Erben, of Prague, comments on the word Dagmar, the name borne by the Queen of Valdemar the Victorious. It is here explained, from the Bohemian and Slavic in general, as meaning *Still-peace.* Next come minutes of the meetings of the Society, and a view of Klee's book on the formation of the European dialects. The part concludes with a very interesting paper, by the accomplished Icelander, Gísli Brynjúlfsson, on "Some Examples of Mythological References in the Old Bards." It is here shewn that curious myths and lost songs may be detected by narrowly examining certain hints and obscure expressions in the Skaldic literature, and that these often remarkably coincide, in their simplest form, with classical tradition. As examples, Brynjúlfsson cites a passage from Egil Skallagrimsson's renowned poem *Sonatorrek*, and shewed that, if properly translated, it must point out the birth of Brage, the God of Poetry, as the result of Odin's three nights' abode with Gunnlod, a living Brage, instead of the dead Kvásir,—like as among the Greeks the murdered Zagreus was re-born as the young Bacchos or Dionysos, also originally the God of Song. He also treats the mythic Hadding-land, the Greek Cadmos-land. This essay will, it is to be hoped, be continued in a following part.

The "Annals" open with a voluminous historical and topographical enquiry into the fates of the Danish royal vill Abrahamstrup, now Jægerspriis, by the Vice-President of the Society, the learned Archwary Wegener. The other two articles must be read in connection with the Atlas, to which we now turn.

This magnificent work, which is most carefully engraved, exhibits the choicest and richest that the Danish collections can boast in the second great order of national antiquities, those called *bronze.* Plate I. offers us axes, arrow-heads, spear-points; plates 2, 3, 4, a large assemblage of swords, saxes, and daggers, many of them of surprising beauty, the more ornamented parts being usually separately engraved; plate 5, the beaver of a helmet and two shields; plate 6, the same reversed, with bosses, tutuli, &c. The last plate in this division gives us the well-known magnificent "brass bemes," the splendid bronze war-trumpets, preserved in the Copenhagen Museum. The summary text on these objects fills only two pages. The detailed description will be given in the next volume of the "Annals."

We next have a series of twelve plates, equally beautiful in their execution, containing *facsimiles* of all the principal bracteates known to exist in any country. They number nearly three hundred. These bracteates were, as we know, thin, usually golden, medal-like amulets or ornaments, struck or stamped, or carved, only on one side, and provided with an eye for suspension round the neck. The great mass is Scandinavian, some English; others are found in Germany, or elsewhere. They are remarkable in many respects, especially for their, in many cases, mythic heathen representations and Runic inscriptions, often in the oldest Northern rhymes, vulgarly called Anglo-Saxon. The oldest date from the fourth century, and are of Byzantine or other foreign origin. The Northern begin with the fifth or sixth century. They cease altogether in the eleventh century. The greater part are of Northern origin, some being rude imitations of Byzantine or Cufic monies.

The explanatory text to these bracteate-plates is contained in the "Annals," pp. 265—347, and 381, 2, as well as some pages in the Atlas. The author is the Conservator of the Museum, C. J. Thomsen, a gentleman so well known and esteemed that we need not add a word in his praise. He first gives some chapters of introduction, and then proceeds to a minute notice of every separate piece. He classifies them as follows:—

A.

"Those supposed to be of foreign origin, subdivided into—

I. Older Byzantine imperial bracteates and coins used as gold bracteates, and imitations of the coins of these emperors.

II. Bracteates of later Byzantine Emperors and barbaric princes, and Carlovingian gold coins used as bracteates.

III. Bracteates apparently imitations of Anglo-Saxon and Carlovingian coins.

IV. Bracteates copied from the monies of the Emperors Basilius II., Porphyrogenitus, and Constantine XI. (975—1025.)

V. Bracteates with Cufic inscriptions, and copies hereof.
VI. Bracteates of doubtful origin, but probably from the eleventh century.
VII. Square bracteates and figures of plate-gold."

B.

"Bracteates supposed to be of Northern origin, arranged as—
VIII. Bracteates with more composite representations, and partly standing figures.
IX. Bracteates which shew a head over a horse or other quadruped, one or two birds before the head.
X. Bracteates with a mark, supposed to be Thor's hammer, before a head, which is usually above a quadruped.
XI. Bracteates with a head above a quadruped.
XII. Bracteates with figures of animals.
XIII. Bracteates with figures of dragons and serpents.
XIV. Ornaments used as bracteates."

The last three plates in the Atlas give representations of the two famous gold-horns found in the Danish province of Slesvig (or South Jutland, as it is more properly, but not so commonly, called), the one in 1639 and the other in 1734, at about the same spot; and the latter of which had a Runic inscription, which has given rise to endless comments. As these horns were unhappily stolen and melted down, we are reduced to the drawings taken or published at the time by Worm, Arnkiel, Sorterup, and others. This has here been done by the indefatigable Secretary to the Society, the well-known Runologue, C. C. Rafn. His explanatory text is in the Annals, pp. 347—381, with a two-page outline in the Atlas. He has carefully examined all the known drawings and engravings, and given the result in the Atlas, so that all the learned world can judge for themselves of the reading to be adopted. In his paper on the subject, he has proposed an entirely new reading. We cannot, of course, here go into details; but his enquiry ends by adopting the following inscription:—

ECHLEV OG OSTIR HULTINGOR HURNO
TVO VIGÞU.

This he translates—"The Hottings (Holsteners) Echlev and Astyr consecrated the two Horns."

He also endeavours to prove the identity of this Eclev with the Echlaf, the father of Hanferd, in the Old English epic of Beowulf, and thus to have flourished in the fifth century. That the horns are of about this date there can be no doubt, judging from the style of ornamentation adopted. There is also no doubt that the rhymes are Old Northern, and that the language is in like manner an Old Northern, and not a German, dialect. But the subject is too tempting; and as we have not space to go into minute philological examinations, we had better come to a sudden stop. We recommend the whole paper, which is intimately connected with our oldest English philology, to the notice of our readers.

Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan in Galloway, the last Resting-place in Scotland of Mary Queen of Scots. By ÆNEAS BARKLY HUTCHISON, B.D. 4to., 50 pp. and 6 Plates. (Exeter: printed for private circulation.)—We are indebted to the courtesy of the author for a copy of this interesting work, extracted from the proceedings of the Exeter Architectural Society, but not published. It is a work equally creditable to the author and to the Society; to the one for the labour and care he has bestowed upon it, to the other for the handsome manner in which they have printed it, and illustrated it for him. Dundrennan Abbey was founded in 1140 or 1142, by David I., king of Scotland, according to some authorities, and by his kinsman Fergus, lord of Galloway, according to others. The most probable explanation of the apparent discrepancy is, that both contributed to the good work: King David is said to have founded fifteen abbeys, and it is not likely that he could have done this without the assistance of his nobles, the chief landowners of the respective districts. Dundrennan Abbey was filled with Cistercian monks from the abbey of Rievall, or Rievaux, in Yorkshire, the head establishment of that order in the North. The records of the abbey have been destroyed, or at least are not known to exist, and no complete list of the abbots has been preserved. The ruins which remain belong in part to the original buildings of the twelfth century, and in part to a continuation of them, or a reconstruction in the thirteenth.

The ground-plan can be made out nearly entire, and the end wall of the north transept is nearly perfect, and in good plain Norman work; the remainder of the walls of the church are for the most part only a few feet above the ground, but some of the domestic buildings, with the range of vaulted chambers under the dormitory, are more perfect; and we are furnished with an accurate ground-plan of them, which is on the whole carefully made out and well described, but we are compelled to differ from Mr. Hutchison in his allocation of some of the minor parts. P. 17: "On entering the church on the south side of the south aisle, eight feet from the west end is a blocked door *leading to the cellars*, six feet wide." It is extremely improbable that the monks

would require a door from the church to the cellars, and there are no doorways marked from one cellar to another. It is far more probable that the first of these vaulted chambers, or cellars, was occupied by the staircase to the dormitory above them, and that the door opened at the foot of the staircase to the dormitory, to enable the monks to attend the midnight services without going out of doors.

Again: "The base and a few feet of the south-west piers of the central tower remain; as also those of the north-west piers, the unequal dimensions of which are shewn in the ground-plan, and are remarkable." It would appear obvious that they are of two different dates: the one is the original Norman pier, the other of considerably later date, when probably that part of the church was rebuilt.

The situation and plan of the chapter-house are the same as those of Chester and Oxford, and it was probably of the same date, the thirteenth century. The three small closets called Penitential Cells were more probably some domestic offices. The situation marked for the refectory by the side of the chapter-house is not a probable one; there is not room for it: the most probable situation is the south side of the cloister. The description of the ruins and plan is followed by a full account of the tombs, which our limits forbid us to enter upon. The most curious is that of an abbot, with his pastoral staff in his left hand, and a small cross in the right, his feet resting upon a small human figure, in the Highland costume, probably intended for a Pagan, and to shew that the abbot had been a missionary. Mr. Hutchison considers the small cross as a dagger, but this appears extremely improbable. The remaining tombstones are of the usual types, but carefully drawn, and the inscriptions clearly made out.

Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum. An Attempt to exhibit the Course of Episcopal Succession in England, from the Records and Chronicles of the Church. By William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock. (Oxford University Press).—Mr. Stubbs has done good service to the student of ecclesiastical history by this laborious compilation, which contains a list of all the bishops of the Anglican Church from the time of St. Augustine down to the present Bishop of Huron. We have not only the date of consecration, and the place, as far as they could be ascertained, but the date of translation, the bishop's death, the consecrators, and the authorities for the statement. There are also several appendices, containing the names of the successive occupants of the various sees, and much information of the same kind. In the preface we have some information respecting the materials for such lists, and for similar information. Of the episcopal registers Mr. Stubbs says,—

"Every bishop kept, and still keeps, a register of all his official acts. The first page generally contains the account of his consecration or appointment; then follow the bulls and other privileges which he received from the Popes. The bulk of each volume is occupied with the records of institutions to benefices, acts of consistory courts, and lists of persons ordained; to which, in many instances, important wills are annexed. This may be considered as an adequate description of the general run of registers. There are, however, frequent exceptions. Those of Canterbury and York contain proceedings with the suffragans, records of convocations and councils, and a vast number of letters on public business. The register of William of Wykeham is the model of the record of a statesman bishop, and a most valuable storehouse of notices of public interest, summonses to Parliament, and miscellaneous official and personal acts. Others contain copies of more ancient documents, which were perishing when transcribed, and are now lost. Nor are the materials only worthy of remark; the arrangement also is various: some are patterns of neatness, especially the early ones of York, and those of Winchester generally; others are confused and scanty, the Canterbury ones being by no means the best, which is very unfortunate, considering their importance. Several are lost; among them, the larger portion of Cardinal Beaufort's, which seems to have come after his death into the king's hands, and may possibly be found some day. It must have contained very much of historical importance at a period not much illustrated by historians, and especially on the subject before us. The condition, however, of the existing ones is very good, and altogether they form a curious and by no means exhausted mine of information to a careful inquirer."

From these and similar sources the tables in this volume are framed. Various tests were applied, Mr. Stubbs informs us, before he finally fixed upon the dates appended to the different names. One fault we have to find, and that is a very serious one: there is no index to the volume, so that for many purposes it is of no more value than Mr. Black's Catalogue of the Ashmolean MSS. issued by the same learned body some years back.

School-days of Eminent Men. By John Timbs, F.S.A. (London: Kent and Co.)—Like Mr. Timbs' previous works, this contains much that is not only interesting, but much that is instructive also. In the first part of the volume we have a sketch of the progress of education in England from the earliest times to the accession of Queen Victoria; and in the second portion we have the early lives of British authors, philosophers, and poets, inventors and discoverers, divines, heroes, statesmen and legislators. Of these there are accounts of nearly one hundred. Much space could not be given to each, but still there is

enough to convey a good notion of the chief characteristics and career to make the narrative interesting. There are some very well executed engravings of Winchester School, Eton, St. Paul's, and other old foundations. It is altogether a most amusing volume, and will be a most acceptable present to any schoolboy ambitious of figuring in a future edition as one of England's "Eminent Men."

The Struggles of a Young Artist: being a Memoir of David C. Gibson. By a brother artist. (London: Nisbet and Co.)—David Cooke Gibson, the subject of this memoir, was born at Edinburgh in 1827, and early shewed a taste for painting, probably derived from his father, a portrait-painter. He lost both parents while very young, and in consequence was compelled to seek his own subsistence by means of the pencil. After a while he gave up portrait-painting and struck out in a wider stream, in which he bade fair to be successful; some of his pictures attracted much attention at the Royal Academy Exhibition, but death cut short all promise of future greatness. He appears to have been a very amiable, and eventually a very devout person, much of this little volume being devoted to the religious aspect of his life.

The Successful Merchant. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—This is a sketch of the life of Mr. Samuel Budgett, formerly of Kingswood, Bristol, a work which has reached the "fifteenth thousand." Mr. Budgett was an extraordinarily industrious person, very conscientious, very charitable, and very prosperous.

The Anniversaries. Poems in Commemoration of Great Men and Great Events. By THOMAS H. GILL. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.)—All verse-makers hate criticism and love praise; they are, without exception, satisfied that adverse critics cannot appreciate poetry, and therefore will not bow to the decision that may be pronounced. On this occasion we will neither praise nor blame, but simply bring before our readers an extract from the poem on "The Lord Protector's Day," leaving them to bestow all the praise it merits:—

"How upon his England waited
  Reverent fear and glory bright!
Yet for more than England's honour
  Gleamed her sword and towered her shield;
Of the cause she bore the banner;
  For the truth she took the field.
Heavenward looked her valiant seamen,
  Solemn marched her saintly host:
Christ's own crowned, anointed freemen,
  Warriors of the Holy Ghost!
Glowed this Northern isle all golden
  Like that holy Orient clime:
Not more bright those ages olden
  Than these latter days sublime!
From the splendour sudden streaming
  Dazzled Antichrist drew back;
'Neath her sword divinely gleaming
  Smitten Spain grew faint and slack."

The Song of the Cat; a Manchester Boon. (Manchester: J. Heywood.)—Cats are by no means famous for the melody of their songs, and this "Song of a Cat" is by no means remarkable for the wit or talent of the writer.

Yarra-Yarra; or, the Wandering Aborigine. A Poetical Narration, in thirteen books. By KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. (Fifth Edition enlarged. London: Ward and Lock.)—Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis is a gentleman who has travelled from pole to pole, and having seen all the world, is of opinion that civilization is an evil; all his experience tending "to increase his scorn of mankind and contempt for their institutions." He has therefore written a poem in praise of Australian barbarism, Yarra-Yarra being his hero. Strange to tell, it has reached a fifth edition—at least the title-page says so.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A list of Historical, Biographical, and Archæological Works recently published:—

BLANC (Louis), 1848. Historical Revelations; inscribed to Lord Normanby. Crown 8vo., 10s. 6d. (Chapman & Hall.)

BURKE (Sir Bernard): The Book of Orders of Knighthood, and Decorations of Honour of all Nations; comprising an Historical Account of each Order—Military, Naval, and Civil—with Lists of the Knights and Companions of each British Order, &c. Embellished with upwards of Five hundred fac-simile coloured Illustrations of the Insignia of the various Orders. Royal 8vo., 42s. (Hurst.)

CALENDAR of English State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of James I. 1611—1618, preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record-Office. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of H.M. Secretary of State for the Home Department. Imperial 8vo., 15s. (Longmans.)

CALENDAR of English State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I. 1625—1626, preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record-Office. Edited by John Bruce, Esq., V.P.S.A., under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of H.M. Secretary of State for the Home Department. Imperial 8vo., 15s. (Longmans.)

CAREY (Eustace), a Missionary in India. A Memoir by Mrs. Eustace Carey. Crown 8vo., reduced to 4s. 6d. (Pewtress.)

CAYLEY (George John): The Service and the Reward: a Memoir of the late Robert Wilson Roberts. 12mo., sewed, 6d. (Oakey.)

CHAMBERS (Robert): Domestic Annals of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution. 2 vols. 8vo., 24s. (Chambers.)

CHEEK (Ensign Arthur Marcus Hill). Memorials of, of the 6th Native Bengal Infantry, murdered by the Sepoys at Allahabad—"The Martyr of Allahabad." 4th Thousand, with additions. Crown 8vo., 2s. (Nisbet.)

CLARKE (Rev. Adam), Life of, by J. W. Etheridge, M.A. 2nd ed. Crown 8vo. (Mason.)

COLBORNE (Captain John), and Brine (Captain Brine): Memorials of the Brave; or, Resting-Places of our Fallen Heroes in the Crimea and Scutari. 2nd ed., imp. 8vo., 21s. (Ackerman.)

COLERIDGE (S. T.), Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of. Edited by Thomas Allsop, of Nutfield, in the county of Surrey, and formerly of No. 1, Royal Exchange Buildings, and a member of the Stock Exchange. New edition, crown 8vo., 5s. (Groombridge.)

CREASY (Professor E. S.): The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World. From Marathon to Waterloo. 8th edition, 8vo., reduced to 10s. 6d. (Bentley.)

CURTIS (George Ticknor): History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, with Notices of its principal Framers. (2 vols., 8vo.) Vol. II. 12s. (New York.)

DANTE: The Life and Times of Dante. By R. D. Vericour. Crown 8vo., 10s. 6d. (Hope.)

DE BONNEVAL (Countess): Her Life and Letters, by Lady Georgina Fullerton. 2 vols., crown 8vo. 21s. (Hurst.)

FLOCKHART (Robert): Autobiography of, the Street Preacher. Edited by the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D. 12mo. limp, 2s. (Black: Edinburgh.)

FOWLER (George): Lives of the Sovereigns of Russia. With Portraits. 3 vols., cr. 8vo. Vols. 1 and 2, 18s. (Low.)

GIBSON (David C.), Memoir of: The Struggles of a Young Artist. By a Brother Artist. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d. (Nisbet.)

GREENWOOD (T.): Cathedra Petri: a Political History of the Great Latin Patriarchate. Books III., IV., and V. From the close of the Fifth to the Middle of the Ninth Century. Vol. II., 8vo., 14s. (Stewart.)

GUIZOT (F.): Memoirs to illustrate the History of My Time. Vol. I., 8vo., 14s. (Bentley.)

HANDEL, The Life of. By Victor Schœlcher. 8vo, reduced to 9s. (Bohn.)

HAMMOND (Captain M. M., late of the Rifle Brigade): A Memoir of. Second edition Crown 8vo., 5s. (Nisbet.)

INGLIS (Henry): Death Scenes of Scottish Martyrs. By the author of "The Briar of Threave." Square 12mo., 6s. 6d. (Edinburgh: Constable. London: Hamilton.)

LOVE (Rev. John, of Anderston, Glasgow): Memorials of, consisting of Diary, Reminiscences, and original Papers. Edited by the committee intrusted with the charge of his unpublished Papers. Vol. II., 8vo. 6s. (Glasgow: Ogle. London: Hamilton.)

LUTFULLAH, Autobiography of, a Mohammedan Gentleman; and his Transactions with his Fellow-creatures: interspersed with remarks on the Habits, Customs, and Character of the People with whom he had to deal. Edited by Edward B. Eastwick, F.R.S. Third edition. Crown 8vo., 5s. (Smith and Elder.)

METCALFE: The Life and Correspondence of Charles, Lord Metcalfe, by John William Kaye. New edition, 2 vols., crown 8vo., 12s. (Smith and Elder.)

MILLER (Hugh), Life and Times of: Labour and Triumph. By Thomas N. Brown. Second edition. 12mo., 4s. 6d. (Griffin.)

NESBIT (Rev. Robert), Memoir of, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay. By the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell. Crown 8vo., 6s. (Nisbet.)

NICHOLSON (Rev. Samuel), Memoir of, with Selections from his Correspondence. By a Friend. Crown 8vo., 4s. (Plymouth: Davis. London: Pewtress.)

SCHOOLCRAFT (Henry Rowe): History of the Indian Tribes of the United States; their present Condition and Prospects, and a Sketch of their Ancient Status. 4to. Plates. 84s. (Philadelphia.)

SEACOLE (Mrs.): Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in many Lands. Edited by W. J. S.; with an Introductory Preface by W. H. Russell. New edition. 12mo. bds., 1s. 6d. (J. Blackwood.)

SHELLEY (Percy Bysshe), Life of, by

Thomas Jefferson Hogg. (4 vols.) vols. I. and II. Crown 8vo., 21s. (Moxon.)

SUGDEN (Jonas): Commerce and Christianity. Memorials of Jonas Sugden, of Oakworth-house, Yorkshire. By R. Spence Hardy. Fcap., 3s. 6d. (Edinburgh: Constable. London: Hamilton.)

YONGE (Charles Duke): Parallel Lives of Ancient and Modern Heroes: of Epaminondas, and Gustavus Adolphus; of Philip of Macedon, and Frederick the Great. Crown 8vo., 4s. 6d. (Chapman and Hall.)

Announcements of Forthcoming Works.

By Messrs. LONGMANS:—

We are glad to see that Arthur Young, the Agriculturist, is likely to have justice done to his memory; a memoir of his life and services being promised shortly. Appended are to be some observations upon the past and present state of agriculture in England.

A Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti, the celebrated Linguist. By Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth College.

By Messrs. BLACKWOOD:—

The Seventh Volume of Miss Strickland's Queens of Scotland.

By Messrs. J. W. PARKER & SON:—

The Second Volume of Mr. Massie's History of England during the reign of George III.

By Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL:—

A History of Frederick II., King of Prussia, called the Great. By Thomas Carlyle.

Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair. By Henry Morley, Author of "Palissy the Potter." With many Illustrations.

Heraldry; its History, Poetry, and Romance. With Illustrations.

By Mr. MURRAY:—

A New and Revised Edition of the Lives of the Chief Justices of England. Vols. I. and II.

A Life of James Watt. By James P. Muirhead.

The Picture of a Christian Gentleman; a Memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq. By his Friend the Rev. J. W. Burgon.

By Messrs. MACMILLAN (Cambridge):—

The Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of His Time. By David Masson, M.A., Professor of English Literature in University College, London, Author of "Essays chiefly on English Poets." To be completed in 3 vols. Vol. I. comprehending the period from 1608 to 1639, with Portraits, 8vo.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

MARCH 28.

Fatal Fire.—The most fatal fire that has happened in the metropolis for many years broke out this morning in Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury, when fourteen persons were burned to death. The house was occupied by three families. Mr. Eastwood, his wife, and three children, lived in the first-floor; Mr. Hedger, his wife and two children; and Mr. Smith, his wife, and nine children, on the second-floor. The ground-floor, on a level with the street, was used as a carpenter's shop. Between two and three in the morning a policeman, attracted by a cry, discovered that the house was on fire. While he was speaking to a man at one of the windows the flames burst through the shop-window in his face, and a youth, leaping from an upper story, fell upon him. The youth was mortally hurt; the policeman stunned. At this moment John Curle, a working man, came up, and another policeman; and directed by Eastwood from the window, they dragged a ladder from a building opposite, placed it against the house, and brought down Eastwood and his family. All the rest in the house perished. Eastwood acted with great coolness. Finding the flames rushing up the stairs he locked the door, and when the ladder was planted firmly, he handed his wife and children one by one out of the window, coming last himself, just as the flames

burst into the room. A fire-escape arrived too late, having been delayed by obstructions in the street. The engines did not arrive until the flames had gained complete ascendancy, but water was abundant, and they speedily extinguished the flames. The house was a ruin. The firemen, however, soon went in to look for the dead. They found fourteen bodies; the youngest two years old, the eldest fifty-three. There seems reason to believe that all died from suffocation, except Mrs. Smith, whose features shewed symptoms of great physical suffering. All, except a lad, were in their night-dresses.

April 17.

India. — Telegraphic despatches, received this week, bring down the news from Allahabad to the 26th of March.

"Lucknow fell on the 19th; 117 guns captured. About 2,000 of the enemy were slain during the siege. Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson rescued. Eight officers killed. The townspeople and the villages, being protected, are resuming their occupations. The submission of the principal landholders has been accepted. About 50,000 of the enemy have escaped, making for Rohilcund and Bundelcund. The army is in pursuit of the rebels.

"The delay of Sir H. Rose's force for three weeks at Saugor prevented the line of troops intended to intercept the enemy from being closed up. Sir H. Rose, with the Second Division of the Rajpootana Field Force, was within twenty-five miles of Jhansi on the 21st of March. Thirty thousand rebels are said to be in his front."

Sir Colin Campbell remained at Lucknow, restoring quiet and organizing a garrison. Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson were rescued by Captain Mitchell and Lieutenant Boole, of the Artillery, with a party of Ghoorkas. The ladies had been protected by Meer Valeed Alby Derejal, and had been well treated by him. Among the killed was Major Hodson, the renowned partisan horseman, and capturer of the King of Delhi; among the wounded Sir William Peel. Bodies of rebels had threatened Gorruckpore on one side, and Futteyghur on the other. The rebels under Lala Sahib, brother of Nana Sahib, were in great force in Bundelcund.

Trial of the King of Delhi. Twenty-first day.—The commission for the trial of the ex-king of Delhi concluded on the 9th of March, the date to which the commission stood adjourned. A large assemblage of gentlemen and several ladies were in court by 11 a.m., all apparently deeply interested in the day's proceedings, viz., to hear the translation of the defence, and the summing up. Soon after 11 a.m. the Judge-Advocate rose to read the defence. We are promised a literal translation of it, but meantime it must suffice to mention it in general terms, as a feeble affair, brief, and in a great measure corroborative of most of the evidence elicited against the prisoner. He admits much of what has been alleged against him, but endeavours to account for it by saying that he was powerless in the hands of the mutineers, in short, that he was completely the "victim of circumstances," and compelled to act as he did. Of the proclamations and orders, he says many are forgeries, and his late son, Mirza Mogul, answerable for them. He denies anything and everything tending to implicate himself, declares that no order to massacre the European prisoners ever passed his lips, and concludes by affirming that throughout the trial he has declared his readiness to tell the truth, and that now he has done so.

Although the defence, which the prisoner says is written from his own dictation, is a lame affair, it is ingenious enough in as far as the adaptation of what he deemed favourable to his cause is concerned; and, when the whole case is considered, it is, after all, the only one he could have made.

At the conclusion of the reading of the defence Major Harriott rose to address the Court. To say that the gallant officer performed this part of his duty in a masterly manner would convey but a slight idea of the elaborate analysis of the evidence, from the commencement to the close, presented to the court. It was also a running commentary upon the events of this remarkable rebellion, gaining force as it progressed, and commanding the profound attention of every person in court. It was impossible for our correspondent to follow Major Harriott through the whole address, and we cannot therefore expect him to do justice to it; but it will be left to the Government, if they feel with us that the public has a *right* to peruse it, to publish hereafter this masterly effort of literary labour, which is, we are told, for striking truths and sound opinions, unequalled in India. The reading of this remarkable address occupied three hours, and few there were in court who did not regret its conclusion.

At the commencement, Major Harriott declared it to be his intention to leave "no stone unturned" to present the evidence against the petitioner in its strongest light; so he proceeded to dissect and lay bare every passage calculated to further his object, and in a most able manner to explain such points as, with native cunning, were

so worded as to be veiled in mystery. As a guide to the commission to inquire into the cause of the mutiny and rebellion, as well as an historical record of the sad events of the past year, it will prove invaluable, as much of the evidence commented on by Major Harriott refers to this particular point, and his remarks are strikingly truthful.

Major Harriott concluded his address by thanking the Court for their "patient hearing," and took the opportunity of passing a well-merited encomium upon the labours of the interpreter, Mr. Murphy, who, whether in the translation of documents, or reading of original papers to the Court and to the prisoner, had throughout evinced his perfect mastery over the languages; coupled with talents of a very high order displayed in his notes in explanation of certain sentences which, but for him, would have remained mysteries to the officers forming the commission.

At half-past two p.m. the court was cleared of strangers to deliberate upon the verdict.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The verdict had not been delivered when the mail left.

The State Prosecution. — Dr. Simon Bernard, who had been charged with conspiring, in company with Orsini and others, to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and whose trial had caused an immense excitement all through the country, was this day acquitted. There was a second indictment against him for a misdemeanour, upon which he was detained, but was afterwards admitted to bail, and the Attorney-General subsequently declined to carry on the prosecution. The following summary of Lord Campbell's summing up conveys a fair statement of the case:—The jury would be called upon to decide on the evidence and judge whether it clearly proved that the accused was an accomplice in the attempt which had been made upon the life of the Emperor. He was charged as an accessory before the fact, and although the death of the man Batti was not contemplated, still the prisoner was held to be principal in the first degree. Political questions had been imported into this matter, but they had nothing whatever to do with this charge. The prisoner was a subject of this realm and a subject of her Majesty, protected by the laws and subject to those laws, and what they had to decide was whether he had done anything in the kingdom as an accomplice in attempting the Emperor's life, as he had before stated, if the prisoner did not contemplate the death of Batti. Still, if the injury which ended in his death was caused in consequence of the attempt directed and authorized to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and the prisoner conspired with others to make the attack, then he would be liable as an accomplice in causing that death. The remarks of the learned counsel for the prisoner relative to foreign dictation, and what that had had to do with the shortening of Lord Palmerston's Government, or the course pursued by the present Government, were wholly irrelevant. The jury would be guided by the evidence only, which he should feel it to be his duty to go through. His lordship then proceeded to read his notes of the evidence, and said that there could be no doubt Orsini, Pierri, Gomez, and Rudio were concerned in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor. These facts did not appear to be disputed; and he now came to the necessary evidence. Mr. Taylor, the engineer at Birmingham, proved that he was employed by Allsop to make six of the grenades. Allsop had not been found, but a letter connecting the prisoner with him had been found at the prisoner's lodging. There appeared to be some little discrepancy between Rogers' evidence and that of the landlady as to the place where the letter was found, but this discrepancy was not material, and the only question for the jury was whether the letter was found in the room at all. His lordship then read the letter, which referred to the Emperor's abominable movement of the 2nd of December. They would say whether this letter did not make out a determination and a wish that the Emperor should be killed. His lordship then referred to the evidence of the extreme intimacy between Orsini and the prisoner. He next came to the evidence of a very important witness, de Georgi, who was employed to carry the grenades to Brussels. He would not state his opinion of the credit to be given to this witness—that was for the jury; but he must say that he could not see any motive this witness could have for not speaking the truth, and that he appeared to have given his testimony with firmness and candour. His lordship then went minutely over the remaining portions of the evidence, and concluded by leaving the case in the hands of the jury. The jury then retired, and after little more than half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty—a verdict which was received with loud shouts of applause both within the court and without.

April 22.

Paris.—The *Moniteur* contains the following announcement, which will be hailed with delight by all antiquarian readers:—

"In his constant solicitude for the interests of science, and for all works which

may do honour to our country, the Emperor expressed, some months since, the wish that a great work should be undertaken on the topography of the Gauls up to the fifth century. The Roman domination has left impressions on the soil of France not less profound than in our language and institutions. The administrative divisions have been handed down to our own days in the ecclesiastical departments; the provincial capitals have remained flourishing towns; the cities have become episcopal sees; the fortified towns, the military stations, the intrenched camps, which the people still call the Camps of Cæsar, are still the admiration of modern strategists; the great military and commercial roads which traverse Gaul have often indicated the line of our own roads, and afford valuable hints to our engineers. The less important roads, for a long time abandoned and grass-grown, are now becoming provincial roads or high roads of communication. Those gigantic works which made Gaul a second Italy, have braved twelve centuries of neglect, and maintained the territory in the conditions indispensable for the life of a great people; but they could not suffice for the wants of modern times, and each year some additional remnant is lost of those monuments of our history—some fragments of that ancient civilization disappear; in another century, and in the greater portion of France there will be nothing left of the work of the Romans but a few traditions, some legends, and a considerable number of local designations. The Emperor is desirous no further delay should take place in noting the memory of a great benefit, and that for the payment of a national debt we should not wait for the day when the last Roman road shall have vanished. His Majesty has expressed the desire that there shall be undertaken at once, as concerns Roman Gaul, a work similar to that undertaken by Cassini in the 18th century, for France and the ancient Monarchy, which has been completed in our times with so persevering a zeal and so great a precision by the Imperial Staff Corps. To carry out this project it will be necessary to make a careful exploration of localities; but it will be also necessary to search in the texts of ancient authors, in the epigraphs on monuments, in the works of the learned, in the local denominations, in the popular traditions, for everything which may serve to re-establish the topography of Roman Gaul towards the fall of the Empire, to determine the administrative divisions, the names and sites of cities and fortified towns, of military stations and intrenched camps, the line of the roads of communication, the site of bridges, aqueducts, and harbours, the former direction of rivers which have changed their beds, the sites of forests which have disappeared, and of morasses which have been drained. This work would not be complete if no account were taken of the state of Gaul before the Roman invasion. The names of certain Celtic tribes, and of a great number of localities, have survived the conquest; the circumscriptions of the *pagi* of Gaul also remain; it will therefore be necessary to collect all *data* which are to be found on Gaul before the conquest of Julius Cæsar, to bring them into the general map of Gaul at the fall of the Roman empire. The Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, to whom his Majesty has intrusted the superintendence of this vast work, has at once taken the necessary steps for carrying it out. All the learned men who occupy themselves with historical or geographical studies have been invited to lend a hand to this great undertaking, which will thus assume the character of a national work, and they have already eagerly responded to the appeal. The learned societies, for their part, could not allow the opportunity to be lost of revealing the sources at their command—the treasures hoarded up in their archives; important information already sent in gives proof of their zeal, and testifies the care with which they explore the soil and origin of our country. The Minister hopes that these fruitful communications will become daily more frequent, and will enable this great undertaking to be brought shortly to a satisfactory conclusion. The documents which he receives are immediately forwarded to the commission formed under the presidency of M. de Saulcy, member of the Institute, for centralizing and arranging the materials of a publication, the progress of which the Emperor follows with the liveliest interest."

April 23.

A Picture of Spain in 1858.—The whole country continues in a deplorable state of confusion and disorganisation; and, notwithstanding all the precautions adopted by the authorities, the robberies of churches in Spain, as well as murders, go on increasing, and the perpetrators of those crimes, in the majority of instances, escape detection.

The church of Madrigeras, in the province of Albacete, was a short time since entered, and all the sacred vessels carried off. A crown of silver was torn from the head of the Virgin, and the statue thrown down from its pedestal. A silver heart, pierced with seven swords of the same

metal, also disappeared. No trace has been since discovered of the thieves. The hermitage of Alborago, a few leagues from Valencia, where divine service is performed several times a-year, has also been robbed of everything of value. On the same day the house of the *curé* of Valencia was entered in his absence and that of his servant, and robbed of 1,000f. in money, and every article of value that the thieves could lay their hands on. One man out of a party of four who were seen leaving the house has been arrested.

April 24.

Discovery of Ancient Relics in Orkney. A very important discovery of ancient silver relics has been made at Sandwick—perhaps one of the most extensive and important discoveries, in an archæological point of view, that has ever been made in Scotland. The relics were discovered in a rabbit-hole. Some time ago a boy happened to pick up some silver coins which the rabbits had thrown out in the formation of their hole, and carried them home. The circumstance became known, and one day lately, as some people were waiting for the ebb of the tide, before proceeding with the work of gathering ware, one of their number proposed that they should visit the place where the boy had lately discovered the money. They accordingly went in a body to the spot, and at the first or second stroke of a warehook one of them drew out a large heap of silver. At the sight of the bright metal there was instantly a scramble among those present, and by one or other of them all was carried away. The circumstance coming afterwards to the ears of the authorities in Kirkwall, an investigation was made, and we are glad that the greater part of the treasure has been recovered, Sheriff Robertson and others, who interested themselves in recovering the property, having remunerated the finders. The relics are altogether several pounds in weight, and consist of massive pins, brooches, bracelets, necklaces, and other ornaments, beside some number of silver coins. The dates of the latter, and the supposed age of the ornaments, we have not ascertained, but we believe that both have been contemporaneous with the reign of the earliest kings in Scottish or Scandinavian history.—*John O' Groat Journal.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments, &c.

March 22. Earl of Dalkeith to be Lieutenant of Dumfries.

Alexander Shank Cook, esq., to be Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.

March 23. James Moncrieff Arnott, esq., to be Surgeon in Ordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

March 24. William Lawrence, esq., F.R.S., to be one of Her Majesty's Serjeant Surgeons in Ordinary.

March 29. The Rev. George Edward Lynch Cotton, D.D., to be Bishop of Calcutta.

March 31. Sir John Fiennes Crampton, K.C.B., to be Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Andrew Buchanan, esq., C.B., to be Ambassador at Madrid.

George John Robert Gordon, esq., to be Ambassador at Hanover.

Captain the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, R.N., to be Ambassador to the Swiss Confederation.

The Hon. Henry George Howard to be Ambassador at Tuscany.

The Hon. Henry George Elliot to be Ambassador at Copenhagen.

Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus to be Ambassador at Vienna.

Viscount Chelsea to be Secretary to the Embassy at Paris.

April 1. Edward Stanley, esq., and James Paget, esq., to be Surgeons Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Frederic Waymouth Gibbs, esq., to be a Companion of the Bath.

Gregorio Luigi Marc, esq., to be Consul at Samos.

Frederick Doveton Orme, esq., to be *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Republic of Bolivia.

The Hon. Julian Henry Charles Fane to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

William Lowther, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

Augustus Berkely Paget, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

Edward Harris, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

Joseph Hume Burnley, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Berne.

William Campbell Manley, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.

April 3. The Rev. William John Chesshire to be Canon of Canterbury.

April 5. George Samuel Woodley Watley, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Nevis.

Henry Nicholas D. Beyts, esq., to be Magistrate at Mauritius.

April 9. Major-General Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant to be Governor of Malta.

Goldwin Smith, esq., M.A., to be Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

April 10. Dunbar, James, Earl of Selkirk, to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

April 12. Frederick Doveton Orme, esq., to be *Chargé d'Affaires* at Venezuela.

April 14. John Barnard Byles, esq., one of Her Majesty's Judges, received the honour of knighthood.

April 19. The Earl of Mansfield, K.T., to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Dublin, University.—Anthony Lefroy, esq.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 27. At Sattara, Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Jacob, a son.

March 2. At sea, off Vingora, the wife of the Hon. Captain Leopold Grimston Paget, R.A., a son.

March 15. Near Esher, Surrey, the wife of John William Brotherton, esq., a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Capt. F. B. Montresor, R.N., a dau.

March 16. The wife of Richard Powell, esq., Brook-lodge, Oxon, a dau.

March 17. At Brecon, S. Wales, the wife of Major Gordon Cameron, of Nea-house, Christchurch, Hants, a dau.

March 19. At Heatherton-park, near Taunton, the wife of Hugh Edward Adair, esq., M.P., a son.

At Nynehead-court, the wife of W. Ashford Sanford, esq., a dau.

At Leamington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Duberly, a son.

March 20. At Upton Lea, Slough, the wife of Henry Fleetwood Nash, esq., a dau.

At Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of J. Cockfield Dimsdale, esq., a son.

March 22. At Chester, the wife of William Wynne Ffoulkes, esq., a son.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Francis Hoare, a dau.

March 23. At Royal-crescent, Bath, the Hon. Lady Abercromby of Birkanbog, a son.

At Wroxton, near Banbury, the wife of Archer Robert Tawney, esq., a dau.

March 24. At Ladbroke-sq., Kensington-park, Mrs. T. Lechmere Marriott, a son.

At Bryn Rhedyn, Carnarvon, the wife of John Hutton, esq., a son.

March 25. At Balbirnie, the Lady Georgiana Balfour, a son.

At Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, the wife of Alexander J. Dennistoun Brown, esq., of Balloch, a dau.

At Whixley Vicarage, near York, the wife of the Rev. William Valentine, M.A., a son.

At Hamswell-house, near Bath, the wife of Fred. F. Morrice, esq., a son.

March 26. At Shrigley-hall, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Brabazon Lowther, a son.

At Longhirst-hall, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. Edward Lawson, a dau.

March 27. At Warwick-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Vereker, a son.

At Stonehouse, the wife of Christopher Bulteel, esq., a son.

At Upper Montague-st., Russell-sq., Mrs. James Hannen, a son.

The wife of Chas. Harrison, esq., of the Elms, Woodford-bridge, Essex, a dau.

At Everdon, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. George C. Green, a dau.

At Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Adolphus Baker, esq., a son.

March 28. At Bucklesham-hall, Ipswich, the wife of Harry B. Saberton, esq., of Broom-hall, Sunningdale, a dau.

At Creebridge-house, N.B., Mrs. E. Heron Maxwell, a dau.

March 29. At Thuborough-house, North Devon, the wife of William Allin, esq., a son.

At Wilton-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Commander C. J. Balfour, R.N., a dau.

At Trevor-hall, Ruabon, North Wales, the wife of J. P. Evans, esq., a dau.

At Forest-lodge, Maresfield, Sussex, the wife of Capt. W. Noble, a son.

At Brimfield-court, Herefordshire, Mrs. Humphrey Child, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, a son.

At Arlington-st., the Lady Walsingham, a son.

At Rendcomb-park, Gloucester, the wife of David Fullerton, esq., a dau.

March 30. At the Residentiary-houses, St. Paul's, the wife of the Rev. William Walsh, Rector of Great Tey, Essex, a dau.

At Brigham Vicarage, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. John Wordsworth, a dau.

March 31. The wife of Capt. W. Conran, Ousden-hall, of twins (a boy and girl).

At Woolwich, the wife of Major G. Shaw, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Venables, a dau.

At Ballynamona-house, co. Cork, the wife of William Roberts, esq., a son.

At Ousden-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Wm. Corran, of twins.

At Llwynbarried, Radnorshire, the wife of E. Middleton Evans, esq., a son.

April 1. At Bolton-st., the wife of Hedworth Barclay, esq., of Eastwick-park, Surrey, a dau.

At Gibraltar-terrace, Chatham, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Schön, Chaplain of Melville Hospital, a son.

At Ireton-house, Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, Mrs. Charles Dickens, a dau.

At Migvie-house, Aberdeen, the wife of Professor Macrobin, Marischal College, a dau.

April 2. At Gayton-hall, Herefordshire, the wife of Osman Barrett, esq., a son.

At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, a dau.

At Spring-grove, Worcestershire, the wife of Walter Hemming, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, Rector of St. Marylebone, a dau.

April 3. At Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, the wife of J. G. T. Sinclair, esq., of Ulbster and Benmore, a son and heir.

At Aston-hall, near Oswestry, the Lady Frances Lloyd, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Capt. Turner, of Turner-hall, Aberdeenshire, a son.

At Congham-lodge, Norfolk, Mrs. Robert Elwes, a son.

April 4. At Camis-Eskan-house, Dumbartonshire, the wife of Major Middleton, 7th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Calke-abbey, Derby, Lady Crewe, a son.

At Barnbarroch, Wigtonshire, the wife of R. Vans Agnew, esq., a son.

April 5. At Dalston-rise, the wife of Thomas Brodrick, esq., of the Duchy of Cornwall office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's, solicitor, a dau.

At Dresden, the Baroness O. G. Von Rosenberg, a son.

At Altwood-house, near Maidenhead, Berks, the wife of J. H. Clark, esq., a dau.

April 6. At Coventry, the wife of A. Herbert, esq., a dau.

At Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hume, C.B., 95th Regt., a son.

At Savile-terrace, Halifax, the wife of the Rev. T. Hepworth Hall, of Purstone-lodge, Pontefract, Yorkshire, a dau.

At Becca-hall, Mrs. Markham, a dau.

At Paulton, near Bristol, the wife of the Rev. William Nicholas Truss, a son and heir.

April 7. At the Cloisters, Windsor, the wife of Dr. G. J. Elvey, a son.

April 9. At Bushby-hall, Cleveland, the wife of George Marwood, esq., a son and heir.

April 11. At Sherridge-house, near Malvern, the Hon. Mrs. Norbury, a dau.

At Park-crescent, London, Lady Robert Cecil, a dau.

At Richmond, the wife of John Charles Sharpe, esq., of Fleet-st., London, banker, a son.

At St. John's-gardens, Notting-hill, the wife of Stephen Cracknall, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, a son.

April 12. At Lower Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the wife of Dr. Wm. Jones, a son.

At Heidelberg, the Countess of Carnwath, a son and heir.

At Florence-villa, Wimbledon-park, the wife of R. Percy, esq., a son.

At Portway-house, Warminster, the wife of Henry Robertson, esq., a dau.

At Croydon, the wife of Capt. James Strange, R.N., a son.

At Scilly, Kinsale, the wife of Capt. R. C. Dalrymple Bruce, a dau.

April 13. At Little Horsted Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Augustus W. Warde, a dau.

At Hoghton-bank, Lancashire, the wife of Montague Fielden, esq., of twins, boy and girl.

At Wilden Rectory, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Chalk, a son.

At Heald-grove, Rusholme, near Manchester, the wife of T. W. Collier, esq., a son.

At Ludford-park, near Ludlow, the wife of the Rev. Charles Kent, a dau.

April 14. At Shawford-lodge, Putney-heath, Mrs. Edmond H. St. John-Mildmay, a son.

At Sutherland-pl., Bayswater, the wife of Edward M. Harrison, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Malling-pl., West Malling, the wife of Thos. Harvey Lowry, M.D., a son.

April 15. At Weston-house, Bath, the wife of Alfred Bankart, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. G. W. Darby, Rector of Fersfield, a son.

At Leinster-gardens, the wife of the Rev. R. Wood, Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Paddington, a son.

At Purley-lodge, near Reading, the wife of T. H. Pyke, esq., a dau.

At the Hermitage, Stoke Newington, the wife of R. Ruthven Pym, esq., a dau.

April 16. At the Pré, the wife of George Fearnley Whittingstall, esq., a dau.

At Whitwick Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wood, a dau.

At Ivy-house, Woodford, Essex, the wife of Watkin Williams, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

April 18. The wife of Sir Arthur Halkett, bart., of Pitfirrane, Capt. 3rd Light Dragoons, a dau.

At Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of Sir Sibbald David Scott, bart., a dau., stillborn.

At the Grove, Chiswick, the wife of Dr. Cowan, a son.

At Woodborough-hall, Nottingham, the wife of Mansfield Parkyns, esq., a dau.

April 19. At Knott's-green, Leyton, Essex, the wife of Joseph Gurney Barclay, esq., a son.

April 20. At Hanover-sq., Mrs. Frederick Leigh Hutchins, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 1, 1857. Humphrey Stanley Jones, esq., of Llynon, Anglesea, Assistant-Commissary-General, to Emma, eldest dau. of Andrew Buchanan, esq., M.D.

At Christ Church, New Zealand, George Henry Harris, esq., of Beaverford Appleby, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Mr. George Golding, of Great Wratting.

Dec. 23. At Kooringa, S. Australia, John Henry Browne, esq., of Buckland-park, near Adelaide, to Margaret Anne Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Landsdowne Guilding.

Jan. 5. At Moultan, Frederick Murray Hay Forbes, esq., 39th B.N.I., to Honoria Matilda, third dau. of the Rev. W. Knox Marshall, B.D., niece of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.

Feb. 4. At Noorpore, Punjaub, Lieut. Charles W. Nightingale, late 18th B.N.I., grandson of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, bart., to Martha, second dau. of the late Major James Stainbank Winfield, H.E.I.C.S.

Feb. 10. At Mahomed Khans, Tanda, the residence of Capt. Lambert, near Hydrabad, Scinde, Lieut. H. Berkeley Good, 70th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. H. Good, of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, to Eliza, youngest dau. of John Lambert, esq., Lough Scur, Leitrim.

Feb. 11. At St. Michael's, Surrey-hills, Sydney, New South Wales, Walter Lamb, esq., eldest son of the Hon. Commr. Lamb, R.N., M.L.C., Larbert-lodge, Darlinghurst, to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Dangar, esq., Grantham, Woolloomooloo.

Feb. 22. At the Cathedral, Hong Kong, the Rev. George Evans Moule, of Ningpo, China, to Adelaide Sarah, dau. of the late Frederick Moule, esq., of Melksham, and widow of Henry C. Griffith, esq., of the Bengal Army.

Mar 4. At All Saints, Cambridge, the Rev. G. C. Pollard, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Rector of South Walsham, Norfolk, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. R. Barrett, jun., Market-hill, Cambridge.

Mar. 8. At Dublin, the Rev. W. Armstrong, of Athlone, to Elizabeth Anna, dau. of the late T. Harrison, esq., M.D., Ballinasloe, Ireland.

Mar. 9. At West Ham, the Rev. William Lees Bell, Curate of St. Paul's, Lisson-grove, to Elizabeth Innes, eldest dau. of the late Edward Stock, esq., Poplar, Middlesex, and Plaistow, Essex.

Mar. 11. At Monkstown, near Dublin, Charles Fluder, esq., M.D., of Lymington, Hants, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Richard White, esq., of Inchiclough, Bantry, co. Cork, and grand-niece of the late Earl of Bantry.

Mar. 16. At Glasnevin, Wm. O'Connor Morris, esq., barrister-at-law, to Georgiana Kathleen, eldest dau. of George Lindsay, esq., D.L., and Lady Mary C. Lindsay, of Glasnevin.

At Ipswich, Gerard Noel Venn, esq., of Freston-lodge, to Emma Garrod, eldest dau. of Mr. George Mayhew, of Ipswich.

At St. James's, Paddington, Middlesex, Joseph Gatcomb Bailey, esq., of Dyersville, U. S., N. America, to Frances Mary Sophia, youngest dau. of the late W. H. Collings, esq.

Mar. 17. At Walcot, Bath, J. MacGregor, esq., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. MacGregor, 88th Regt., to Lucy, eldest dau. of Col. Henry Poole, R.A.

Mar. 18. At All Saints, Upper Norwood, E. G. Prior, second son of William Prior, of Illinois, U. S., to Jane Maria, second dau. of the late Wm. Firth, of Holborn-bars.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, Daniel James Miller, esq., of Canon-st. west, solicitor, to Marian Searle, niece of William Webb, esq., of Ipswich.

At Peckham, Capt. William King, to Emma Rosy, third dau. of Henry Attride, esq., of the Stock Exchange.

At Brighton, Dundas R. Gill, esq., Capt. 10th Hussars, to Cecilia, eldest dau. of James Sivewright, esq., of Cavendish-place, Brighton.

At Bradford, Wilts, Francis Richard Southern, esq., of Ludlow, to Fanny Lydia, only surviving dau. of the late William Lloyd, esq., of Ludlow.

Mar. 20. At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, John Swindley, esq., to Mary Abud, widow of R. F. Sutcliffe, esq.

At Weston, Herts, Charles Toller, esq., of Sydenham, Kent, to Ellen, dau. of the late Tho-

mas Marlborough Pryor, esq., of Hampstead-heath.

Mar. 23. At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Stopford Augustus Brooke, to Emma Diana, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq., of Bretton-park.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Wm. Travers Cox, esq., to Josephine Ellen, youngest dau. of Major Travers, Portsmouth.

At Orpington, Kent, Edmond, son of John E. Lee, esq., of Loam-pit-hill, Lewisham, to Isabella, only surviving dau. of Andrew Cosser, esq., of Crofton-lodge, Orpington, and Belvedere-road, Lambeth.

Mar. 24. At St. Pancras, Mr. W. J. Linton, of Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Lynn, Vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland.

Mar. 25. At Ipswich, Thomas Green, esq., Upper Wimpole-st., London, and Wilby, Suffolk, to Justina Charlotte, eldest dau. of Peter Bartholomew Long, esq., of Ipswich.

At the British Ambassador's, at Hanover, Edwin, youngest son of the late Thos. B. Sturgeon, esq., of South Ockendon-hall, Essex, to Mina, youngest dau. of Dr. Louis Wilnelmi, of Rinteln, Hesse Cassel.

At Minster, Thanet, Charles Dorman, esq., of Park-road, Haverstock-hill, and Essex-street, Strand, solicitor, to Janie, third dau. of John Swinford, esq., of Minster-abbey.

At St. James's, London, Capt. Geoffrey Nightingale, Commandant of the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, grandson of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, bart., of Kneesworth-hall, Cambridgeshire, to Ann, third dau. of the late Thos. J. Knowlys, esq., of Heynsham-tower, Lancashire.

At Stepney, Alfred William Moore, esq., of Bessborough-st., Pimlico, son of the late Robert Moore, esq., for many years Spanish Consul in the Island of Guernsey, to Clara, dau. of Lieut. Wm. Rickards, R.N.

At Watford, Herts, Richard Benyon, esq., of Englefield-house, Berks, to Elizabeth Mary, second dau. of Robert Clutterbuck, esq., of Watford-house.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Henry Edmund Cole, esq., of Waltham-cross, Herts, solicitor, to Caroline Walker, second dau. of the late Richard Palmer, Enfield Highway, Middlesex.

Mar. 26. At Lurgan, the Rev. Blacker Castles, of Nootka, Carlingford, Louth, to Eliza, third dau. of R. Morris, esq., of Lurgan.

Mar. 27. At St. Nicholas', Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William Tidswell, esq., of Newcastle, to Amelia Henrietta Davis, only surviving dau. of the late William Davis, esq., of Chickerell, in the county of Dorset.

Mar. 29. At Winchester, Mr. Alfred Gilbey, of Oxford-st., London, to Agnes, second dau. of Mr. Wm. Crosbie, of Winchester.

Mar. 30. At Greenock, the Rev. Thos. Brown, jun., of Collace, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Peter Maxton, esq., of Greenock.

At St. Matthew's, Ipswich, Mr. H. Taylor, surgeon, Ixworth, to Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Paglar, B.D., Ipswich.

Mar. 31. At St. Margaret's, Bristol, John Bissicks, esq., of Bristol, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Barnes, esq., of North Petherton, Somerset.

At Harpurley, Manchester, John Gerrard, esq., Adlington, to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of the late John Appleton, esq., of Collyhurst.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., London, Chas. W. Morris, esq., surgeon, Campden, to Eleanor Charlotte, third surviving dau. of the Rev. L. C. Clarke, B.A., Incumbent of Wolviston, Stockton.

At St. Saviour's, Captain P. H. P. Aplin, 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), to Jane, only child of the late Charles Hanham, esq., of Clair Val.

At Aucheneck, Stirlingshire, Charles Gairdner, esq., to Hannah, eldest dau. of James Macnair, esq., of Aucheneck.

At Heeley, Chas. Fowler, C.E., of Sheffield, to Fanny, dau. of the late Nathaniel Creswick, esq., of East-hill, Sheffield.

Lately, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Major-General Yule, Royal Engineers, to the Hon. Ann Louisa Best, only dau. of Lord Wynford.

April 5. At Newland, Gloucestershire, Samuel Reid, esq., of Swansea, youngest son of John Reid, esq., Valley-house, Newland, Gloucestershire, to Edith, youngest dau. of the late George Huxham, esq., formerly of the Rhyddings, Swansea.

At the same time and place, Hortensius Huxham, esq., of Cwm Rhondda, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, eldest son of the late George Huxham, esq., formerly of the Rhyddings, Swansea, to Eleanor Emma, youngest daughter of John McCorquodale, esq., late of Ardenconnel-cottage, Helensburgh, Glasgow.

At Chudleigh, the Rev. J. Singleton, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Caroline Harriet, youngest dau. of F. Day, esq., of Chudleigh.

April 6. At Southampton, Charles G. Burney, esq., R.N., only son of Commander Burney, R.N., of Southampton, to Eleanor Agnes, only dau. of the Rev. W. Addington Norton, M.A., Rector of Alderton and Eyke, Suffolk.

At Croxden, Staffordshire, G. F. Brown, esq., solicitor, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Carrington, esq., of Croxden-abbey.

At Banwell, Somerset, Edmond Robt. Turner, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Justice Turner, to Mary Louisa Blackley, second dau. of the Rev. W. H. Turner, Vicar of Banwell.

At All Saints', St. John's-wood, Michael John, only son of William Stark, esq., of Norwich, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. S. Sparkes, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

At Bilborough, near York, J. Birkbeck Nevins, esq., M.D., to Maria Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. John Metcalfe.

At Bilton, near York, George Walker Waddington, esq., of Whitby, to Janet, younger dau. of the Rev. Geo. Mackereth, Vicar of Bilton.

At Shaw-cum-Donnington, Newbury, William Theodore Hickman, esq., Captain 50th Queen's Own Regt., only son of William Hickman, esq., of Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, to De Courcy Annie, second dau. of the late Robt. Dashwood, esq., Royal Engineers.

At Ambleside, John Oldham, eldest son of James Ryder, esq., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Irton Fell, M.A., Incumbent of Ambleside.

At Monkton Manse, Edmund Lewis Hooper, esq., second son of the late Rev. John Hooper, Rector of Albury, Surrey, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. George James Lawrie, D.D., minister of Monkton, Ayrshire.

At Odiham, Hants, Horatio, eldest son of Henry Horatio Jones, esq., of Upper Baker-st., London, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Edward Samson, esq., of Odiham.

At Croft-cottage, Kilmaurs, George Fordyce, esq., merchant, Glasgow, to Anna, third dau. of the late Rev. David Robertson.

April 7. At Taunton, Charles Bluett, esq., of Wild Oak-cottage, Trull, son of the late John Bluett, esq., of Haygrass-house, near Taunton, to Eliza Jane, only dau. of John Comer, esq.

At Clevedon, Somerset, the Rev. J. E. Coulson, Vicar of Long Preston, Yorkshire, to Rhoda May, eldest dau. of the late Captain Baird, 15th King's Hussars.

At Hove, Brighton, John Drummond, esq., of Stragsath, Perthshire, late 10th Hussars, second son of Lieut.-Col. Drummond, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., to Charlotte Emma, eldest dau. of Cornelius Smythe, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Rev. T. Smythe, of St. John's College, Cambridge, also of Sampson George, esq., of Middleton Tyas.

At St. Jude's, Southsea, Arthur John, son of Sir Simeon Henry Stuart, bart., to Frances Emily, second dau. of the late John Campbell Kennedy, esq., of Ballyrainy-house, co. Down.

At Piddletown, the Rev. Osmond Fisher, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Elmstead, Essex, to Maria Louisa, dau. of Hastings Nathl. Middleton, esq., of Bradford Peverell, in the county of Dorset.

At Witham, Capt. Luard, R N., of Witham-lodge, to Miss Du Cane, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Du Cane, of the Grove.

At Nottingham, John Caparn, esq., M.D., of Banbury, Oxfordshire, to Sarah, second dau. of the late Mr. Francis Marriott.

Constantine Griffith, second son of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Philip Wodehouse, to Fanny Isabella Bridgman, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. H. Sawbridge, of Thelnetham, Suffolk.

At St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, Robert Ughtred, fourth son of the late Lieut. Sir W. A. Hungate, bart., R.N., to Eliza Ann, only dau. of the late D. Gardiner, esq., of Guy's Hospital.

At St. Mary's Church, Dublin, Jas. S. Brazier, of Aberdeen, to Emma, fourth dau. of the late James Russell, esq., of Dunlewey-house, co. Donegal.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Henry Cox Bury, esq., to Sarah, second dau. of John Hardy, esq., of Stratford-on-Avon.

At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, John Turner Hopwood, esq., M.P., to Mary Augusta Henrietta, third dau. of the Hon. Henry Coventry.

At Heversham, Westmorland, Frank Atkinson Argles, esq., second son of the late Capt. Argles, R.N., to Susannah, only child of the late Tobias Atkinson, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Westmoreland.

At All Saints, St. John's-wood, Edward Walter Hughes, of Blomfield-lodge, Matilda-hill, to Caroline Wallace, eldest dau. of William Katz, esq., of Wallace-house, St. John's-wood.

In the Church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Benjamin Langlois Lefroy, esq., Lieut. Royal Navy, son of Capt. Lefroy, of Cardenton, co. Kildare, Ireland, to Eleanor Jane, only dau. of Dr. Magrat, Manor-house, Guernsey.

At Wimbledon, the Rev. Charles Rolfe, to Ellen, second dau. of the late William Silas Hathaway, esq.

At Abergavenny, the Rev. E. C. Green, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Dr. G. Armstrong, Brecon.

April 8. At Torquay, the Rev. Hans Frederick Hamilton, Vicar of Sidmouth, youngest son of the late John Hamilton, esq., of the Grove, co. Meath, Ireland, to Mary Georgina, youngest dau. of Charles Barry Baldwin, esq., late M.P. for Totnes.

At Sidmouth, Capt. Henry Ridge Wolrige, Military Train, son of the late Capt. Thomas Wolrige, R.N., to Mary Georgina, eldest dau. of Edward Luke, esq., of Primley-hill.

At St. John's, Paddington, Wm. S. Deacon, esq., second son of the late John Deacon, esq., of Mabledon-park, Kent, to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of Raikes Currie, esq.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, John, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Chester, of the Royal Artillery, and late Capt. in the 85th Light Infantry, to Philippa, dau. of the late John Bonfoy Rooper, esq., of Abbots Ripon, Huntingdon.

At Richmond, Arthur Sperling, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Harvey J. Sperling, of Lattenbury-hill, Huntingdonshire, to Adelaide Noel, dau. of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, bart., C.B., of Dunstable-house, Richmond, Surrey.

At All Souls, Langham-pl., London, the Rev. Ben. Maddock, Vicar of Tadcaster, near York, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late Wm. Williams, esq., M.D., formerly of Nottingham.

At Horsley, the Rev. W. H. G. Stephens, Incumbent of St. John's, Darlington, to Agnes, dau. of the late Rev. Robt. Thompson, of Bishop Auckland, Durham.

At Askham Bryan, near York, the Rev. Constantine Bernard, third son of Henry Walker Yeoman, esq., of Hill-house, Richmond, to Margaret Laura, fourth dau. of the Rev. I. D'Arcy J. Preston, of Askham Bryan.

At Liverpool, John Philip Duigan, esq., M.D., of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth Heaton, elder dau. of Thomas Frederick Hampton, esq., of the former place.

At Battersea, the Rev. E. Harman, Rector of North Stoke, Somerset, to Louisa, third dau. of the Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, Vicar of Battersea.

At Dalkeith Chapel, Captain Douglas Jones, A.D.C., only surviving son of the late William Jones, esq., of Woodhall, Norfolk, to Clementina Fleming, second dau. of the late Col. Fullerton Elphinstone, of Carberry-tower, N.B.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, G. Peacock, esq., of Park-lane, to Augusta, youngest dau. of Lady Charlotte Greville, and sister of the Countess of March.

At Great Wigborough, William James Lucas, esq., of Chelmsford, to Agnes Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Godfrey Bird, Rector of Great Wigborough and Rural Dean.

At St. Peter, Dublin, the Rev. William O'Neill, of Shane's-castle, Antrim, to Elizabeth Grace, only surviving dau. of the late Ven. John Torrens, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin.

At St. Andrew's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ralph Brown, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Emily Marian Forbes, youngest dau. of Henry Westmacott, esq., of Whetstone, Middlesex.

At Colwall, Herefordshire, Geo. Wallace, esq., of Austinfriars, London, fourth son of Lewis A. Wallace, esq., Edinburgh, to Mary Sarah, youngest dau. of the late B. Heywood Bright, esq., of Hamgreen, Somersetshire.

At Loversall, Thomas Bosvile Bosvile, esq., of Ravensfield-park, to Emma, dau. of Francis Huntsman, esq., of Loversall-hall.

At St. Pancras, Samuel Martyn, esq., M.D., of Bristol, to Catherine Spencer, eldest dau. of G.D. Fripp., esq., M.D., of Albert-road, Regent's-park.

At Shelton, Notts, William Aubrey, second son of the late John Leake, esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Gertrude, eldest dau. of George Craddock, esq., Nuneaton.

At St. Marylebone, Lieut.-General Cannon, to Emma Be vor, eldest dau. of Rowland Ronald, esq., of Manchester-sq.

April 9. At Lewisham, Wm. Addis Delacombe, esq., R.M.L.I., youngest son of Major-General Delacombe, to Isabella Anne, second surviving dau. of Quarles Harris, esq., the Paragon, Blackheath.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Arthur Woodriff Jeffray, esq., Eaton-sq., to Mary, second dau. of Capt. John R. Woodriff, R.N.

April 12. At Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames, Charles, fourth surviving son of the late Capt. William Hewett, R.N., to Mina, second dau. of William Rowling, esq., of the above place.

April 13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. George Gaisford, Rector of Tangmere, Sussex, to Agnes, fourth dau. of Charles Mills, esq., Hillingdon-court, Middlesex.

At Rayleigh, Essex, Major Durie, staff-officer, to Sophia, widow of Robert Bristow, esq., of Broxmore-park, Wilts.

At Odiham, Edward Percy Thompson, esq., 7th Hussars, to Charlotte Alice, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Josceline Percy, C.B.

April 14. At Northfield, Eugene Gustavus Muntz, esq., of Umberslade, Warwickshire, to Emma Louisa, second dau. of P. H. Muntz, esq., of Selly-hall, Worcestershire.

At Eling, Hants, the Rev. Henry Duke Harington, Vicar of South Newington, Oxon, to Mary, widow of Francis Ashby, esq., and lately resident at Cobham, Surrey, and formerly of Leamington.

At Ripon, E. Harding, esq., of Surbiton, near Kingston-on-Thames, to Mary, third dau. of T. Williamson, esq., of Borrage-house, Ripon.

At Great Stanmore, Middlesex, the Rev. Hen.

John Barnard, Vicar of Yatton, Somersetshire, to Helen Otway, dau. of the late Charles Otway Mayne, esq., of the Manor-house, Stanmore.

At Little Portland-st. Chapel, London, Samuel Roberts, esq., of Nottingham, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Astley, of Shrewsbury.

April 15. At Bath, Austin Chamberlain, esq., of Elm-pl., to Julia, 2nd dau. of Capt. Peach, Treasurer of the city of Bath.

At Kedleston, Lord Arthur Edwin Hill, M.P., to the Hon. Mary Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, and sister of Lord Scarsdale.

At the Roman Catholic Church, Clapham, John J. T. Somers Cocks, esq., youngest son of the Hon. Philip James Cocks, late of the Grenadier Guards, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Simpson, Rector of Little Horsted, Sussex.

At Brighton, Andrew Alfred Collyer, esq., of Bedford-row, Gray's-inn, London, to Elizabeth Farquhar, eldest dau. of Alexander Crowe, esq., of Woodcote-grove, Epsom.

At Stone, near Aylesbury, Bucks, William Henry Flower, second son of E. F. Flower, esq., of the Hill, Stratford-upon-Avon, to Georgiana Rosetta, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Smyth, K.S.F., D.C.L., &c., of St. John's-lodge, Stone.

At Brighton, the Rev. Christopher H. Oldfield, Perpetual Curate of the Quinton, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth Charlotte, second dau. of Richard Bevan, esq. of Brighton.

At Wombourn, the Rev. E. W. Stubbs, Curate of Luddenham, Kent, and eldest son of Edward Stubbs, esq., of Wooferton, Salop, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Whitmore Jones, esq., of the Heath, Wombourn.

At the Castle Chapel, Dublin, Greville Richard Vernon, esq., son of the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P., to Susan Caroline Cockerell, stepdaughter of the Earl of Eglintoun.

April 17. At Putney, Thomas Cundy, jun., esq., of Chester-sq., to Catherine, only dau. of the late Thomas Gwyn Elger, esq., of Bedford, and niece of John Elger, esq., of the Heath, Putney.

April 20. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Thomas Fuller, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, of Eaton-pl., Belgrave-sq., to Eliza, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Edward Osborn, late of the Madras Army.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Morton.

March 31. At the family residence in Brook-street, after a short illness, George Sholto Douglas, Earl of Morton, Lord Dalkeith and Aberdour in the peerage of Scotland, of which peerage he was a representative peer in Parliament.

The deceased peer, who was eldest son of the Hon. John Douglas, by Lady Frances Lascelles, eldest daughter of Edward, first Earl of Harewood, was born Dec. 23, 1789, and married, July 3, 1817, Frances Thedron, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir George Rose, G.G.H., and sister of the gallant officer serving with the Bombay army in India. On the death of his grandfather, the fourteenth earl, in July, 1827, he succeeded to the family honours. The deceased earl was attached to the mission in Spain in 1811, and was appointed secretary of legation at Stockholm in July the following year. Subsequently, in 1814 and 1816, he filled the same capacity at the Courts of Florence and Berlin; the latter post he filled up to January, 1825, when he obtained his diplomatic pension. The noble earl was a lord-in-waiting to the Queen from September, 1841, to January, 1849. In November, 1856, he was appointed vice-lieutenant of the county of Mid-Lothian, of which county he was made deputy-lieutenant in 1848. He is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his eldest son, Lord Aberdour, born 13th April, 1818, and formerly in the 71st Foot. The present peer married, in 1844, Miss Watson, daughter of Mr. Jas. Watson, of Saughton, Mid-Lothian, who died in 1850; and secondly, in 1853, Lady Alice Lambton, third and youngest daughter of the late Earl of Durham.

Lord Dunfermline.

The Hon. James Abercromby was the third son of the lamented Sir Ralph Abercromby, who fell at Alexandria in the moment of victory. Among the distinguished names of our recent military history, none is surrounded with a purer glory than that which encircles the memory of that most estimable officer. It was to his meritorious exertions that the safety of the British army, during the unfortunate retreat in Holland, is chiefly to be ascribed; and the victory in which he perished was the first success by which, during the course of the late war with France, the British arms asserted by land their ancient superiority over their enemy. But the name of Sir Ralph Abercromby is yet more illustrated by the humanity and judgment which he exhibited in command of the troops during the unhappy insurrection in Ireland, and the firmness with which he checked the previously unbridled licence of the military and volunteers.

James Abercromby was born on the 7th of November, 1776, and after finishing his education, applied himself to the study of the law. He was called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1801; and before long, the interest of his friends procured him a Commissionership of Bankrupts, but

his subsequent appointment as steward of the Duke of Devonshire's extensive estates drew him in a great measure out of the ordinary business of his profession. In 1802 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Egerton Leigh, Esq., of High Leigh, in Cheshire, who survives him as his widow after a union of nearly sixty years.

It was not until 1807 that he entered the arena of political life. At the general election in that year he was brought into Parliament, through the influence of the Earl of Egmont, as M.P. for the borough of Midhurst. He immediately joined the Whig opposition, with which party he steadily acted for half a century. At the next general election, in 1812, the Marquis of Lansdowne brought him in for his pocket-borough of Calne, and he continued to represent that place—for we can hardly term it a constituency—until his elevation to the judicial bench of Scotland.

His first speech in Parliament was delivered on the 15th of February, 1808, on moving for papers respecting the expedition against Copenhagen, under Lord Gambier. This act was reprobated by Mr. Abercromby and the party with whom he acted, as an undisguised breach of the law of nations; nor would they admit the validity of those pleas of necessity and self-defence which the ministry of the day urged in favour of the infraction of the rights of a weak and neutral power.

From this time we find him taking an active and always a useful part in the general business of the opposition. He took part chiefly in debates arising upon questions relating to Scotland, and in those connected with the administration of justice. It should be mentioned, to his honour as a lawyer, that he proposed the reform of the bankruptcy jurisdiction and the reduction of the number of bankruptcy commissioners. He supported the proposals made from time to time for the mitigation of the criminal code, and frequently directed the attention of Parliament to the penal system as exhibited both in transportation and in the working of the penitentiaries. He opposed the Frame Work Bill in 1812 and the Alien Act in 1814. We find him also expressing very plainly his opposition to the enactment of the Corn-Laws, which he characterised as a measure framed for the special purpose of keeping up the landlords' rents at the expence of the consumers. In 1815 he took a rather prominent part in the opposition to the renewal of the war with Napoleon on his return from Elba, and made a motion for papers connected with the subject, in proposing which he impugned the bad faith observed towards the Emperor by the ministry in co-operation with the allied sovereigns. On more than one occasion, too, he gave very effectual support to his friend, Mr. Henry Brougham, against the attempts made by the Tory ministry of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Spencer Perceval to thwart his motions for enquiry into the state of national education.

During this period of his life, however, we find Mr. Abercromby occasionally taking rather a less decidedly popular course than many Whig leaders to whom he subsequently shewed himself greatly superior in true liberality of sentiment. Thus in 1819 he supported the "Seditious Meetings Bill," though only as a temporary measure, and even others of the famous "Six Acts" and coercive measures of Lord Castlereagh's Government. He also at that time opposed even the motion of Mr. Lambton for an extensive Parliamentary reform, upon which he looked, from the proud position of a seat for Calne, as "revolutionary" in its tendency. But it is pleasing and also singular to observe, what is not frequently the case, that with the increase of years and experience, the liberality of Mr. Abercromby's views was constantly upon the increase, and that a practical testimony is hence afforded, by the conduct of at least one sober and sagacious politician, in favour of the growing necessity of popularizing the institutions of the country. Another occasion on which he differed notoriously from his party was the motion of Mr. Hume relative to the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Without at all entering into the arguments in favour of such a step, or against it, it cannot be denied that in his management of the Duke of Devonshire's Irish estates, he must have gained some little insight into the character of the Irish people, and that on this ground, in all probability, he was led to oppose a change.

But it was on questions connected with his own native Scotland that Mr. Abercromby displayed the greatest activity. The violent conduct of the Tory Government in attempting, by every conceivable abuse of the existing law, to restrain all expression of public opinion, had been carried nowhere to such excess as in Scotland; and 1822 Mr. Abercromby brought before the House of Commons the conduct of the Lord Advocate, who, while prosecuting to the utmost rigour every offence of the liberal portion of the press, had given every encouragement to the Tory newspapers, which carried the "liberty of the press" to the very extreme of licence. It was on the first of these occasions that some strictures made by him on the character of the Lord President of the Court

of Session, and of his son, Mr. Hope, drew forth from the latter a pamphlet containing terms of such violent personal abuse that Mr. Abercromby was led to leave London for the purpose of a hostile meeting. This unavoidable consequence of the attack having been noticed, in conjunction with Mr. Abercromby's sudden absence from the House of Commons, measures were instantly taken by the House to prevent the apprehended duel. Mr. Abercromby, as it happened, was obliged to go out of his direct road in order to see Lord Althorp, at his seat in Northamptonshire, for the purpose of requesting him to act as his second. He found, accordingly, on his journey further north, that the messengers of the House of Commons had actually got before him on the road to Edinburgh, and he was consequently obliged to return to his place in the House, where his attendance had been ordered. Mr. Hope was brought to the bar of the House; but after his assurance that the quarrel would be carried no further, and an expression of regret that he had violated the privileges of the House, it was resolved that the House did not feel itself called upon to proceed any further in the matter.

In 1823 Mr. Abercromby presented from the city of Edinburgh a petition complaining of the state of its representation in Parliament. The single member returned for the populous, intelligent, and flourishing metropolis of Scotland, was then elected by the narrow and self-elected corporation; which, in consideration of a large share of patronage, was in the habit of returning the nominee of the powerful house of Dundas. Mr. Abercromby brought this glaring abuse formally before the House of Commons, and in a manner well calculated to draw public attention to it very strongly. In 1824 he moved for leave to bring in a bill to give effective representation to the city of Edinburgh, but was defeated on a division by 99 to 75. He renewed his attempt again in 1826, but was negatived by 122 to 97. But the purposes of the reform cause were fully served by the discussions to which his motion gave occasion; and the absurd anomalies of the existing system, and the fallacy of the arguments by which it was upheld, were effectually exposed in this most striking abuse of the electoral representation.

During this period, also, Mr. Abercromby was earnest in lending his aid to every attempt made to reform the Court of Chancery. In consequence of a speech made on this subject in 1824, he subjected himself to a most intemperate attack, made on him by Lord Chancellor Eldon in the Court of Chancery, and of which he complained to the House of Commons as an undoubted breach of its privileges.

On Irish questions, also, the acquaintance which his management of the Duke of Devonshire's extensive estates in Ireland necessarily gave him with the state of that country, induced him to take an active part. In 1823 he made a motion on the subject of Orange Lodges, which he withdrew after compelling Government to discountenance the existence of those bodies. In 1825 he opposed the suppression of the Catholic Association, and supported the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, which was proposed as an accompaniment of Catholic emancipation.

The parliamentary career of Mr. Abercromby had been thus usefully and honourably passed in opposition, until the rupture between Mr. Canning and the ultra-Tories; when, on the accession of the great body of Whigs, that minister offered him the office of Judge-Advocate-General, which he accepted. This office he resigned on the accession of the Duke of Wellington, in January, 1828; but he was almost immediately after, on the retirement of Sir Samuel Shepherd, elevated to the place of Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland. Of this office he continued to discharge the duties, to the general satisfaction of the public, until 1832; when, the Government having determined to abolish the Court of Exchequer of Scotland, and transfer its business to the other tribunals, he retired on a pension of £2,000 a-year. In the December of that year, the Reform Act having at length given the people of Edinburgh a voice in the election of their representatives, his early exertions for this object were rewarded by his return for that city as the colleague of Mr. Jeffrey.

It was at this time that the idea of placing Mr. Abercromby in the chair of the House of Commons seems to have been first entertained. In the former portion of his parliamentary career he had constantly taken part in all discussions respecting questions of order and privilege; and had shewn himself thoroughly acquainted with the forms of the House. His absence from the political arena during the stormy discussions on the Reform Bill, his consequent disconnexion from party, and the judicial office which he had filled with so much credit, pointed him out as a fit person for the somewhat arduous task which it was supposed that the Speaker of the first Reformed Parliament would have, and which Mr. Manners Sut-

ton had formally declared his intention of not undertaking; he having served during a period quite as long as that by which former Speakers had earned their retiring pension and peerage. Mr. Littleton (now Lord Hatherton), the member for Staffordshire, had also been mentioned among his friends as a fit candidate for the Speakership; and though there is but little doubt that in the event of a contest he would have been the successful candidate, promises of ministerial support appear to have been made by different members of the government to each of the rivals. When this came to be understood, the ministry could find no way out of their difficulty except by inducing both candidates to withdraw their pretensions in favour of a third party. Great stress, therefore, was laid by them upon the necessity of having an experienced Speaker to manage the "Reformed" Parliament, which met in January, 1833. Mr. Manners Sutton was induced to withdraw his resignation; and being proposed by the ministers themselves, was chosen by an immense majority.

Re-entering Parliament after a brief tenure of his high legal position in Scotland, unconnected with the government, though its general supporter, Mr. Abercromby became an object of confidence to that large body of Reformers who, though supporting the administration of Earl Grey against the Tories, were dissatisfied with its somewhat retrograde policy, and more especially with the spirit in which Irish affairs were administered by Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby. He justified the confidence of such men by the manly part which he took against his Whig friends against the court-martial clause of the Irish Coercion Bill; and though that clause was carried by 270 against 130, his opposition on this one point may be thanked for having induced the House of Commons to modify some of the worst features by which the bill was marked when it came down from the House of Lords. From this time forth Mr. Abercromby was regarded with something more than confidence by all the more decided and advanced Reformers. His appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporation was received as a pledge of that thorough enquiry which was amply redeemed by the commission appointed on his recommendation to carry out, in the most effectual manner, the enquiries of the Committee. His accession to the cabinet as Master of the Mint, on the retirement of Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham in May, 1834, was generally hailed as a proof of the more decidedly liberal course which was thenceforth to be pursued by Earl Grey's Government. These expectations formed respecting Mr. Abercromby were amply justified on the only occasion on which the public could learn what course was taken by a minister whose office gave him but little opportunity of indicating it in Parliament. In the explanations which followed Lord Grey's retirement from the Government, it appeared that in the discussions which took place in the cabinet, Mr. Abercromby had supported Lord Althorp in contending for the omission of its harsher provisions from the renewed Coercion Bill.

After the sudden dismissal of Lord Melbourne's Ministry in November, 1834, it became obvious that the choice of a Speaker would present the first occasion of a conflict, on the meeting of the new Parliament, between the ministry of Sir Robert Peel and the reforming party, all shades of which would be united in opposition. The strong and somewhat unseemly part which the Speaker, Mr. Manners Sutton, was generally supposed to have taken in the arrangements for the formation of a Tory Ministry, and above all the advice which he was said to have given in favour of the dissolution of Parliament, excited against him a strong opposition from the Liberal party. Such, however, was the influence which he had obtained by the blandness of his manners, and his long services in the Chair, and such the accession of strength recently acquired by the Tory party, that it became obvious that in order to have a chance of success, the Liberals must be united as to the person to be proposed. Such was by no means the case with either Mr. Littleton or Mr. Spring Rice; and eventually Mr. Abercromby was selected. Great difficulty is said to have been experienced in obtaining his consent; but this having been surmounted, letters were despatched by Lord John Russell, as the acknowledged head of the Liberal party, requesting the attendance of all those members on whose votes the ministers thought they could rely, to support Mr. Abercromby's election as Speaker.

Public attention was now fairly riveted on the coming contest, and the merits and demerits of the rival candidates were freely canvassed and scrutinized, and became a general subject of discussion from the palace downwards to the village ale-house. Mr. Abercromby was assailed as an ultra Liberal, and held up to reproach by the Tories as favourable to the Ballot and Triennial Parliaments, and by some of the extreme Radicals on account of the retiring pension which he drew as a judge.

Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham supported his opponent, as also did a considerable number of hungry expectants, who waited to see whether the Tory Ministry would stand or fall, and were prepared to trim their sails accordingly. In spite, however, of this drawback, which left the issue of the contest uncertain to the very last moment, on the 19th of February, Mr. Abercromby was supported by 316 votes against 310 delivered for Mr. Manners Sutton, in the fullest House ever known, and was accordingly led to the Speaker's Chair.

The four years and a half during which Mr. Abercromby presided over the deliberations of the Lower House, afford little subject to the biographer. Though they were years when party-spirit ran high, and parties were very evenly balanced; still his career as Speaker was marked by no incidents which called for the exercise or display of those qualities by which the office acquires importance in peculiar emergencies. It may be said that, if Mr. Abercromby did not entirely repress that disposition to disorder which had grown up under the good-natured rule of his predecessor, his impartiality was never disputed, whilst his disposition to exercise his authority for fitting purposes was unceasingly manifested. But it is for his exertions in the more private department of his duties that the public is chiefly indebted to Mr. Speaker Abercromby. His efforts in reforming the abuses of the private business of the House were unremitting; and it was mainly by his exertions that those improvements were made in the conduct of private bills in the House of Commons, which have given somewhat of a character for integrity and efficiency to the discharge of a duty in which the House had certainly allowed much jobbing and confusion.

In spite of his advanced age and impaired health, Mr. Abercromby continued to discharge the duties of the Speakership down to the month of May 1839, when he resigned his post, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, now Viscount Eversley. On the 28th of May in that year he was gazetted a Peer by the title of Baron Dunfermline, of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife. He was succeeded in the representation of Edinburgh by Mr. T. B. Macaulay.

The late Lord Dunfermline was created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1810, and was elected Dean of Faculty in the University of Glasgow in 1841, and for many years previous to his death was one of the Benchers of Lincoln's-Inn. From the time of his elevation to the peerage, he took little or no part in public business, but lived in retirement at his country seat near Edinburgh.

He is succeeded in his title by his only child, the Hon. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.C.B., now second Lord Dunfermline. His lordship is married to a daughter of the Earl of Minto, and has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague since November 1851.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

Feb. 28. At Rome, aged 67, from the effects of a wound in the ankle, which ultimately turned to mortification, the Right Hon. Hugh Charles Clifford, eighth Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

The deceased nobleman, eldest son of Charles, seventh Lord, by a daughter of Henry Benedict, eighth Lord Arundell of Wardour, was born in 1790, and received his early education at the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst. He afterwards travelled for some years upon the Continent, and attended Cardinal Consalvi to the Congress of Vienna in 1814; and subsequently accompanied the Duke of Wellington's army as a volunteer through a large portion of the Peninsular campaigns. Owing to the operation of the existing laws, he was of course excluded by his religious tenets from all possibility of obtaining a seat in the House of Commons, to which his tastes and ambition when he was young would have led him to aspire: and he did not take his seat in the House of Lords until 1831, when he succeeded to his father's title and estates. For some years he lent the support of his vote or his proxy to the ministry of Lord Grey, and subsequently to that of Lord Melbourne; but he seldom took a part in the debates or proceedings of Parliament, except when the religious body of which he was a zealous and attached member was attacked, or felt itself aggrieved. On one occasion, we believe in 1839, he published an elaborate answer to the Bishop of Exeter, who, in his place in the House of Lords, had accused those Catholic peers who supported Lord Melbourne's measures in regard to the established Church in Ireland, of violating the terms of the Roman Catholic oath. Of late years Lord Clifford had lived entirely in Italy, dividing his time between Rome and his residence in the neighbourhood of Tivoli; and not even the outcry and agitation consequent on the "Papal Aggression" in 1851 could induce him to return to England. Two of his Lordship's brothers were priests in the Roman Catholic Church, and one of them died whilst exercising his functions as a missionary in India in 1843.

By his late wife, the only daughter of Mr. (afterwards Cardinal) Weld, of Lulworth Castle, co. Dorset, Lord Clifford has left two daughters and four sons, one of whom is Bishop of the Roman Catholic see of Clifton, and another, a Major in the army and Captain in the Rifle Brigade, who has received the Victoria Cross for his personal bravery in the Crimea, and is at present serving in the expedition against China. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Charles Hugh, now ninth Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, who was born in 1819, and is married to the youngest daughter of the late Lord Petre, by whom he has a youthful family.

Lord Clifford was buried March 2, at Rome, by the side of Clifford and of Cardinal Weld.

Lord Handyside.

April 18. At Edinburgh, aged 59, Lord Handyside, one of the best known among the Scottish Judges or Lords of Session. He was born in the Scottish capital in 1798, educated at the University of that city, and became an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1822. In 1835 he was nominated as one of the deputies of the Lord Advocate, and in 1840 sheriff-depute of the county of Stirling. On the formation of the ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen in January, 1853, he became Solicitor-General for Scotland; and in the November following was promoted to the judicial bench as a Lord of Session and Justiciary, in which capacity he bore the courtesy title of Lord Handyside. As a judge he distinguished himself by great zeal, patience, and ability. He was one of the three judges at the trial of Miss Madeline Smith; and last autumn he presided alone at the protracted Falkirk Bank trial, and gave at the close a very able analysis of the evidence, and a lucid judicial charge. His Lordship was a Liberal in politics. It is not anticipated that the Lord Advocate will accept this promotion, which he declined when offered to him by his political adversaries. The vacancy will more likely be filled up by the appointment to the bench of the Solicitor-General, Mr. Charles Baillie, who vacated the sheriffship of Stirling on the accession of the present Ministry to take office under them.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

Jan. 2. At the Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, aged 79, the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The father of the deceased prelate, we believe, was a respectable silk manufacturer of the city of London, and it was in Church-street, Spitalfields, that the future bishop first saw the light. He was born in 1778, and consequently at the time of his decease had entered on his 80th year. He received his early education at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, which he entered in 1797, having taken his Bachelor's degree. He was a successful competitor for the Chancellor's prize for an English essay in 1803; the subject of his year was "Common Sense." He was ordained in the year 1801, when he became curate of Chobham and Bisley, Surrey, where he found a friend and guide in the person of the celebrated Rev. Richard Cecil, the Incumbent, and began to distinguish himself as an earnest preacher. Here he remained till 1803, when he returned to Oxford, and till 1812 he held the post of Vice-principal or tutor of St. Edmund Hall, at the same time undertaking the ministerial charge of the small parish of Worton, Oxfordshire. In 1808 a wider sphere of duty opened itself to him; for in that year he was licensed as assistant-curate of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, Bloomsbury. In 1812 he resigned his college offices on becoming sole minister of that chapel, which, during the twelve years of his incumbency, was well known as the head-quarters of the Evangelical party in London. In 1824 he became Vicar of St. Mary's, Islington, which parish was then, and still remains, in the patronage of his family. In 1832, mainly through the influence of Lord Glenelg and his brother, the late Sir R. Grant, M.P., Mr. Wilson was nominated to the important episcopal see of Calcutta, with a diocese extending over the entire Presidency of Bengal, and exercising a quasimetropolitan jurisdiction over the other sees of Bombay and Madras.

Four predecessors in the see had died within four years, and the Bishop went to take possession, as he expressed it, "baptized for the dead." The consecration took place at Lambeth, May 20, 1832, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Bristol and Gloucester, being the officiating Bishops. The Bishop was, however, mistaken respecting his term of office, for he held it just a quarter of a century, discharging its duties with much energy and firmness as a devoted minister of the Gospel. His lordship was visitor of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and enjoyed an annual allowance of £5,000 a-year. Bishop Wilson was the author of several volumes of *Discourses* and *Sermons*, and of a very popular *Tract on Confirmation.* In 1803 he married a daughter of Mr. William Wilson, of Worton-house, Oxfordshire, and

was left a widower in 1827. His son, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, still holds the valuable living of Islington, to which he succeeded on the elevation of his father to the episcopate.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Henry Pierson.

March 25. At his residence, Langstone, near Havant, aged 76, Rear-Admiral Sir William Henry Pierson.

This gallant officer was born at Plymouth, in 1782, and entered the navy May 27, 1796, as AB. on board the "Asia," 64, Captain Robert Murray, bearing the flag of Admiral Vandeput, commander-in-chief in North America, where, in May, 1798, he attained the rating of midshipman. In December, 1800, he removed to the "Belleisle," 72, and, after cruising with the Channel fleet, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and next to the West Indies and back, in pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain. For his conduct as master's mate in the action off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, on which occasion he was wounded, he was promoted, December 24 in that year, to a Lieutenancy in the "Conqueror," 74, employed both on the Home and Mediterranean stations; where, from April, 1810, until July, 1815, we find him in succession serving in the "Northumberland," 74, "Caledonia," 120, "Menelaus," 38, "Ville de Paris," 110, "Boyne," 98, "Fylla," 22, and "Amphion," 32. While first of the "Fylla," he was slightly wounded, as was a marine, at the capture, Jan. 30, 1814, of the French lugger privateer, "L'Inconnu," of 15 guns (pierced for 20), and 109 men, 5 of whom were killed and 4 wounded. He was often, during the above period, engaged in cutting out the enemy's vessels, and in co-operating with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia. Between March 30, 1824, and Aug. 16, 1825, he served as senior on board the "Wellesley," 74, stationed at first as a guard-ship at Portsmouth, and engaged next in conveying Lord Stuart de Rothesay to the Brazils; whence, in December, 1825, he returned home with Captain Hammond in the "Spartiate," 76. Attaining the rank of Commander, March 27, 1826, he did not again go afloat until appointed, June 11, 1836, to the "Madagascar," 46, Captain Sir John Strutt Peyton, fitting for the West Indies. In the following October, while lying, prior to her final departure, in Kingstown, Dublin, the "Madagascar" was visited by the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Normanby; and Captain Pierson on the occasion received the honour of knighthood. He was advanced to post-rank June 28, 1838, two months after the ship had been paid off. He accepted the retirement on Nov. 7, 1852, and was placed on the list of retired rear-admirals on September 10, 1857. Sir William married in July, 1826, Jane, only daughter of Edward Dann, Esq., of Warblington, Hants.

Sir James McGrigor, Bart.

April 2. At his house in London, aged 86, Sir James McGrigor, Bart.

This officer entered the army in 1793, as surgeon of the 88th or Connaught Rangers, which he accompanied abroad the following year, and served with it throughout the Duke of York's campaign in Holland and Flanders. In 1796 he proceeded with it to the West Indies, where, soon after its arrival, it was ordered to form part of a force sent against the island of Granada, and Sir James (then Mr. Mcgrigor) was appointed Medical Superintendent of the expedition. A few months afterwards the expedition sailed for Tortola. The yellow fever broke out among some of the regiments, especially the 8th, which lost all its officers, with the exception of a major, a captain, and one of the surgeons. The major and captain were ill of the fever at the time the vessel was coming into the harbour of Tortola. In hope of saving their lives, Mr. McGrigor ordered them ashore and accompanied them to the hotel; but the landlord of it had closed his doors against the admission of yellow fever, and it was only by a forcible remonstrance on the part of Mr. McGrigor that accommodation was secured for the two invalids.

In August, 1796, he returned to England with the Connaught Rangers; but before his arrival at home he had experience enough of the yellow fever, as this disease proved fatal to fourteen of his own regiment during the voyage, besides the captain of the vessel.

His next tour of foreign service was with the same regiment, to Ceylon and the East Indies. Subsequently he proceeded from Bombay to Egypt, as Superintending Surgeon of the Anglo-Indian army under Sir David Baird. The force, which consisted of about eight thousand men, was composed almost equally of Europeans and Sepoys. It penetrated into Egypt by the unusual route over the desert of Thebes. Though the army suffered occasionally in Egypt from storms of sand, it did not experience any considerable amount of sickness till its arrival at Rosetta. Here on

the morning of the 14th September Mr. McGrigor discovered the first case of plague. In the course of the day fresh cases, attended with precisely the same symptoms, began to shew themselves, and before many hours had passed away there were the clearest proofs of the outbreak of plague. Mr. McGrigor immediately procured a large building near Rosetta, to which the patients were removed; he established a pest-house, an observation-room for doubtful cases, and further directed that in the infected rooms lamps for nitrous fumigation should constantly be kept burning. At Aboukir and Alexandria the troops suffered in a minor degree from plague, but the same preventive measures were adopted as at Rosetta. Sir David Baird received orders at Alexandria to return with the greater part of his force to Bombay, and Mr. McGrigor, after encamping some days with the army by the Pyramids, accompanied it through the desert of Suez, a journey which it performed with greater facility than through the desert of Thebes. At length Mr. McGrigor reached Bombay, in the neighbourhood of which he established a quarantine to prevent the introduction of the plague, which was then raging in Persia, especially at Ispahan and Bagdad.

A few months afterwards Mr. McGrigor returned with the 88th regiment to England. He was then transferred to the Royal Horse-Guards, and stationed at Windsor, at a time when George III. held a troop in that distinguished regiment. He was next appointed Inspector of Hospitals of the South-Western District, and quartered at Portsmouth. An immense number of wounded men were then being sent home from Sir John Moore's retreating army, and it was part of Mr. McGrigor's duty to superintend the landing and treatment of these men, whose situation was truly dreadful.

The next field of his labours was Walcheren. Sir Eyre Coote, the General commanding there, wrote in September, 1809, to Lord Castlereagh, that the principal medical officer, Mr. Webb, (afterwards Sir John Webb,) having been attacked with the Zealand fever, was unfit for duty; and he requested that an equally qualified medical officer should be appointed as Mr. Webb's successor. Mr. McGrigor, who was appointed to succeed him, reached Walcheren on the 29th of the month. The number of sick on that day amounted to nine thousand eight hundred. It continued increasing till the 23rd of the following month, when Sir Eyre Coote wrote to Lord Castlereagh, informing him that out of an army of sixteen thousand men left behind by Lord Chatham, four thousand only were well enough to take the field, if the enemy should make an attack. He ended a long and gloomy despatch on that day, by declaring that the attention of the medical officers amidst all these difficulties, under the able superintendence of Mr. McGrigor, Inspector of Hospitals, had been most unremitting and praiseworthy. Mr. McGrigor continued his onerous duties under Sir George Don, the successor of Sir Eyre Coote, and, according to General Don's depatches, appears to have made useful suggestions for preventing the sick falling into the hands of the French, who were fast approaching Walcheren in overpowering numbers. About the 23rd of December the remnant of a fine army evacuated an island which had been the scene of unusual suffering, and Mr. McGrigor returned to Portsmouth. Here his time was occupied in going on board every vessel which was carrying out reinforcements to the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain and Portugal, in order to satisfy himself about the health of the soldiers and the efficiency of the surgeons.

On the 30th of October, 1811, the Duke of Wellington wrote from Spain that Dr. Frank, the Inspector of Hospitals, was so unwell as to be obliged to go home, and that the department under him was so important, that it would be necessary to have the most intelligent and active person that could be found to fill his station. Mr. McGrigor was appointed his successor. Proceeding to Spain as quickly as he could, he assumed the medical superintendence of the British army in the month of December, about the time that the Duke of Wellington was entering on the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. There was occasionally much snow on the ground, and as there was little or no shelter to the besiegers, there were many privations, occasioning much disease. Mr. McGrigor was present at the siege of Badajoz, where the wounded alone exceeded five thousand. Before the commmencement of this siege, he gave instructions for the formation of a line of hospitals from the neighbourhood of Badajoz as far as Lisbon. In thus scattering the hospitals, he benefitted by the advice of that able writer Sir John Pringle, who has represented hospitals as being themselves one of the chief causes of mortality, because disease is often generated in buildings where large numbers of sick are collected. He then proceeded with the army through the plains of Castile; and as the soldiers fought their way by day, exposed to a burning sun, and generally slept in the open air at night,

he was prepared for a large increase of sickness. He accompanied it in its retreat from Burgos, when the army, pressed hard by an enemy near ninety thousand strong, had to wade through rivers by day, and to bivouack on swamps at night. He encamped with it during winter under the snowy ridge of the Sierra de Estrella; and here Mr. McGrigor checked the bad effects of cold among the troops by making the soldiers repair or construct dwellings, and introduce fireplaces into them. He was present, in short, at every siege and engagement from the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo down to the final battle of Tolouse.

Though Mr McGrigor's energies were severely taxed by the performance of arduous and responsible duties in Spain, Portugal, and the South of France, yet he received an ample reward in the praises of his great Commander. On the 24 h of July, 1812, the Duke of Wellington wrote to Lord Bathurst, stating that "by the attention and ability of Dr. McGrigor, and the officers of his department, the wounded had been well attended to, with a hope thereby founded, that many of these valuable men would be saved to the service." At another time he cautioned the British Government against sending out recruits to the army in Spain during summer, and he illustrated the bad effects of such a measure by submitting Mr. McGrigor's reports on various regiments. One of these shewed that among 353 recruits sent out in summer to the 7th regiment, 169 deaths had occurred; while among the remaining 1,145 men of the regiment, during a longer period, the deaths had not exceeded 70. He obtained portable hospitals for the army in accordance with requisitions from Mr. McGrigor. So provident and wise appear to have been all Mr. McGrigor's arrangements for the sick and wounded, that only two months after the battle of Vittoria, where the wounded were about three thousand, the Duke of Wellington was enabled to report a large accession of effectives from the hospitals. The best comment, however, on his exertions is probably a despatch written soon after the end of the Peninsular war, dated 26th of July, 1814, in which the Duke of Wellington states, "I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. McGrigor conducted the department under his directions, and I consider him one of the most able, industrious, and successful public servants I have ever met with."

In 1815, having previously received the honour of a baronetcy, Sir James was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department. He was not above a year or two in office when he founded a Museum of Natural History and Anatomy at Fort Pitt, Chatham, besides a Library, to which he has since contributed more than three thousand volumes. He also founded two institutions for medical officers—one of them an Assurance Society for granting pensions to widows, and the other a Friendly Society, which has been in the habit of distributing several hundred pounds annually among the most necessitous orphans of the medical officers. Bringing as he did to his new office untiring industry, long experience, and acknowledged ability, it is not surprising that he retained the office of Director-General above thirty-five years, and fulfilled its duties successfully. He received various honours during this period, being created a Baronet and a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath. He was appointed by Government a member of the Council of the London University. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of learned societies in Edinburgh, Dublin, and in several foreign cities. Three times he had been elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. It may be added, that Sir James McGrigor was in possession of a large share of medals for sieges and battles at which he had been present; and also that, before his becoming Director-General, he was a Knight of the Crescent and of the Tower and Sword, for services rendered in Egypt and Portugal.

Although it is hardly to be supposed that a life of activity, many years of which were spent amid stirring scenes abroad, would have allowed Sir James McGrigor much leizure for literary pursuits; yet it appears that he composed several works. Among them is a memoir of the state of health of the 88th and other regiments at Ceylon and Bombay, from the 1st of June, 1800, to the 31st of May, 1801. Another is entitled "Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India," published in 1804. It is written in a manner which might render it attractive to non-professional readers, treating, as it does, of encampments near the Pyramids, and of marches through the deserts both of Thebes and Suez. But perhaps a more interesting work is one entitled "Sketch of the Medical History of the British Armies in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal during the late Campaign." He published it about a year after he became Director-General, and subsequently he originated an useful series of statistical reports on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding of the British troops in the

West Indies, Canada, Mediterranean, and other colonies.

Though Sir James McGrigor had seen so much of the vicissitudes of war and climate, besides twice suffering shipwreck, he was near eighty-seven years old at the time of his death. Fifty-five of these years had been passed by him in active service at home and abroad. By his public conduct he acquired a large share of respect; by his personal qualities—especially his urbanity of manner, his liberality of disposition, and his simplicity of heart—he insured an equal amount of regard. This feeling of regard and attachment was evinced by the medical officers of the army in the presentation of plate valued at a thousand guineas; in a portrait by Wilkie for the establishment at Fort Pitt, Chatham; in another portrait by Jackson, presented to Lady McGrigor; in a numerously signed address after Sir James had vacated the office of Director-General; and in many other ways. But when he died this feeling of regard shewed itself in unmistakeable signs of deep sorrow for the loss of a friend and a chief, and of confidence that the memory of his virtues would not be forgotten.

Sir James McGrigor was born in the parish of Cromdale, Inverness-shire. He married in 1810 a daughter of Duncan Grant, Esq., of Lingeistone, co. Murray, by whom he has left issue two sons and a daughter. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, Charles Roderick, who is married to the younger daughter of the late Major-General Sir Robert Nickle.

George Frederic Creuzer.

Germany has recently lost one of her great lights, and one of the most learned philologists and archæologists of Europe—George Frederic Creuzer, who died on the 16th of February last, at the advanced age of 87. He was born at Marbourg on the 14th of March, 1771, and studied first in his native city, afterwards at Jena and at Leipsic, and was appointed, in 1804, Professor of Philology and Ancient History at Heidelberg, where he founded a school of philology, and exercised a salutary influence over the classical studies of Germany for a long course of years, both by his lectures and his writings. The name of Creuzer is celebrated all over Europe, chiefly for his great work on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Ancients, (Leipsic, 1810—12,) which was translated into French by M. Guigniaut, and which excited a warm controversy in Germany. (See Hermann's Letters on Homer and Hesiod; Voss's Anti-Symbolism; Lobeck's *Aglaophamus*, and several others.) The literary world is indebted to Creuzer for several other works well known for their immense learning and research, relating chiefly to history and archæology; of which the principal are,—On Historic Art among the Greeks, published in 1802; *Dionysius, seu Commentationes de rerum bacchicarum orphicarumque originibus et causis*, 2 vols., 1808; Studies on Roman Antiquities, 1824; On the History of Roman Archæology, 1836. These were translated into French in the *Mémoires de l'Institut*. We are also indebted to Creuzer for several valuable and celebrated editions of ancient authors, especially the philosophical works of Cicero, and an admirable edition of the works of Plotinus, published at the Oxford University Press in 1835. In his old age he also published his own autobiography, in ten volumes, under the title of "The Life of an Old Professor," (Leipsic and Darmstadt, 1848).

The Rev. Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A.

Jan. 28, at the College, St. Bees, aged 59, the Rev. Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A., Canon of Manchester, and Principal of St. Bees' College.

Dr. Parkinson was the son of Mr. J. Parkinson, of Fairsnape, in the Forest of Bleasdale, in North Lancashire, where he was born on the 17th of September, 1798. In the introduction to a poem, "On revisiting Admarsh Chapel, November 15, 1843," he has recorded in his own pleasing style, overflowing with thought and feeling, that he was "the representative of an old race (almost a clan) of yeomanry and gentry, who have been settled in the township of Bleasdale, a royal forest in the northern part of the county of Lancaster, from time immemorial. The contiguous estates of Hazlehurst, Fairsnape, Blindhurst, Higher Core, Hoghton House, and Woodgates, now or till lately belonging to his name and kin, consisting of five or six thousand acres of cultivated or moorland, stretch along a range of hills from Brooks Fell to Parlock Pike, in the adjoining parish of Chipping. Blindhurst and Fairsnape were the principal residences of the family, and a great portion of these two estates is still held *mesne*, or in common. The oldest deed known is dated the 11th of Elizabeth, 1569, but it implies a long previous residence, being a re-lease of a portion of Blindhurst from the Crown, on behalf of the Duchy of Lancaster, (of which the forest is holden,) for a period of thirty-one years, "to James and Edmund Par-

kinson of Blindhurst." There is also an account of the Fairsnape branch in the Herald's Visitation of the county of Lancaster, anno 1613, remaining in the College of Arms: the arms are there emblazoned, quartered with those of Singleton, of Staining.

He was educated at the Grammar-school of Sedbergh, and having there studied mathematics with the celebrated Dawson, was matriculated of St. John's College, Cambridge; having for his tutor Dr. Calvert, afterwards Warden of Manchester, whose early estimate of the young student's ability and genius was afterwards amply realised. In all the fulness of melancholy sincerity, his heart poured forth a monody on the death of the Warden, in 1840, in which the feelings did not predominate over the intellect, but both were under the happy influence of refined taste, classical erudition, and Christian principle. He graduated B.A. 1820; M.A. 1824; B.D. 1834; and D.D., by royal mandate, 10th of December, 1851. On leaving Cambridge he was appointed the master of Lea School, near Preston, where he continued for a short time; and whilst there he became the editor of the "Preston Sentinel" during its one year's existence. He was also a frequent contributor to the "Preston Pilot" in its earlier days, as the successor to the "Sentinel."

He was ordained to the curacy of St. Michael's on the Wyre in 1823, and whilst there published a volume of sermons "On Points of Doctrine and Rules of Practice," in 8vo., which, with a second series of sermons, was favourably received and extensively read. They are sound, judicious, simple, and eloquent expositions of Scripture truths; and what he fixed by the pen is likely to remain. *Non omnis moriar* was the self-gratulatory observation of a heathen poet.

In the autumn of 1826 he was appointed theological lecturer in the College of St. Bees, by the Rev. Dr. Ainger, with the full concurrence of Bishop Blomfield, these learned individuals having formed and retained the highest opinion of his intellectual powers, theological attainments, mature learning, and admirable forbearance of temper. Twenty years after this period he was appointed by the Earl of Lonsdale to the responsible office of Principal of the college, with the almost unanimous approbation of the bench of bishops. Firmly and intelligently attached to the Catholic and Apostolic principles of the English Church, as embodied in her creeds and liturgy, he was at all times liberal, considerate, and courteous towards those who differed from his views. His genial and loving disposition, influenced by the "same mind" which was in his Divine Master, always led him to respect the conscientious scruples of others, and to treat with tenderness those whom he thought were in error. Under his wise and judicious presidency, a high standard of theological and classical culture was raised, and the college well sustains its character and usefulness. No college tutor, perhaps, ever more entirely possessed the happy faculty of winning the confidence and regard of his pupils than Canon Parkinson. In him they felt they had a friend and a guide, to whom they could apply in all difficulties, and whose sage experience, practical turn of mind, genial disposition, and sympathising kindness endeared him to them, and invested him with an amount of personal influence which can scarcely be estimated.

In 1830 he obtained the Seatonian prize at Cambridge, for his poem "On the Ascent of Elijah," one of the unsuccessful candidates being W. M. Praed, Esq., M.P., whose poetical merits and subsequent literary and parliamentary distinctions are well known. In the same year he was presented to the living of Whitworth, near Rochdale, by the Rev. Hugh Hornby, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, and by the other patrons, which he vacated in 1841 in favour of his worthy curate, and to which circumstance he gracefully alludes in the preface to his interesting tale, "The Old Church Clock." He afterwards obtained an Exhibition to Rossall School for the son of this curate, to mark his appreciation of the character of "Wonderful Walker," and also his regard for the descendant of that apostolic priest, immortalised not more by Wordsworth than by Dr. Parkinson himself.

In 1833 he was appointed by Bishop Sumner to preach the sermon at his Lordship's triennial visitation, in the Collegiate Church of Manchester, when he embraced the opportunity of recommending to the younger clergy "Liturgical Preaching," which had long been a favourite subject with himself. The sermon was so favourably received by the chapter, that a Fellowship shortly after becoming vacant by the resignation of Mr. Clowes, he was unanimously elected, although previously in a great measure personally unknown to the various members of the capitular body. In 1837 and 1838 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge, the subject of his lectures being "Rationalism and Revelation." These lectures were published in two vols. 8vo., and to the first volume he prefixed an interesting memoir of the Rev. John Hulse, the founder of the

lecture. The arguments are worked out with great power and skill, and the most unreflecting can hardly fail to be convinced by the removal of apparent difficulties and the lucid establishment of truth.

He was the author of a great variety of sermons, tracts, and poems, and was also the editor of several of the most valuable publications of the "Chetham Society," of which he was one of the founders, and had been the vice-president since the commencement in 1842. The last volume of "Byrom's Remains" had just left his hands, and has since been issued to the members.

He was also a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine" of some of the papers amongst the *Horæ Cantabrigienses*, and introduced the merry Morgan O'Doherty to Cambridge. These papers were sent anonymously to *Maga*, yet their racy wit and delightful freshness insured them an easy admittance, and they were referred to afterwards by the veritable Morgan (whoever he might be) as part of his series. The amusing parody on "Young Lochinvar," which came out in the number of Blackwood for November, 1820, beginning "O gallant Sir James is come forth from the North," in reference to Sir J. E. Smith's contest at Cambridge, was written by Dr. Parkinson; and he often mentioned it as a curious fact, that the first article in the next number, "On Bishop Warburton and Dr. Johnson," was written by his friend, then unknown to him, the President of the Chetham Society, and that while the future layman was balancing the merits of the great theologian and the famous moralist, the future dignitary of the Church, who was afterwards to be connected with him as vice-president of the same society, came out contemporaneously as the writer of a facetious ballad.

As a proof of Dr. Parkinson's munificence it may be named, that in addition to large sums publicly subscribed for similar purposes, he offered in 1847 a donation of £1,000 towards a fund for building churches in this city (on a specified condition). In 1849 he almost rebuilt the parsonage-house at St. Bees. In 1851 he volunteered to subscribe £1,000 towards building a new cathedral in Manchester, to commemorate the Queen's visit, provided £50,000 was raised for the same purpose; and in 1855 he partly rebuilt the old Conventual Abbey Church of St. Bees, the transepts, and also one of the college lecture-rooms.—*Manchester paper.*

LIEUTENANT HODSON.

LIEUTENANT William Stephen Raikes Hodson, of the 1st European Regiment, Bengal, the news of whose lamented death before Lucknow has just reached us by the electric telegraph, was a son of the late Venerable George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lichfield, and was born in March, 1821. He was nominated a cadet by the late Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., and arrived in India in 1845. His first commission dates from June 14 in that year, and he obtained his lieutenancy in 1849. He served with distinction throughout the campaign on the Sutlej, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshur (where he was wounded), and Sobraon, for which he obtained the medal and the usual decoration of two clasps. He was employed with the force under the late General Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler, during the operations in Baree and Reelmah Dooabs, in 1848-9, including the gallant affair on the heights of Dullah. Subsequently, while in command of a detachment of a corps of Guides, he defeated the insurgents at Gumrolah, where he was again severely wounded. He was present with the army of the Punjaub at the action of Goojerat, for which he bore the medal. He served also as commandant of the corps of Guides with Colonel R. Napier's column of the expedition sent under Colonel Mackeson against the Hussunzai tribes on the Black Mountain, in 1852-3, and commanded the corps of Guides in the attack on the Affreedies on the heights above Baree, in November, 1853. Since the outbreak of the recent mutiny, Lieutenant Hodson's services had been of more than average importance, as may be inferred from the fact that the late General Barnard, in a despatch published in the "London Gazette" of Jan. 16, thus writes concerning them:—"Since the arrival of his regiment at Umballah, up to the present date, his untiring energy and perpetual anxiety to assist me in any way in which his services might be found useful have distinguished him throughout, and are now my reasons for bringing this officer under the especial notice of the Commander-in-Chief." He was also engaged at the repulse of the attack made by the mutineers in great force upon the camp before Delhi on the 9th of July last, for which he was highly commended in the despatches of General Reed. We may be pardoned for adding here the following extract from the general order of the Governor-General, published in the "London Gazette" of January 16, 1858:—"Lieutenant Hodson's good service at the head of the Irregular Horse merits great praise." Lieutenant Hodson was much esteemed and beloved in his regiment, and, indeed, was the special favourite of

his superiors and inferiors alike. The capture of the King of Delhi by the coolness and ready courage of Lieutenant Hodson is fresh, of course, in the memory of all our readers.—*Guardian.*

Quintin Dick, Esq.

March 26. In Curzon-street, Mayfair, aged 81, Quintin Dick, Esq., formerly M.P. for Maldon, uncle of W. W. Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq., M.P. for the county of Wicklow.

The deceased was for many years a member of the House of Commons, and was much respected as a man of independent thought, sterling good sense, and unwavering attachment to Protestant principles. He represented the borough of Maldon, Essex, for fifteen years, during which period he stood four contested elections. In the general election of 1847 he was defeated by Mr. T. Lennard, and shortly aftewards was invited by the Conservative constituency of the borough of Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, to become a candidate for its representation, a vacancy having occurred by the unseating of Mr. J. P. Deering, on petition. After a warm contest he succeeded in defeating his Liberal opponent, Mr. John Houghton, and sat in Parliament for that borough until 1850, when he retired from public life altogether. For some years he suffered greatly from confirmed and protracted ill-health, and his demise, deeply regretted as it must necessarily be, was not unexpected by his relatives. Mr. Dick was unmarried, and died possessed of enormous wealth. Mr. Dick was the son of an eminent merchant in Ireland, and was born in 1777. He took the degree of B.A. at the University of Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar about the commencement of the present century. He was introduced into Parliament in 1814, as M.P. for the since disfranchised borough of St. Ives, in Cornwall, and represented the Irish constituency of Cashel from 1817 to 1819, when he vacated his seat, and remained out of Parliament until 1826, when he was elected for Oxford. In 1828 he exchanged the constituency of Oxford for that of Maldon, which he represented in the Conservative interest for fifteen years. Mr. Dick was an extensive East India proprietor, and his large fortune (it is said between two and three millions sterling) passes, we believe, to his niece, daughter of Mr. Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume, M.P. for the county of Wicklow.

John Frederic Foster, Esq.

April 9. At his residence, at Alderley, in Cheshire, aged 62, John Frederic Foster, Esq.

He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Frederick William Foster, who filled the episcopal office amongst the "Unitas Fratrum," or Moravians, by his wife, a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin La Trobe, also a distinguished bishop of the same Church. Mr. Foster was born at the village of Wyke, near Halifax, in the county of York, in the year 1795, and received the early part of his education at one of the Moravian settlements in the north of England, under the superintendence of the Rev. John Rogers, now pastor of the congregation at Fairfield, near Manchester. Having matriculated at Queen's College, Cambridge, he proceeded B.A. 1817, M.A. 1821, and was called to the bar by the Benchers of the Middle Temple on the 1st of June in the latter year. He subsequently commenced practice as a barrister in Manchester, chiefly in conveyancing, and attended the quarter sessions of the Hundred of Salford, where his excellent abilities, sound judgment, and high character soon led to his legal advancement. In 1825 he was one of the three candidates for the office of stipendiary magistrate of Manchester, an important office in the gift of the Crown. His two competitors were the late Mr. Hall, afterwards Recorder of Liverpool, and Mr. W. W. Fell—the latter gentleman being the successful candidate, and being appointed by Lord Bexley, then Vice-Chancellor of the duchy. Mr. Fell took the oaths on the 29th of July, 1825. He only sat once in his new office, dying suddenly on the 1st of August next following. Mr. Foster and Mr. Hall were again candidates, and Lord Bexley appointed Mr. Foster in August, 1825. The arduous duties of this office, when the whole of the criminal and other petty sessional business for the Manchester Division came before him, Mr. Foster discharged with exemplary punctuality, energy, and ability, until April, 1838, when the death of James Norris, Esq., left the chair of the quarter sessions vacant; and on the 9th of that month, the first day of the April quarter sessions, Mr. Foster was unanimously elected to the chair, which he filled with great honour to himself and to the benefit and satisfaction of the public during twenty years, having died on the day of the anniversary of his appointment. In May, 1829, he was placed in the commission of the peace for the County Palatine, and on the 18th of April, 1839, was appointed Recorder of Manchester,

but shortly afterwards resigned the office. He was also a Commissioner of Bankrupts under the old law, being one of the six barristers who held the office (in three lists) for several years, until the new bankruptcy law came into operation, with its district courts. Mr. Foster was a feoffee of the Chetham charities, and of other public charitable and educational institutions connected with Manchester and the neighbourhood, to all of which his legal knowledge and sound judgment were of great value.

In the two great functions in the discharge of which the greater part of his public life was passed—that of magistrate and presiding judge—Mr. Foster was distinguished, in the former by patient and dispassionate investigation of facts, and by a calm, quiet determination, when those facts were once eliminated, to administer the law without the slightest bias. As a judge, he united these qualities with a firm, temperate, and dignified bearing, combined with an urbane and courteous manner, which repressed audacity, while it encouraged the timid witness of truth; and we cannot better sum up the general estimate of his great qualifications for the judicial function, than by saying that he was an able and careful magistrate and a just judge. His private practice, after he had given up the conveyancing portion of it, became very extensive in commercial questions, and especially in all matters involving questions of equity and justice, no less than of technical law. As a chamber counsel, his gentle courtesy and amiable disposition placed his clients at their ease; and, with his high integrity and moral worth, won for him a large amount of general confidence, which was manifested in his being frequently appointed arbitrator, umpire, referee, &c. in cases of great importance, and especially in that delicate and difficult class of cases, family disputes and differences. In all these respects his death is a great public loss.

The death of Mr. Foster was awfully sudden. Being, like his maternal grandfather, Mr. La Trobe, a skilful musician, he had consented to preside at the organ on the evening of the 9th of April, at an annual service in the new church at Alderley, in aid of the Moravian missions, when he was seized with apoplexy whilst at the organ, and died almost immediately. Mr. Foster married on the 13th of May, 1817, Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir William Chambers Bagshawe, Knight, M.D., of Wormhill-hall, in the county of Derby, and of the Oaks, Norton, near Sheffield, by whom he had issue six children. His eldest son holds a rectory in Lincolnshire. An excellent portrait of Mr. Foster was recently engraved. His remains were interred, contrary to the general feeling, but according to his own often expressed wish, with great privacy, on the 16th of April, at Chelford Church, in Cheshire.

Henry Karslake, Esq.

We owe an apology to our readers for having delayed for so many months to mention in our obituary columns the death of Henry Karslake, Esq., many years head of the firm of Messrs. Karslake, Crealock, and Co., solicitors, of No. 4, Regent-street, who died on the 3rd of August last, at his house in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, at the age of 72, after an illness of several months' duration He was a member of an old Devonshire family, seated for several generations at Bishop's Nympton, near South Molton, and received his early education at Blundell's school at Tiverton. At an early age he was articled to, and eventually became a partner in, the firm above mentioned, to the affairs of which he devoted a most painstaking and laborious attention until disabled by illness a few months before his death. Early in life he became solicitor and (we believe) secretary to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, whose confidence he maintained to the last, and whose infant daughter—her present Majesty—he often nursed upon his knee. It is well known that when certain disputes connected with the Portsmouth title came before the world, and the marriage of John Charles, third Earl of Portsmouth, was annulled by a decree of the Lord Chancellor in 1828, the most arduous portion of the getting up of the case on Lord Portsmouth's behalf devolved on Mr. Karslake, (as may be seen by a reference to the published reports of the trial,) and that he was largely instrumental in procuring that decree, which preserved his rights intact to his brother and successor, the father of the present earl. Mr. Karslake was for many years the manager and receiver of the estates of many of the leading nobility and gentry of Devonshire, including those of Earl Fortescue, Mr. Newton Fellowes, Mr. Bastard of Kitley, and the Earl of Lovelace. He was deeply beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends, who fully esteemed his worth while he lived, and who now sincerely regret his loss. Mr. Karslake was twice married, and has left a family by each union. His eldest daughter is married to the Rev. Mr. Greswell, Rector of Tortworth, Gloucestershire, and four of his sons have followed the legal profession. Edward Kent, the eldest son, (so named

after his royal godfather,) late Fellow of Balliol College, is at the Chancery Bar; the second, John, is a leading junior on the Western Circuit; and two others have succeeded to their father's business. Another son is in holy orders, and is at present Fellow, and has been Tutor, of Merton College, Oxford.—*Law Times.*

Mr. Herbert Minton.

April 1. At Belmont, Torquay, aged 66, Herbert Minton, Esq., late of Hart's-hill, Stoke-upon-Trent, a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutentant of the county of Stafford.

As an eminent manufacturer, who has done the State good service by the improvements he effected in the art to which, through an extended period, he was devoted; as a man of enlarged heart, sympathetic feelings in all that affected the welfare of his fellow-men, and as one whose munificence was almost exhaustless in the creation and support of institutions for their temporal and spiritual welfare, Mr. Herbert Minton's name will not only take a high place in the annals of our Staffordshire worthies, but will, to the most distant time, be recorded as a benefactor of his country. Mr. H. Minton was in the commission of the peace for this county, but we believe he never qualified, and he was a deputy-lieutenant. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France. It is to Mr. Minton that the public are indebted for those beautiful picture-pavements, as they may be truly called, which now ornament so many of our churches and chapels, the palaces of royalty, the residences of our nobility and gentry, and public institutions, and which have, indeed, obtained a world-wide celebrity. The idea of reviving this beautiful branch of mediæval art-manufactures originated, we believe, with the late Mr. Samuel Wright, of Shelton, about twenty-five years ago; but, like many other brilliant conceptions, it would have been lost to the world had not a Mr. Minton been found to give it force and effect. He at once, with his usual penetration, saw that at no distant day the manufacture of these tiles must become of national importance. His early experiments were very disappointing; but his motto was "Persevere!" On one occasion, we are told, he was remonstrated with for spending so much time and labour and capital in experiments which had not realized his expectations. The reply was characteristic of the man, "Say not a word more: I will make these tiles, even if they cost me a guinea each." A determination like this, formed by so clear-headed a man, was certain to result in ultimate success.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

Mr. Richard Holmes Laurie.

Jan. 19. At 53, Fleet-street, aged 81, Richard Holmes Laurie, Esq., the well-known publisher of nautical works.

He was born in Fleet-street, on Dec. 2, 1777. He was descended from Sir Robt. Laurie, of Maxwellton, and connected by a somewhat romantic marriage (of his grandfather) with the present Melbourne family. Robert Laurie, his father, was an amateur artist of great merit, who, in 1770, when fourteen years of age, obtained the honorary palette from the Society of Arts for a drawing. Mr. R. H. Laurie's godfather was the celebrated Earlom.

The publishing-house of Mr. Laurie dates from the commencement of English general hydrography, (with perhaps the single exception of that excellent work, the "English Coasting Pilot," by Greenvile Collins, Hydrographer to Charles II., published in 1693,) and has, from its very numerous and excellent publications, been well known throughout the whole world where English navigation has extended. It is the oldest existing firm but one in Europe which has devoted itself to nautical works, the exception being the respectable and respected house of Gerard Hulst Van Keulen and Co., of Amsterdam, now presided over by the Chevalier Iwart, which has been in operation for above two centuries.

Prior to the commencement of the last century, we may be said to have been almost entirely dependent on the Dutch for the charts and directions by which our ships were navigated. Besides the great and little sea-torches of our own country, and the *flambeaux de l'ether* of the French, as the quaint titles of the day were translated and copied from Van Keulen's great work, there was one term imported into hydrography which lasted for many years: the "newest Waggoners" were constantly advertised throughout a great portion of the eighteenth century. This was derived from Lucas Iansz Waghenaer, of Enchuysen, or Lucas Jos. Aurigarius, as he sometimes styles himself, whose work, the *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt*, was published at Leyden in 1583. It was copied in 1588, by Anthony Ashley, as the "Mariner's Mirovr," and was the first "Waggoner." The term was also introduced into France at the same time as "Chartier," being

translations of Waghenaer's name into the respective languages.

At the commencement of the last century, before 1714, that excellent engraver and cosmographer, John Senex, supplied geographers with numerous works and planispheres from one of his houses, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, and it is believed formed a part of the origin of the house under consideration, as most of his works were afterwards exclusively issued by Mr. Laurie's predecessor, Mr. Robert Sayer, at the "Golden Buck," the sign of the house, No. 53, Fleet-street,—a system of partnership publication being then universal. However, the business had become of considerable importance, as the extensive and valuable series of plates, three folio volumes, the "Antiquities of England and Wales," by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1721—1756, were published by Mr. Sayer. The fine maps by John Rocques, "Map of London," in 24 sheets, and the "Environs of London," 16 sheets, 1746, were also issued by Mr. Sayer, and will bear comparison with the best works now published. Thomas Jeffreys also published many of his nautical works through Mr. Sayer. But it has higher claims to notice from having been the early patron of names afterwards well known. Thus, after the siege of Quebec in 1759, the chart of the river St. Lawrence, drawn up partly from the observations of James Cook, afterwards the circumnavigator, his first work, was published here in 12 sheets, and was not superseded until the late Admiralty Survey, made by Captain Bayfield, R.N. The first independent work of Cook was the "Survey of the South Coast of Newfoundland," in 1776; it was published by this house, and it is a remarkable evidence of Cook's accuracy, that this chart is still the only authority, and is still in use and demand. Captain Joseph Huddart, another man of whom England ought to be proud, owed much of his early fame to the patronage and publicity given to his works by the firm of which Mr. Laurie was the representative. The fine surveys of the St. George's Channel, &c., done at the expense of the house, in 1777, &c., did good service to navigation, till more elaborate Government observations superseded them. In the fine arts, also, a vast number of publications were issued, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Woollett, Earlom, Hogarth, and many other well-known names, were much employed in maintaining the character of the house.

Before the year 1770, Mr. Sayer took as a partner Mr. John Bennett, who died October, 1787. Mr. Sayer having realized a very large fortune, and erected a mansion at Richmond, relinquished the active business, soon after Mr. Bennett's death, to his two friends, Robert Laurie and James Whittle. Of Robert Laurie, the father of the subject of the present notes, we have before spoken. James Whittle was a man of a different mould, and was for a long time one of the London celebrities. His conviviality and good-nature rendered him a universal favourite, and his shop in Fleet-street was the constant resort of the wits of the day. Whittle attended to the lighter sort of art, leaving the sterling portion of the business to his partner, Robert Laurie. In 1812 Robert Laurie retired from business to his house at Broxbourne, where he died, May, 1836, at the age of 81. For a short time, between 1813 and 1818, the firm was Whittle and Laurie, but the business was conducted by the latter, R. H. Laurie, till Whittle died at Brighton, December, 1818, aged 61, testifying by the very numerous bequests in his will his kindness of disposition. During this period a vast number of prints of various degrees of merit emanated from the establishment; but the more substantial, but less attractive, portion of maps and charts were in the outset superintended by that painstaking and clever geographer, Mr. De la Rochette, whose numerous works testify to the success of his labours. After De la Rochette's death, the well-known Mr. John Purdy became the hydrographer to the house, and, with Mr. Findlay's talent and judgment, maintained a high character for the nautical publications, at a period when crude and imperfect observations were too generally considered to be sufficient guides to the mariner.

On the death of Mr. Whittle, Mr. R. H. Laurie became the sole proprietor, and, during his subsequent career, relinquishing all collateral branches, contented himself with maintaining the character of his nautical works for excellence and minute accuracy. These works, unattractive, and not much known to the general public, have high claims to consideration from their wide-spread circulation and great general utility.

Since the death of Mr. John Purdy, in 1843, many nautical works have appeared from the establishment, under the authorship of Mr. A. G. Findlay, who, with his father, had been for so many years connected with the house. Mr. Laurie was very highly respected throughout his circle for his strict integrity. He was, as has been observed, one of the oldest and most respected members of the trade, and almost the last connecting link between the old system and the new. His only surviving

children are two daughters, and his business will be continued under the direction of his sole executor, Mr. A. G. Findlay.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 1. At Westmoreland, the Rev. *Richard Hodgson*, B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838, Trinity College, Cambridge, P.C. of Hutton-Roof (1846), Westmoreland.

In Dublin, aged 58, the Rev. *Jonathan Lovett Darby*, P.C. of Acton.

March 2. At Fontainebleau, aged 65, the Rev. *William Radcliffe Smith*, R. of Hollymount, co. Mayo, and, short time sinee, Assistant Chaplain to the Molyneux Asylum.

At Fontstown Glebe, co. Kildare, aged 80, the Rev. *John Bagot*, V. of Grangemonk, dio. of Leighlin.

March 4. At Ballineorrig, Carlow, the Rev. *Arthur St. George*, R. of Staplestown, dio. of Ossory.

At Clifton, Guernsey, aged 85, the Vrey Rev. *Nicholas Carey*, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1796, Pembroke College, Oxford, Dean of Guernsey, and R. of St. Peter Port, Guernsey (1832).

By his own hand, at Newton, aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Henry Mostyn Pryce*, B.A. 1821, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of Gunley, Montgomeryshire.

Aged 62, the Rev. *John Paine*, P.C. of St. John, Dewsbury (1827).

March 6. At Kirkstall, the Rev. *J. M. Lynn*, M.A., V. of Kirkstall (1857), Yorkshire.

March 10. Accidently shot, the Rev. *R. Jenkyn*, C. of Vaynor, Breeon.

March 11. At Ennerdale, Cumberland, aged 60, the Rev. *George Morss Jukes*, late British Chaplain at Havre, and Chaplain to Lord Kinnaird.

The Rev. *William Brown*, M.A., R. of Broadwas (1854), and Minor Canon of Worcester.

March 12. Aged 66, the Rev. *Eusebius Cornwall*, B.A. 1812, St. John's College, Oxford, R. of Merston (1838), Sussex.

March 13. At Charlton-house, Wantage, Berks, aged 76, the Rev. *William Hayward*.

March 14. In the vestry-room of his own church, after the conclusion of morning service, aged 90, the Rev. *William Napper*, R. of Tamlaght-O'Crilly, dio. Derry.

At Kimbolton, Hunts, aged 60, the Rev. *James Coghlan*, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1840, Queen's College, Cambridge, R. of Markfield (1845), Leicestershire.

March 15. At Carlisle, aged 84, the Rev. *Samuel James Goodenough*, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1802, Wadham College, Oxford, Canon of Carlisle (1810), and R. of Aikton (1844), Cumberland.

March 16. At Ventor, Isle of Wight, aged 34, the Rev. *George Dangerfield*, B.A. 1846, St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

At Bellair, Charmouth, aged 81, the Rev. *Andrew Tucker*, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1818, Wadham College, Oxford, R. of Wootton-Fitzpain (1817), and of Catherstone-Leweston (1818), Dorset.

At St. Servan, France, aged 62, the Rev. *Chas. Leicester*, LL.B. 1825, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, R. of Westbury-in-Sinistra-Parte (1820), Salop.

Aged 64, the Rev. *Jonathan Akroyd*, formerly of the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire.

At Spalding, aged 85, the Rev. *Henry Spooner*, late Curate of Weston, and one of the Masters of Spalding Grammar-School.

March 18. At St. Ann's-hill, Blarney, co. Cork, the Rev. *Henry Gillman*, formerly Curate of the parish of Desertserges, and lately Curate of the parish of Rilbrogon, Bandon, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Edward Gillman, of H.M's 81st Regt., and brother-in-law of the Member for Bandon, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. L. Bernard.

At the Vicarage, aged 89, the Rev. *Joseph Thompson*, V. of Kirk-Ella (1841), Yorkshire.

At Rye, in Sussex, aged 25, the Rev. *Henry Allison*, late Curate of Nafferton.

March 21. In Daniel-st., aged 80, the Rev. *George Sherer*, Vicar of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Philip Wynne Yorke*, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1829, St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of South Shoebury (1812) and Hawkewell (1843), Essex.

March 22. At the Vicarage, aged 58, the Rev. *Charles Richard Ward*, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825, Magdalen Hall, Oxford, V. of Wapley and Codrington (1825), Gloucestershire.

March 23. At Stainbourne, Essex, aged 58, the Rev. *John Wilson*.

March 25. The Rev. *Mr. Hughes*, of Liversedge Church. After prayers in the church, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, from the effects of which he died in the course of a few minutes.

March 26. At the Vicarage, aged 73, the Rev. *James Young*, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1808, Pembroke College, Oxford, V. of Heathfield (1822), Sussex. He was ordained deacon in 1808; licensed to the curacy of Heathfield (a sole charge) Feb. 21, 1812; inducted to the vicarage Aug. 3rd, 1822, on the resignation of the Rev. George Lock, now Rector of Lee, Kent. Out of 2,182 children baptized at church, or privately, during his ministration at Heathfield, he himself baptized 2,026; out of 520 couples married he performed the service for 445; out of 1,156 funerals he took 1,011.

Aged 68, the Rev. *Jesse Bollamy*, Incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, Lindley.

At Bath, aged 76, the Rev. *William Morgan*, B.D., R. of Hulcott (1851), Bucks.

March 28. At the Rectory, the Rev. *William John Meech*, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1832, New College, Oxford, R. of Hammoon (1834), Dorset.

March 31. At the Parade, Monmouth, the Rev. *John Barnes Bourne*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1824, Trinity College, Oxford, Chaplain at the Union.

April 1. Aged 26, the Rev. *J. M. Williams*, C. of Llangelynin, Merionethshire.

Aged 39, the Rev. *Matthew Hale Estcourt*, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844, Exeter College, Oxford, of Long Newnton, Wilts, second son of the late Rev. Edmund William Estcourt.

April 3. Aged 54, the Rev. *Frederick Green*, Vicar of Ellingham (1846), Hants.

Aged 59, the Rev. *Anthony Ibbotson*, P.C. of Rawden (1823), Yorkshire.

April 4. Aged 73, the Rev. *Josiah Rowles Buckland*, B.A. St. John's, 1807, M.A. 1810, B.D. 1817, D.D. 1825, formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, V. of Peasmarsh (1833), Sussex. The deceased was the Senior Doctor of Divinity, with the exception of the Bishop of Winchester, in this University. He graduated at St. John's College in 1807, and was fifth Wrangler. He was elected Fellow of Sydney College in the ensuing year, and was appointed Head Master of Uppingham Grammar-School in 1824, which office he held for fifteen years. He was presented to the Vicarage of Peasmarsh, in the patronage of Sidney College, in 1833, and during the last twenty years of his life has been the active and zealous pastor of that parish, and endeared himself to all by his faithfulness and urbanity. He assisted his Curate in the administration of the Sacrament on Easter-day, but ere he arrived at home the vital spark had fled.

April 6. The Rev. *Edward Elder*, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1836, Balliol College, Oxford, Head Master of Charterhouse School. The appointment, which is one of very considerable value, is in the gift of Trustees. Dr. Elder, according to the "Clerical Directory," was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1834, that of Master of Arts in 1836, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1853. He was for some years Master of the Durham Cathedral Grammar-School, and succeeded to the Mastership of Charterhouse School on the

nomination, by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Prime Minister, of Dr. Saunders to the Deanery of Peterborough.

Aged 40, the Rev. *Irwin Lloyd*, M.A., P.C. of Southgate (1855), Middlesex.

April 8. Aged 47, the Rev. *Thomas Bagley*, B.A. 1844, Queen's College, Cambridge, C. of St. Thomas, Portsmouth.

At Bath, aged 50, the Rev. *Richard Stephens*, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1835, Clare College, Cambridge, V. of Dunsford (1844), Devon, and Sub-Dean of Exeter Cathedral.

Dec. 25. At San Francisco, California, aged 36, the Rev. *George Frederick Cooper*, late of Liverpool.

March 18. At Camden-town, aged 86, the Rev. *Thomas Hitchin*, author of "The Christian Friend and Companion of Youth."

March 27. At Otley, Yorkshire, in the 54th of his ministry, aged 76, the Rev. *Thos. Fletcher*, father of the Rev. John Fletcher, and brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Bunting. He was formerly Head Master both at Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools.

April 2. At Holt-house Academy, aged 50, the Rev. *B. Wills*, many years minister at the Independent Chapel, Holt.

April 4. The Rev. *Alexander Davidson*, minister of the North Leith Established Church. For several years Mr. Davidson has been in a delicate state of health, and for some time past has been altogether unable to attend to the duties of the pulpit or the pastorate. The stipend (£850 per annum) has made the parish an object of ambition to the first men in the Church of Scotland.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. At Lucknow, aged 26, Lieut. Pelham Caryer Webb, 32nd Regt., youngest son of the late George Webb, esq., of Leicester.

Nov. 22. Aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Watts, widow of Mr. Joseph Watts, of Peerless Pool, City-road, and mother of Mr. Joseph Watts, of whom a memoir appears in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1836.

Nov. 29. Of wounds received in Lucknow, Lieut. H. A. W. Ayton, 84th Regt., only son of Robinson Ayton, esq., late Surgeon 34th Regt. This gallant young officer was in all the actions of General Havelock with the rebels, and had a horse shot under him at Bithoor on Aug. 16, 1857.

Dec. 28. In the Nepaul Jungles, of fever, Capt. Wm. J. Mountjoy Hastings, 47th Madras Native Infantry, and Assistant-Commissioner in Oude, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Holland Hastings, K.C.H.

Jan. On the passage from the Mauritius to Calcutta, while in command of the "Clarendon," with the officers of H.M.'s 54th Regt. and troops from the Sarah Sands, aged 57, Capt. Robert Thornhill.

Jan. 11. At Valparaiso, Chili, Alex. Caldcleuge, esq., late of Broad-green, near Croydon, Surrey.

Jan. 31. Killed at Barodia, about ten miles from Ratgurh, while acting as A.D.C. to Sir H. Rose, Glastonbury Neville, Captain Royal Engineers, fifth son of the late Dean of Windsor and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville.

Feb. 10. At Hong-Kong, on board H.M.S. "Calcutta," Vincent Edward Eyre, Naval Cadet, son of Col. Eyre.

Feb. 12. In Jung Behadur's Camp at Bustee, Capt. M. A. F. Thompson, 2nd Bengal N.I., son of the late David Thomson, esq., of Orkie, Fifeshire.

Killed in action, near Sumbulpore, Capt. A. P. Woodbridge, 40th Regt. M.N.I., last surviving son of E. C. Woodbridge, esq., of Brighton.

At Calcutta, aged 24, Lieut. Arthur Herrick, H.M.'s 54th Regt., eldest son of Capt. Edward Herrick, R.N.

At Hulwanee, near Nynee Tal, aged 22, Lieut. Thomas Sydney Gepp, 66th Ghoorkas, eldest son of Thos. Morgan Gepp, of Chelmsford, from the effects of wounds received in action on the 10th of the same month, at the battle of Chumpoorah.

Feb. 13. At Agra, of rheumatic fever, aged 22, Lieut. J. H. Shuldham, of the Bengal Artillery, eldest son of Col. T. H. Shuldham, of the H.E I.C.S.

Feb. 17. At Quilon, Malabar Coast, William Fred. Currie, M.D., eldest surviving son of the late Claud Currie, Physician-General, Madras.

Feb. 26. At Pinner, of fever, John Adrian Vanrenen Satchwell, esq., eldest son of the late Major Satchwell, Assistant-Commissary-General in Bengal.

March 4. At Genoa, of small-pox, aged 29, Thomas Moore Blackmoore, eldest son of the late Thomas Blackmore; also, on Feb. 20, of the same disease, his brother, aged 27, Henry Reginald Blackmore.

March 7. At Nuremburg, suddenly, Herr Bergschmiet, the celebrated bronze-founder. Among his works are the monuments of Beethevon, at Bonn, and Charles the Fourth, at Prague. His last important work is the monument of Radetzky, begun in 1856, with the assistance of his son-in-law, Lenz.

March 10. At Addiscombe, Emily Jane, second dau. of Col. Rowlandson, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Rowlandson, Vicar of Warminster, Wilts.

March 11. At Belmont, Lyme-Regis, Dorset, aged 86, Ann, widow of the Rev. Chas. Marshall, formerly Rector of Lawhitton, Cornwall.

At Frankfürt-on-the-Maine, aged 84, Philip Frederick Behrends, esq.

At Ousby-hall, Cumberland, aged 93, Mr. Thos. Warwick.

At Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 21, Elizabeth, youngest dau., and on the 24th, aged 30, Jane Brooke, third dau. of Mr. Wm. Tibbits, solicitor, formerly of Stratford-upon-Avon.

March 13. At Upper-Parliament-st., Liverpool, aged 57, R. W. Lloyd, esq., eldest son of the late R. H. Lloyd, esq., of Gwenelas, co. Merioneth.

March 14. At St. Servan, France, Mary, widow of J. Panchen, esq., R.N.

March 15. At Ebury-st., Pimlico, of bronchitis, aged 71, Mary Kinsey, wife of Major Dungan, late of the 17th Lancers.

From consumption, on his homeward passage from the Brazils, aged 17, Philip, youngest son of the late Rev. Morgan Watkins, Vicar of Southwell, Notts.

The learned traveller, Baron von Niemans, of Bayreuth, in Franconia, who intended to make a journey into the interior of Africa in order to ascertain the fate of Dr. Vogel, died at Cairo. Science loses in him an enthusiastic votary, and his untimely death is the more to be regretted, as it will defer any information as to the life or death of Dr. Vogel.

March 16. At Alexander-sq., Brompton, Capt. Rich. S. Triscott, R.N. He retired under Order in Council in 1847. This officer entered the Navy in 1810. He was a Midshipman of the "Alcmene" at the capture of two French national schooners, at the reduction of Genoa and Naples, assisted in several cutting out exploits in the boats of the "Caledonia" and "Alcmene," and was in the "Queen Charlotte" at the bombardment of Algiers. Being promoted on Sept. 5, following the last-mentioned service, he subsequently served as Lieut. of the "Alacrity," and was wounded at the destruction of three piratical vessels in the Archipelago in 1826. He was made a Commander Feb. 22, 1830, and obtained his Captain's rank as Inspecting-Commander of the Coast-guard.

At Connaught-ter., Hyde-park, aged 82, S. Jones, esq., formerly of Norwich.

March 17. At his residence, Park-road, Hamp-

stead, London, Thomas Dixon Marr Trotter, esq., solicitor, youngest son of the late Thos. Trotter, esq., M.D., formerly Physician to the Channel-fleet, and grandson of the late Wm. Dixon, esq., of Hawkwell, Northumberland.

At Albany-place, Plymouth, aged 73, Frances Elizabeth Dixon, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Manley Dixon, K.C.B.

At Aspley-Guise, Bedfordshire, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Richard Pain, and dau. of the late Rev. John Fisher, Rector of Bodmin.

At Florence-place, Falmouth, aged 83, Wm. Downing, esq.

At Chatham, aged 30, Mr. R. Shindler, solicitor.

At her residence, Cecil-sq., Margate, aged 74, Mary, relict of Edward Dering, esq.

At Wrenbury, Cheshire, aged 75, Jane Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Harding, esq.

At Cambridge, suddenly, Alfred, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. J. A. Lawrence, Markham, Notts.

March 18. At Cawsand, aged 74, Mrs. Emma Maria Hardy, widow, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Heckford, Vicar of Trumpington and Melbourne, in the county of Cambridge.

At Mains of Edzell, James Wyllie, esq.

At Kirkley, Suffolk, aged 31, Sarah Watkins, second dau. of the late J. W. Smith, R.N.

Suddenly, aged 64, Samuel Harper, esq., of Putney.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Joshua Milne Heap, esq., Aigburth, Liverpool, Elizabeth, wife of W. B. Lumb, esq., late of Rochdale, and eldest dau. of Jacob Tweedale, esq., of Healey-hall, near Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster.

At the residence of Mr. Garland, Lansdown-pl., aged 73, Mrs. Frances Daubeney, second dau. of the late John Daubeney, esq., of Bristol, and sister to the late Gen. Daubeney, of the Royal-crescent, Bath.

At her residence, Charlotte-st., Brighton, Maria, widow of James Cook, esq.

At his residence, the Elms, Derby, aged 29, Samuel Poyser, esq.

At Southport, aged 54, Richard Evans, esq., late of Windermere-house, Prince's-pk., Liverpool.

March 19. At the residence of her daughter, Old Bond-st., at an advanced age, Jane, relict of J. Racker, esq., formerly of Keynsham.

At West-green-house, Hartley-Wintney, Hants, the seat of her uncle, W. H. T. Hawley, esq., Anna Harriet, dau. of the Rev. F. A. Glover, consular chaplain at Cologne, and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Broughton, of Blackwater-house, in the same county.

At Richmond, aged 67, Mr. Thomas Shepherd. Deceased was in his younger days a jockey of considerable repute, having rode for the Earl of Stamford, Sir David Moncrieff, Lord Kennedy, Lord Fitzwilliam, Duke of Leeds, Col. Cradock, and Mr. Uppleby. His father, Mr. J. Shepherd, was one of the most famous jockeys of his day.

At Higher-Broughton, Eliza, widow of Laurence Brock Hollinshead, esq., Highfield, Manchester.

Madam Hæusser, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, Rector of Colne Engaine.

At Martock, aged 83, Maria, relict of John Lilly, esq.

At Norfolk-pl., Shacklewell, aged 72, Charles Palmer, esq.

Aged 77, Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Brinsley Portal, of Northampton.

March 20. At Tedworth-house, Wilts, aged 79, Harriet, widow of William Webber, esq., of Binfield-lodge, Berks.

At Anne's-ter., Walham-green, aged 74, Maria Amelia Josephine, widow of Thos. Taylor, formerly of Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham.

At Albany-st., Edinburgh, Fitzroy J. G. Maclean, esq., W.S.

At Buckland-grange, Ryde, Isle of Wight, A. C. Yard, esq.

At Leicester, Ann, wife of E. Trundle, esq., solicitor, late of Newmarket.

At Grey's-court, Oxfordshire, aged 90, Miss Stapleton, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Stapleton, bart., of Grey's-court, Oxfordshire, and sister of the late Lord Le Despencer.

At Berwick-on-Tweed, aged 22, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Capt. Laye, and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-General Laye, of the Royal Artillery.

March 21. At Norfolk-ter., Brighton, aged 59, Jas. Wooldridge, esq., of the Stock Exchange.

At Worthing, aged 56, Robert H. Makepeace, esq.

At Stoke, Major-Gen. Cecil Bisshopp, C.B., K.C., J.J., Colonel of the 16th Regt., youngest and only surviving son of the late Col. Harry Bisshopp, of Stormington, Sussex. He served in the campaign and battle of Corunna, in 1809; at the expedition to Walcheren; campaign in the South of France; capture of Bhurtpore, in 1826. His commission bears date as follows:—As cornet, Dec. 10, 1799; lieutenant, Oct. 14, 1800; captain, June 23, 1808; major, May 27, 1825; lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 17, 1826; colonel, Nov. 23, 1841; and major-general, Nov. 11, 1851. For his gallantry at Corunna he had received the war-medal with one clasp.

At Brompton, aged 69, James Davison, esq., formerly of Strand-on-the-Green, son of the late Major Wm. Davison, formerly of Eaglescliffe, Durham, and Yarm, Yorkshire.

At Chudleigh, aged 75, Elizabeth Treby, widow of Gilbert Burrington, esq., of Newton Abbot.

At West Lauriston-pl., Edinburgh, Alexander Robertson Scott, esq., M.D., late of Dundee.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 62, Charles Edward Jemmett, esq. The deceased held a number of appointments besides that of town-clerk, and was highly esteemed in the profession to which he belonged, and in the various offices which he filled. "So just had he been in his general transactions with his clients, that he was invariably called the 'honest lawyer.'"

At Kensington-sq., aged 76, March Hester, widow of John Parkinson, esq., of Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire.

At her residence, Manchester-st., Manchester-sq., aged 67, Anne Antoinette, widow of the late Major-Gen. G. H. Pine, of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Sundon Vicarage, Bedfordshire, Barbara Maria, wife of the Rev. David Dickson, third dau. of the late Joseph Andrew de Lautour, esq., of Hexton, Hertfordshire.

March 22. Aged 74, Samuel Oldham, esq., of Oak View, Audenshaw, near Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton manufacturer. Deceased, by his will, has left £10,000 towards an infirmary for the indigent poor of Ashton-under-Lyne and the neighbourhood, provided a suitable building is erected for the purpose by local subscription within the three years after his decease; otherwise the bequest is to be divided equally amongst the Manchester, Stockport, and Oldham Infirmaries. He also leaves the interest of the further sum of £7,000 towards the maintenance of a public park for the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Lyne; and until a public park has been purchased and laid out by the Corporation or others, the interest of the £7,000 to go to the Manchester, Stockport, and Oldham Infirmaries. Mr. Oldham also leaves £100 to the Ashton and Dunkinfield Mechanics' Institution. The remainder of Mr. Oldham's property, amounting to about £35,000, is distributed amongst his relations.

At Hoddesdon Parsonage, Herts, aged 55, Sarah Martha, wife of the Rev. R. W. Morice, M.A., Incumbent of Hoddesdon.

At Malvern, Eliza Charlotte, wife of A. Freese, esq., late of the M.C.S.

At Glasgow, suddenly, Peter Fullarton Watt, esq., M.D., late of Demerara.

At Wyvenhoe, aged 75, Thomas Sandford, esq.

In Old Elvet, aged 34, Granville Leveson Gower Ward, esq., solicitor.

Of bronchitis, aged 62, Richard Walker, esq., of Victoria-ter., Westbourne-grove.

At St. Servan, France, aged 54, Isabel Dorcas,

wife of Charles Horlock, esq., late of La Mottehouse, Jersey.

At Blackrock, Dublin, aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Digby, of New-park, co. Meath, and Osberstown, co. Kildare.

At Inverness-road, Bayswater, aged 7, Alice Elizabeth, dau. of John Price Williams, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Upper Leeson-st., Dublin, aged 96, Joanna Maria, widow of the Rev. James Smyth, Rector of Churchtown, co. Waterford.

At Wraysbury, aged 59, Richard Ibotson, esq.

Very suddenly, at Laurel-cottage, Kingston, Surrey, aged 73, Mrs. Ruff.

At Ellesborough Rectory, Bucks, of gastric fever, aged 16, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Henry England.

March 23. At St. David's-hill, aged 42, Fanny Theresa, wife of the Rev. Ch. Ch. Bartholomew, after a continuous illness of eight years.

At Hutton, Essex, aged 64, Marianne, relict of the Rev. John Day, late Rector of North Tuddenham.

Suddenly, at Upper St. Giles'-st., Mary, widow of W Rackham, esq., Norwich.

Aged 65, Eleanor Posthuma, wife of the Rev. James Ivory Helmes, Baring-cresc., Exeter.

At Earlswood-common, near Reigate, aged 73, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Browne, esq., of the island of Grenada.

At St. Andrew's, aged 81, Professor Duncan.

At his residence, aged 86, John Tanner, esq., of Sutton, Surrey.

March 24. At her residence, in Edward's-sq., Kensington, aged 57, Catherine Anna, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Oliver Lodge, Rector of Elsworth.

At Stonehouse, aged 66, Marianne, wife of Major-Gen. Richard Carr Molesworth.

At Gateside, Careston, J. Clark, esq., Windsor-ter., Glasgow.

Of paralysis, aged 80, William Nash, esq., of Devonshire-pl., Brighton.

At Mount Lezayre, Ramsey, Isle of Man, aged 16, Agnes Mary, youngest child of the late John Masfen, esq., of Stafford.

At his residence, at Greenwich, aged 57, Sam. Williams, esq., of Greenwich and Boons, Kent.

At Kingstown, near Dublin, Mary, wife of Col. Hodges, C.B., Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Hanse Towns.

Major J. Alexander Henderson, of Westerton.

Maria, wife of Thos. Walford, esq., of Stawell-house, Richmond, Surrey, and Bolton-st., Piccadilly.

At Mile-end-ter., Portsmouth, Catharine Fearnall, youngest surviving dau. of Capt. Bastard, R.N.

Mary Alice, wife of Frazer B. Henshaw, esq., of Westbourne-ter., Hyde-park.

March 25. At St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, aged 37, Charles Boyes, esq., Surveying-General-Examiner of the Inland Revenue

At Berwick, John Foster Pratt, a solicitor in the town, and registrar of the County Court, shot himself in his own house.

At Hempnall, Norfolk, aged 99, Mr. John Holmes; he leaves behind him a son, Thomas, aged 81 years, and a grandson, aged 60 years, the latter being himself a great-grandfather, thus presenting the remarkable fact of a man living to witness the sixth generation from himself, and to see his great-grandson become a grandfather.

At Linthill, Roxburghshire, aged 79, William Currie, esq.

At St. John's-wood, Mrs. Susannah Davies, widow of John Davies, esq., Ordnance-office, Tower.

At Gilston-road, Brompton, aged 72, James Dummelow, esq., late of Rotherhithe.

At her residence, Notting-hill, Jane, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Dannet, M.A., Rector of Liverpool.

At the residence of her son, Wimpole-st., aged 88, Mrs. Ward, widow of John Ward, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

At Tavistock-st., Strand, aged 46, John Foote, surgeon.

Lucy Ann, wife of Mr. Leonard Seeley, of Torquay.

At Avranches, Normandy, France, Ann, wife of John Sherard Lamborn, esq.

March 26. At Brussels, Jane Charlotte, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Aitchison, of Shrub's-hill, Lyndhurst, Hants.

At Trinity Parsonage, Poplar, Gertrude Mary Elizabeth, youngest child of the Rev. George Smith.

Aged 58, Ann, wife of James Lockyer, of Southampton-st., Fitzroy-sq.

At Cheltenham, aged 61, Archibald Bogle, esq., of Gillmorehill, Lanarkshire.

At Chippenham, Charlotte, relict of Mr. Wm. Ellis, surgeon, of Newent, Glocestershire, and dau. of Mr. Dowling, of Glocester.

At Versailles, Georgiana Gordon, youngest dau. of the late Sir William Maxwell, bart., of Monreith.

At his brother's house, Eton, aged 28, William John Duff Roper, third son of Thomas Roper, esq., of Clinton-road, St. John's-wood.

At Derham-villa, Park-road, Dalston, aged 33, Anne, wife of Alfred Woodrow, of Wood-street, Cheapside.

At Trinity Parsonage, Frome, aged 75, Eliza Anne, relict of Clement Wilson Cruttwell, esq., formerly of Bath.

At his residence, Camden-town, aged 70, John Seaward, of the Canal Iron Works, Limehouse.

March 27. At Garland-cottage, Holts, Wilts, Capt. Wm. Luthall Brake, R.N.

At Ramsgate, Betha Rosa, eldest dau. of the late Henry Bettesworth Trevanion, esq.

Aged 57, Eleanor Anne, wife of the Rev. Wm. Huntingdon, Rector of St. John's, Manchester, and eldest dau. of the late J. B. Lambert, esq., of Hull.

At Gibraltar, aged 36, William Thos. Hoskin, Surgeon of H.M.'s 31st Regt. of Foot, only surviving son of John Hoskin, esq., of Stamford-road, Kingsland.

At Campbell-road, Bow, London, Jas. Fraser Galbraith, esq., W.S.

At Cheltenham, Diana, third dau. of the late William Plunkett, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Flansham-farm, Felpham, aged 50, John Boniface, formerly of Ninfield, Sussex.

At Henley-on-Thames, aged 98, James Cooper, esq., late of Upper Deal, Kent.

At Shermanbury-park, Sussex, aged 84, Stephen Hasler Challen, esq.

March 28. At Grosvenor-sq., aged 88, Lady Lucy Pusey, widow of the Hon. Philip Pusey.

At his residence, Windsor-ter., aged 86, Richard Blake, esq., a superannuated master shipwright from Portsmouth Dockyard.

At his residence, Streatham-hill, aged 80, Zaccheus Hunter, esq., upwards of forty years of St. George's, Southwark.

At Hempstead, Essex, aged 35, Thos. Andrews, esq.

At Fitzroy-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 95, Elizabeth, relict of James Gordon, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Bower-pl., Maidstone, aged 58, Martha, second dau. of the late Robert Godden, esq., of Finchden, Tenterden.

At his residence, Henley-on-Thames, aged 90, Thomas Abbott, esq.

At Stanley-pl., Chester, Elizabeth Benedicta, wife of William Wynne Ffoulkes, esq., barrister-at-law.

At the house of her son-in-law, W. Jones, esq., Connaught-square, Hyde-pk., Mrs. Rebecca Patterson, widow of Robert Patterson, esq.

At Marina-ter., Douglas, Isle of Man, of bronchitis, aged 49, Alex. Reid, esq., Surgeon, Artillery, H.E.I.C.S.

March 29. At his residence, Lofthouse-hall, J. Charlesworth, esq. The deceased was the eldest son of the late J. Charlesworth, esq., and cousin to the present M.P. for Wakefield. Mr. Charles-

worth was a West-Riding magistrate, and an extensive colliery owner.

At her residence, Penrose-villa, Heavitree, aged 72, Elizabeth Hicks, relict of Thos. Bremridge, esq.

At Boveridge-pk., Dorsetshire, Charlotte Ann, wife of Chas. Caldwell, esq., dau. of the late and sister of the present Sir Wm. Abdy, bart., of Chobham-pl., Surrey.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 62, Henrietta Louisa Aurora, widow of Ven. Hen. Lloyd Loring, D.D., Archdeacon of Calcutta.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Elizabeth, widow of the late Robert Ferrand, esq., of Holme-Hale-hall, Yorkshire.

At Hastings, aged 37, Henry King, esq., solicitor, of the Lower-house, Mayfield, Sussex,

At Whitehill, Midlothian, N.B., aged 7, Flora Catherine, sixth dau. of Mr. and Lady Louisa Wardlaw Ramsay.

At Leigham-house, Streatham, aged 80, John Wm. Liddiard, esq.

In Halkin-place, Belgrave-sq., aged 88, Bartholomew Forbes, esq.

At Great Ealing, Middlesex, aged 62, Francis Nicholas, D.C.L., of Wadham College, Oxford.

At Old Steine, Brighton, aged 60, Charles Liveing, esq., of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

At Morningtcn-road, Regent's-pk., aged 65, Hester Loftie Rutton, fourth dau. of the late Rev. M. Rutton, Rector of Baddlesmere, Kent.

At Ashgate, Chesterfield, aged 80, J. G. Barnes, esq.

At Harrogate, Robt. Reynard, esq., of South Stainley, near Ripon, late Capt. in the Rifle Brigade.

At Bournemouth, aged 48, Frances Disney Tate, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. J. Tate, late Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London.

At ChristChurch Parsonage, Folkestone, aged 95, Capt. Peter Blain, late of Stepney.

March 30. At his residence, Newington, Mr. J. H. Barrow. He was for some years connected with the "Times," "Morning Herald," "Daily News," and "Sun" newspapers, but was better known as the editor of the "Mirror of Parliament," a series of original reports of the parliamentary debates, which he started in opposition to "Hansard," and which for some years maintained a successful contest with that compilation; also the author of "Emir Maleck," and other works of fiction in prose and verse. Towards the close of his life, Mr. Barrow, like many brethren of the pen, suffered severely from poverty.

Aged 37, Mary Ann, wife of Nathaniel Wheatcroft, esq., of Willersley-cottage, near Cromford, and eldest dau. of the late John Adams, esq., Cheetham-hill, Manchester.

At Gilgarron-village, Cumberland, aged 97, Wm. Buchannon, a contemporary of Paul Jones. Deceased was a schoolfellow of the famous American Admiral, whose name is so peculiarly connected with the port of Whitehaven, and whom he well remembered as a daring, reckless youth.

Aged 75, Joseph Jones, esq., of Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.

At Beaulieu Rectory, New Forest, Hants, Lucy, wife of the Rev. Frederick Walter Baker.

Aged 26, Haratio Helen Child, youngest son of the late George Child, esq., of Clarence-square, Brighton.

At Warminster, aged 53, Frances Mary Ann, widow of William, younger son of the late Capt. Montresor, R.N., C.B.

At Kensington-palace, of bronchitis, aged 81, Nathaniel Date, esq., of her Majesty's Household.

March 31. At Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, aged 68, Robert Beman, esq.

At Great Ormond-st., aged 80, Richard Horsman Solly, esq., F.R.S.

At La Mielle-house, St. Brelade's, Jersey, Chas. Leach, esq., Commander R.N., son of Abraham Leach, esq., of Corston-house, Pembrokeshire.

At the Free Church Manse of Plockton Lochalsh, N.B., Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Wm. Sinclair, A.M., youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Ross, LL.D., of Lochbroom, and granddau. of the late George MacKenzie, esq., of Dundonnell.

At Paris, aged one year, Catherine, dau. of Sir Andrew Agnew, bart., M.P.

At Greenwich Hospital, aged eighteen months, Jessie, youngest child of Dr. John Grant Stewart, R.N., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals.

At Bradenham, Bucks, aged 59, Mary, wife of Mr. Buckmaster Joseph Tuck.

Michael Anderson, esq., of Wardie-house.

At Mendlesham, aged 79, Wm. Cuthbert, esq., Surgeon.

At Rugby, aged 52, Robert Ross, esq., late of Calcutta.

Major Henderson, of Westerton, N.B.

Lately, at Bristol, the once famous pugilist, Wm. Neat. The deceased was born in 1791, and in his fighting days weighed 13st. 7lbs. On the 10th of July, 1818, he fought Oliver, at Rickmansworth, for 100 guineas, and won the battle, fighting 28 rounds in 91 minutes. On the 11th December, 1821, he won a victory over "Gas" for a prize of 100 guineas. The fight lasted 23½ minutes, and the combatants had 18 rounds. He was finally beaten by Tom Spring, in a fight for £200, near Andover, in May, 1823. This celebrated "set-to" lasted 37 minutes, and the pugilists only fought 8 rounds. After losing this fight, he settled at Bristol, where for thirty years he carried on the trade of a butcher.

John Hogan, the Sculptor. He was emphatically the Irish Sculptor, and was engaged up to his death on two commissions—the Mathew Testimonial in Cork, and one of the bas-reliefs for the Wellington Monument in the park, illustrative of the Duke's concession of civil and religious liberty. John Hogan was in his 58th year, having been born in 1800. His birthplace was Tallow, county Waterford, though Cork claimed the honour. He has left a widow and eleven children unprovided for.

At Woodstone, aged 96, Mrs. Sarah Drake, widow, having maintained all her faculties unimpaired, and being able to sew and to knit without glasses to the last. Six of her surviving neighbours are aged respectively 94, 92, 86, 84, 80, 79, so that the united ages of these seven individuals would be 611, a proof of the healthiness of the parish of Woodstone, which is a small village one mile south-west of Peterborough, containing about 300 inhabitants.

At Thouront, Belgium, aged 100years, 9 months, and 23 days, Madame Vervacke.

At his villa, near Siena, in Tuscany, Captain Chas. H. Crooke, third son of the late J. C. Crooke, esq., of Kempshot-park, Hants. He entered the Navy in 1804, as Midshipman on board the "Phœbe." He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1815, and retired with the rank of Captain in 1854. He had a pension of £150 a-year for his wounds, and had several gratuities from the Patriotic Fund for his naval services.

At Melton, Mary Ann Hinman, known far and near as "the female blacksmith," who, of her own choice, followed her father's trade, and assisted in the general business of the forge, in the Mill-lane, Burtonend, Melton, but excelled most in the "shoeing" department, which she managed with admirable tact and skill, and might often be seen, with leather apron and muscular arms leading or riding a high-bred hunter home through the streets to its stable. An illness of sadly short duration has ended the useful but unfeminine career of this dutifully sturdy lassie, who will long be remembered as a singular celebrity here. —*Leicester Chronicle.*

Near Skipton, aged 102, Mrs. Catterson, of Slisden-moor. This once celebrated leader of fashion was the relict of Sylvester Catterson of Addingham. It is recorded of the lady that she enjoyed her intellectual faculties to the very last.

Margaret Mason, aged 100, has just died at Stonehaven; and her friends declare that she had an entire new set of natural teeth when she was upwards of ninety.

Aged 70, Mr. John Gilles, late Sergeant-Major at the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich. The deceased entered the Renfrewshire Militia in 1804, volunteered into the Royal Artillery in 1808, and was sent on the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, was present at Quatre-Bras and the Battle of Waterloo, and for a long time previous to his discharge he was the last soldier serving in the Royal Artillery who had been present at that great victory.

At the battle of Cawnpore, Lieut. Thomas Mackesy Vincent, of the 8th Infantry, son of Gen. Vincent, K.C.B., one of the oldest generals in the Indian Army. When he fell, he was only recovering from wounds received in former actions during the Indian mutiny. He had previously been severely wounded at the battle of Lagos, in Africa.

At Aigues-Mortes, France, Mdlle. Louise de Corneille, great grand-dau. of the great Corneille.

April 1. At Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 77, Lady Wheatley, widow of Major-Gen. Sir H. Wheatley, bart., G.C.H., C.B.

At Bruntingthorpe, aged 77, John Clarke, esq., late of Peatling-hall, formerly of the firm of Clarke, Philips, Mitchell, and Smith, Bankers, of Leicester. He served the office of High-Sheriff for Leicestershire in the year 1820.

At Migvie-house, Aberdeen, Anna Hare Challoner, wife of Dr. John Macrobin, Professor of Medicine, Marischal College and University.

At Onebarrow-lodge, the residence of her son-in-law, Marmaduke Shields, esq., Harriet Frances Elizabeth, relict of John Egremont, esq., of Reedness.

In St. Thomas's-st., Lymington, aged 72, Wm. Bartlett, esq., for many years Treasurer to the Corporation of Lymington.

In Russell-st., aged 62, T. Gethyn George, esq., retired Lieut. R.N.

At Thurloe-sq., aged 71, Thomas Barnewall, esq.

Aged 91, George Weguelin, esq., of Grafton-st., Fitzroy-sq.

Aged 58, John Smith, esq., of Alton-pk., Great Clacton.

At Balderton, Notts, aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Spragging Godfrey, esq.

Ann, relict of John Marsden, esq., of Liscard-castle, Cheshire.

April 2. At Brunswick-sq., Brighton, aged 82, Gen. Sir R. Darling, G.C.H., Col. 69th Regt. The gallant General entered the Army in May, 1793, as Ensign in the 45th foot, with which regiment he served in the West Indies until the peace of Amiens. In 1825 he was appointed Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and for six years commanded the troops in those dependencies of the British crown. In 1837 he was appointed Colonel of the 41st Foot, which he held up to Feb., 1848, when he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 69th Foot, which becomes at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Ralph had received the gold medal for Corunna.

At her son's residence, Montague-st., Bristol, aged 100, Mrs. Anne Williams, relict of Mr. Isaac Williams, of Compton Greenfield, Gloucestersh. The deceased was mother of ten children, grandmother of sixty-four, great-grandmother of 217, and great-great-grandmother of eight.

At Shaftesbury, Dorset, aged 25, Sarah Annette Hinds, grand-dau. of the late Sir William James Bruce, bart., Ipsley-court, Warwick.

At Islington, Norfolk, aged 93, Mary, relict of Samuel Stafford, esq., of Metingham-castle.

At Petersham, Surrey, Elizabeth, Dowager Viscountess Gort.

At Rutland-street, Edinburgh, Miss Home, of Fairlie-lodge, Ayrshire, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir George Home, bart., of Blackadder.

At York-crescent, Norwood, the residence of her son-in-law, G. R. Herron, esq., aged 78, Mary, relict of George Cocks, esq., of Bratton Clovelly, Devonshire.

At his residence, Augustus-pl., Lyncombe-hill, aged 53, Justinian Randall, esq.

At Greenwich, of bronchitis, Eleanor, widow of Lieut. Matthews, R.N.

At Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 78, Abraham Wildey Robarts, esq., Chairman of the Committee of Bankers.

At Carlton-house, Bagot, aged 60, Isabella L. H. Carter, relict of Lieut.-Col. Carter, late 16th Regt. of Foot.

At Forberry-grove, Berks, aged 65, T. Hogan Smith, esq.

At Hastings, aged 58, Robt. Turing Ross, esq.

At Nice, Sardinia, aged 16, Rose, fourth dau. of the Rev. Edward Houghton Johnson, of Aldwick, Sussex.

At Fendley-house, Northchurch, Herts, aged 40, Thos. Arnold Loxley, esq.

April 3. At his house, Rock-ferry, near Liverpool, Charles Bowring, esq., youngest son of the late C. Bowring, esq., of Larkbear, Exeter, and brother of Sir John Bowring.

At Paris, aged 80, the Chevalier Sigismund Neukomm, the eminent composer.

After a few days' illness, Augustine Fry, esq., surgeon, Great Wigston, Leicestershire, son of the late Rev. John Fry, Rector of Desford.

At Tunbridge Wells, Henrietta Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and F. Hotham.

At her residence, Devonshire-pl., aged 79, Lucy Elizabeth, widow of Isaac Hartman, esq., and dau. of the late Owen Putland Meyrick, esq., of Bodorgan, Anglesey.

At Torquay, James Crossland Fenton, esq., of Lockwood, near Huddersfield.

At Brighton, Caroline, only surviving dau. of the late Sir Alexander Dixie, bart.

At Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Joseph Chambers, esq.

At Forcett, near Richmond, aged 55, Eleanor, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Heslop.

At his estate, Ardenne, near Toulouse, General Ventura, who for several years served in the army of the late Runjeet Singh, of Lahore, and from which he retired with an immense fortune.

Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Thos. Ellis, of Tuy Duy-park, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.

Aged 86, Sam. Soper, esq., of St. John's-wood.

At St. Michael's-on-Wyre, aged 18, Joseph Starky Hornby, eldest son of the Rev. William Hornby.

April 4. At Oxney-green-house, Writtle, Essex, aged 72, Gordon Wm. Kelly, esq., B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, and formerly Recorder of Colchester.

Aged 63, George Roch, esq., of Butterhill, for many years an active magistrate for the county of Pembroke, Chairman of the Haverfordwest Board of Guardians, and Deputy-Lieut. of the town and county of Haverfordwest.

At Brighton, Matilda Stafford Sophia, relict of Donatus O'Brien, esq., of Tixover-lodge, Rutland, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Bacon Bedingfield, of Ditchingham-hall, Norfolk.

At Cranbrook, aged 73, Susanna, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sam. Balderston, esq., of Westgate-court, Canterbury.

At Gore-pit, Feering, Essex, aged 60, Major Hamilton.

At Warwick, aged 59, Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Wise, Vicar of Lillington.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 42, Catharine Evans Gordon, wife of Bt.-Major C. Evans Gordon, Major of Brigade, Chatham garrison.

At Fairlawn-house, Tunbridge Wells, aged 60, William Stanley Taylor, esq.

April 5. At Lymington, Hants, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Story, last surviving representative in England of that family, joint founders with Wm. Penn of the Republic of the United States.

At Southwold, aged 88, Joseph Legatt Pashley, esq.

At Maldon, aged 75, Susannah Thrower, wife of the Rev. James Bruce, Incumbent of Cricksea and Althore, Essex.

At Addlestone, Surrey, aged 82, Jas. Lindley, esq.

Peter Unger Williams, esq., of Haunchwood-house, near Nuneaton.

At the Hall, Stanwick, Northamptonshire, aged 16, Henry Green Gascoyen, second son of George Gascoyen, esq.

At the Royal-cresc., Ramsgate, aged 84, F. Edwards, esq., formerly Capt. 81st Regt.

At the residence of his son, Mayfield, Sussex, aged 62, George Wilson, esq., of Clarence-ter., Regent's-park, London.

At Lichfield, aged 79, Harriet, relict of the Rev. John Hayes Petit, of Shareshill, Staffordshire.

At Rathmines-castle, Dublin, aged 74, John Purser, esq., J.P.

At Clarence-sq., Cheltenham, aged 87, Jane, widow of the Rev. William Awbery Phelp, for 47 years Vicar of Stanwell, Middlesex.

Aged 59, Christina, wife of Charles Collier, esq., M.D., Fitzroy-sq.

At her residence, Richmond-lodge, Portobello, aged 69, Mary Wellings, widow of the Rev. John Wellings, of Epsom, Surrey.

April 6. At Craven-st., Strand, aged 29, Major Reed, late member for Abingdon. Major Reed was committed to the Queen's Bench prison after his unsuccessful attempt to represent the borough of Finsbury in August last, and was only liberated on the 20th ult. He was the only son of Mr. George Reed, of Burnham, Somersetshire, and was born in 1828. He was formerly in the 17th Lancers, and appointed Major in the city of London Artillery Company in July, 1854, which he resigned, and was returned M.P. for Abingdon in December, 1854, and was attached to the "advanced Liberal" party of the House of Commons.

At the Green, Lea, Derbyshire, aged 23, Henry Brooke, fourth son of the late Joseph Wass, esq.

At Market-Harborough, aged 67, Henry Gatty, esq., surgeon.

At his father's residence, in Blackheath-park, aged 23, Henry Stewart Alexander, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of Major-Gen. Alexander, Madras Army.

At Clifton, aged 76, Richard Beadon, esq., only son of the Right Rev. Dr. Beadon, formerly Bishop of Bath and Wells.

At Failand-house, Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Kingswell, Vicar of Chewton Mendip.

At Middenbury, near Southampton, aged 88, John Usborne, esq.

At Newlands, near Reading, aged 84, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Simonds, esq.

Aged 72, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Daniel Ferguson, Rector of Walkington.

April 7. At Inveresk-lodge, aged 84, Sir David Wedderburn, of Ballindean. Sir David Wedderburn, bart., for some years sat in the House of Commons as the representative of the Scotch burgh of St. Andrews. The deceased Baronet was Postmaster-General of Scotland from 1823 to 1831. In 1704 a baronetcy of Scotland was conferred upon J. Wedderburn, esq., of Blackness, and this descended in due course to the fifth possessor of the title, who, having been taken at the battle of Culloden, was attainted and executed. His son, however, continued to assume the title, and was father of the deceased Baronet, who in 1803 received a baronetcy of the United Kingdom. The late Baronet is succeeded in his title and estates by his half-brother John, who was formerly Accountant-General at Bombay.

At Pisa, Italy, Georgiana Frances, wife of the Rev. Thomas Boole, Incumbent of Christchurch Parsonage, Virginia Water, Surrey.

At Lympstone, aged 77, Susan Rose, widow of the late Commissary-General, Sir George Burgmann.

At Gowanbank, Walter Gowans, esq., of Gowanbank.

At Nottingham-house, Dorset, aged 62, Louisa Henrietta, relict of Lieut.-Col. Steward.

At the Rectory, Baconsthorp, Norfolk, Louisa Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Anthony Partridge.

At Derwent-lodge, Hounslow, aged 58, Susannah, wife of Jas. Chamberlain, esq., late of Oswestry, Salop.

At Brighton, of a rapid bilious fever, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Spencer R. Drummond, Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Brighton.

At West-Ham abbey, aged 78, J. Baker, esq.

At Sidford-house, Dawlish aged 29, Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late Henry Hance, esq., of Brompton.

April 8. At Wimborne-Minster, aged 75, H. Bartlett, esq., one of the governors of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.

At Weeting-hall, Norfolk, aged 84, John Angerstein, esq.

At Old Cavendish-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 64, Robert Baker, esq., formerly of Bentley Church-house, Suffolk.

At her residence, Edstone-hall, Warwickshire, aged 76, Mrs. Phillips.

At Inverkeithing, aged 87, Barbara, relict of the Rev. Peter Morrison.

At Osborne-ter., Clapham-road, of decline, Harriett, second dau. of Major-Gen. Bateman.

At his residence, Glan-helen, Carnarvon, North Wales, aged 81, William Jones, esq., M.D., late of the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards.

April 9. At Islington, aged 70, Benjamin Rawlings, esq.

At St. James's-place, London, aged 31, Emily Esther, wife of Henry Charles, youngest son of the late Rev. John Deedes, Rector of Willingale Doe.

At the College, Durham, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Temple Chevellier, B.D.

At his residence, Regency-sq., Brighton, aged 40, James Turner, esq., M.D.

At Fordbank, Didsbury, near Manchester, aged 70, Jane, relict of Joseph Birley, esq.

At Huntingdon, aged 65, William Margetts, esq.

At Bloor's-place, Rainham, Kent, aged 80, Wm. Smart, esq.

Aged 48, J. Turner, esq., of Godley, Cheshire.

April 10. At Sudbury, Suffolk, D. N. Bates, esq., consulting surgeon.

At his residence, the Woodlands, Blackheath, aged 85, Major-Gen. J. J. W. Angerstein. The deceased officer had for many years retired from the army, and in 1832, on the passing of the Reform Bill, contested the representation of the borough of Greenwich, upon Liberal principles, upon which occasion he was defeated by the present Admiral (then Captain) J. W. Deans Dundas and the late Mr. E. G. Barnard. At the general election in 1835, Admiral Dundas retiring from the representation, the deceased again contested the borough, and was returned at the head of the poll with Mr. E. G. Barnard, defeating the then Conservative candidate, Mr. M. Wolverley Attwood. At the general election which took place in August, 1837, the deceased retired from parliamentary life, and was little seen in public except in his official capacity as one of the magistrates of the county of Kent, where, as also in the county of Suffolk, the landed estates of the family are extensive.

At his residence, Dean's-yard, Westminster, Joseph Addison, esq. The deceased was the second son of the late Rev. W. Addison, Rector of Dinsdale, and brother to Robert Addison, esq., of Darlington. He was a member of the Northern bar.

At Nice, Charlotte Ann, relict of Richard Shuttleworth Streatfield, esq., late of the Rocks, near Uckfield, Sussex.

At Leyton, Essex, aged 56, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Moxon, esq.

At his residence, Connaught-sq., Hyde-park, William Jones, esq.

At Dunford, Midhurst, the residence of his brother, Richard Cobden, esq., M.P., after a long and painful illness, aged 58, Fred. Cobden, esq.

At the Belvidere, Weymouth, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of Roper Weston, esq., and dau. of the late John Purcell, esq., of Kilcorney, co. Cork, Ireland.

At Twickenham, aged 41, Rich. John Warton Morgan, esq., son of the late Captain Morgan, and grandson of the late Colonel James Morgan, Hon. E.I.C.S., leaving a widow and three children.

April 11. At Lyme-Regis, Dorset, aged 73, Ann, widow of the late J. Furmedge, esq., of Nottington, Dorset.

At Northwick-ter., Maria Madan, fourth dau. of the late Rev. S. Madan, D.D., Prebendary of Peterborough, and Rector of Ibstock, Leicestershire.

At Euston-road, aged 48, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. J. S. Wilkins, B.A., Rector of Bradfield Combust, Suffolk, and Minister of St. Jude's, Gray's-inn-road.

At Surrey-house, Norwich, aged 81, John Venning, esq.

Aged 46, Lucy Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Mayo, esq., of Bath, late of Kinson, Dorset.

At Pall-mall, aged 76, Catharine, relict of C. F. Du Pasquier, esq.

At Lauriston-place, Edinburgh, Thomas Knox Beveridge, esq., W.S., and Assistant-Clerk of Session.

At Louisville, near Musselburgh, Henry Cunningham Graham, W.S.

At Whitchurch, Herefordshire, aged 80, John Leach Panter, esq., late of North-end-lodge, Fulham.

At Couldson, near Croydon, Surrey, aged 64, Henry Rowland, esq.

At Olney, aged 87, Elin, widow of John Garrard, esq.

April 12. At Calne, aged 75, G. Page, esq., M.D.

At the Manor-house, near Wakefield, aged 89, Mary Ann, relict of James Milnes, esq.

At Inveresk-lodge, Musselburgh, aged 74, Miss Mary Wedderburn, daughter of the late Sir John Wedderburn, of Blackness and Balendean, bart.

At Twyford, aged 77, Thomas Woodham, esq., of Winchester.

At Dover-st., Piccadilly, the wife of Alfred Braithwaite, esq.

April 13. Suddenly, at Downton, near Kington, Herefordsh., Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, bart., formerly of Bath.

At Strasbourg, Julia, wife of M. Belleville, and youngest dau. of the late Robert Chenery, esq., Bryanston-st., Portman-sq., London.

Aged 65, Chas. Hancock, esq., of Mount Pleasant, Upper Clapton, and of the firm of Barff, Hancock, and Co.

At Upper Seymour-st., Caroline, relict of John Maxwell Logan, esq., of Fingalton, N.B.

April 14. At the Dargle, co. Wicklow, aged 79, Henry Jos. Monck Mason, esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-law.

At his seat, Ferne, Wiltshire, aged 73, John Grove, esq.

At Eamont-lodge, Spring-grove, Hounslow, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Wilkinson, esq.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Fitzwilliam Mansell, esq., D.I.H., and eldest dau. of B. Baker, esq., Maldon-hall, Essex.

At Burbage, Wiltshire, the residence of her son-in-law, William Bartlett, esq., aged 88, Ann, relict of the Rev. Richard John Hay, many years Chaplain of the English Episcopal Church at Rotterdam.

At Bath, aged 73, Harriott, widow of Edward Anson, esq., of Bentley-hall, in the county of Stafford.

At Delapre-abbey, aged 90, Edward Bouverie, esq.

April 15. Aged 64, Thos. W. Wilson, esq., of Fulford, near York. He was in early life an active member of a banking firm, and also of the principal printing and publishing establishment in the North of England, and entered the Corporation of the City in early life, and having gone through the various offices of Sheriff, Alderman, &c., he discharged the duties of Mayoralty in 1835—a year remarkable for two important events, the first visit of our Queen, then Princess Victoria, to this city, and the reform of the English Municipal Corporations. The first elections in York were conducted by Mr. Wilson, as Lord Mayor, and the excitement which they occasioned was very intense. Mr. Wilson retired from the City Council some years ago, but he continued to act as a Justice of the Peace, a Trustee of the York Municipal Charities, a Manager of the Savings' Bank, Treasurer of the York Dispensary, and in the discharge of various other honorary offices connected with our several charitable and benevolent institutions.—*York paper.*

At Cliftonville, Brighton, aged 70, Col. George Tovey, late of H.M.'s 20th Regt.

At Leamington, Cecilia, widow of Rear-Adm. John Bligh, C.B.

At Chepstow, aged 68, Vincent Corbet, esq., M.A.

At Rainhill, near Liverpool, aged 47, Stephen, eldest son of Stephen Morgan, esq., of Harefield-grove, Middlesex.

At his residence, Onslow-square, Brompton, aged 62, John Pasley, esq., formerly a Captain in her Majesty's Army.

April 16. At his residence, Portland-ter., Regent's-pk., aged 76, Henry Martin, esq.

At Foulmire Rectory, near Royston, aged seven weeks, Grey Henry, infant son of the Hon. and Rev. and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile.

April 18. At the Loans, Rudgeway, near Bristol, aged 65, John Goodeve, esq.

Suddenly, at Kennet, the Hon. Lord Handyside, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Aged 69, John Jaques, esq., of Ely-place, Holborn, Solicitor.

At Chichester, aged 80, Martha, relict of the Rev. Wm. Stevens Bayton.

At Upper Glocester-st., aged 39, Alexander Anderson, esq., late of Horsmonden-house, Horsmonden.

April 19. At Stamford, aged 60, John Hannath, esq., M.D.

At his residence, London-rd., Derby, aged 67, Edward Calvert, esq.

Aged 55, Harriett, widow of Mr. Jas. Fuller, jun., formerly of Knowl-hill, Berks.

April 20. Aged 82, Abigail, relict of W. B. Langridge, esq., of Lewes, Sussex.

At Tolworth-court, Surrey, aged 68, Mr. Wm. White.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 56, Susanne, widow of George Le Cronier, esq.

At his residence, Blackheath, aged 79, James Hoppe, esq., formerly of Blackfriars.

April 21. Aged 73, Mr. Nicholas Rolfe, of the firm of Wm. Rolfe and Sons, 61, Cheapside.

At Stoke Newington, aged 78, Dorcas, relict of the Rev. John Campbell, late Minister of Kingsland Chapel.

April 22. At 9, Norfolk-st., Park-lane, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Fry.

At Clapham-rise, aged 72, Sarah, relict of Anthony Brown, esq., Chamberlain of the City of London.

April 23. At his residence, Twickenham-green, aged 72, George White, esq.

At Queen's-ter., Bayswater, aged 54, Miss Eleanor Otte, niece of the late Joachim Otte, esq., of Homerton, Middlesex.

At Clifton, aged 40, Major James Douglas, 10th Royal Rifles, eldest son of General Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.

At Paris, Robert C. Cope, esq., of Loughgall, co. Armagh, Ireland.

At Ruislip, aged 69, John Collett, second son of the late William Collet, of Pinner, Middlesex.

At his residence, New Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 65, Mr. James Norman.

April 24. At Cain's-cross Parsonage, near Stroud, aged 79, Zechariah Uwins, esq., late of the Bank of England.

At his residence, 2, Hyde-park-place, Cumberland-gate, Robert Lawes, esq.

At Mourillon, near Toulon, Marianne, wife of the Rev. H. Clissold, and dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, bart.

At Aylsham, Norfolk, aged 74, William Repton, esq., fourth surviving son of the late Humphry Repton, esq., of Hare-st., Essex.

Aged 12, Harriet Susanna, youngest dau. of Mr. Joseph Kerschner, of Davidge-terr., Kennington-road, Lambeth.

At Carlton-crescent, Southampton, Elizabeth, wife of Adam Schoales, esq.

April 25. At Keddington, near Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 60, Mrs. Parker.

At No. 4, Poultry, Mr. Winwood Thodey.

At the residence of her son, Wandsworth, Surrey, aged 85, Sarah, relict of Wm. Prosser, esq., of Blackfriars, Gloucester.

At Bath, aged 25, Marie Ann, eldest dau. of John Stone, esq., Sydney-house.

At Clifton, aged 14, Isabel Maude, eldest dau. of John Hopton, esq., of Kemerton-court, Gloucestershire.

Aged 79, John Taylor, esq., of the Navy-office, Somerset-house, and of Bedford-cottage, St. Ann's-road, Brixton.

April 26. At Bembridge, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Joseph Denison, esq.

At 33, York-pl., City-rd., Islington, aged 59, James Muirhead, esq.

At his residence, Camberwell, aged 77, Thomas Francis Gastineau, of the Bank of England.

At Godalming, Surrey, aged 61, Charles Alexander Parson, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Mar. 27 .	674	148	200	203	39	1268		1000	924	1924
April 3 .	700	165	221	227	61	1374		872	863	1735
„ 10 .	650	154	172	204	41	1221		852	790	1642
„ 17 .	643	162	188	184	30	1207		1009	956	1965

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average of Six Weeks.	44 5	36 8	23 8	30 10	38 3	41 4
Week ending April 17.	43 2	36 7	24 7	30 4	38 10	41 5

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 19.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.*	6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.*	0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*
Veal	5*s.*	8*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*
Pork	4*s.*	2*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*
Lamb	3*s.*	0*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 19.

Beasts	4,190
Sheep	22,880
Calves	147
Pigs	355

COAL-MARKET, APRIL 22.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 16*s.* 9*d.* to 19*s.* 3*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow 57*s.* 3*d.* Petersburgh Y. C., 55*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From March 24 to April 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	46	65	40	30. 8	foggy, fair	9	39	43	39	29. 67	hvy. rain, cldy.
25	40	56	42	30. 8	fair	10	41	58	36	29. 74	fair
26	39	54	44	30. 7	do.	11	42	52	39	29. 82	foggy, fr. cldy.
27	45	51	45	30. 9	do.	12	39	44	37	29. 87	do.
28	51	55	47	30. 9	do. cldy. slt. rn.	13	38	46	36	29. 93	fair, cloudy
29	54	60	45	29. 94	do. do. rain	14	42	56	42	30. 04	do.
30	44	56	47	29. 64	cloudy, do.	15	55	65	48	29. 97	do.
31	51	54	48	29. 27	do. do.	16	59	71	49	29. 83	fr. hy. rn. th. lg.
A.1	55	56	34	29. 54	do. do.	17	49	56	45	29. 95	cloudy
2	45	46	40	29. 67	fair, rain, snow	18	48	60	45	30. 14	do. fair
3	53	54	42	29. 49	do. cloudy, rain	19	49	62	49	30. 05	do.
4	49	51	40	29. 96	do. do. fair	20	53	62	49	30. 01	do.
5	40	46	42	29. 86	do. do.	21	50	67	55	30. 15	do.
6	40	44	40	29. 85	rain	22	56	70	50	30. 34	do.
7	41	43	42	29. 70	heavy rain	23	45	67	49	30. 15	do.
8	50	51	42	29. 44	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. and April.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
24	97⅛	Shut.	Shut.	Shut.	Shut.	39 pm.	24 pm.	100⅞
25	97	—	—	—	—	38 pm.	25 pm.	101
26	97¼	—	—	—	—	36 pm.	—	100⅞
27	97⅛	—	—	—	—	—	21 pm.	100⅞
29	97	—	—	—	—	39 pm.	24 pm.	100⅞
30	97⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
31	96⅞	—	—	—	—	—	18 pm.	—
A.1	97	—	—	—	—	—	12 pm.	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	96⅝	—	—	—	—	39 pm.	16 pm.	100⅞
6	96⅝	95½	95½	221	—	39 pm.	—	101
7	96¾	95½	95¼	220½	—	35 pm.	16 pm.	—
8	96½	95¼	95⅛	220½	—	—	18 pm.	101
9	96¼	95⅝	95⅜	220	—	—	17 pm.	—
10	96⅜	95⅜	95⅝	220	223	—	—	—
12	96⅝	95½	95½	220½	220½	—	22 pm.	101
13	96⅜	95½	95⅜	220	—	40 pm.	18 pm.	101
14	96¼	95⅜	95⅜	222	—	—	20 pm.	—
15	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	222	223	39 pm.	21 pm.	101
16	96½	95¾	95¼	222	220½	38 pm.	21 pm.	—
17	96⅜	65⅝	95½	—	—	36 pm.	—	101
19	96½	95⅜	95½	220	220½	—	21 pm.	101
20	96¾	95½	95½	222	222	—	—	100⅞
21	96⅝	95⅜	95⅝	221½	—	—	—	—
22	96⅞	95¾	95⅝	222	—	38 pm.	21 pm.	—
23	96⅞	95⅜	95½	220½	—	39 pm.	20 pm.	—

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1858.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Heraldic Query—Cecil Lord Burleigh—Sakadrace 574

The Arms, Armour, and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century 575

The Peerage in the present Century 593

Edmund Burke 607

Gladstone on Homer and the Homeric Age (*continued*) 613

Birch's History of Ancient Pottery (Second notice.) 621

Lives of Edward the Confessor 631

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 644; British Archæological Association, 648; Numismatic Society, 650; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 651; Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 652; Surrey Archæological Society, 653; Kilkenny Archæological Society—The Excavations at Ostia 656

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—Coats of Arms in Essex Churches, No. VII., 657; The Supposed Portrait of Addison 659

NEW PUBLICATIONS 660

THE MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER 66

Promotions and Preferments 662

BIRTHS 663

MARRIAGES 664

OBITUARY—with Memoirs of The Duchess of Orleans, 668; Lord Braybrooke, 669; The Right Hon. Sir John Dodson—The Dean of York, 670; The Rev. John Bull, D.D., 671; Professor Gregory, 672; The Rev. Dr. Elder, 673; Col. Campbell, C.B., 674; Elliot Pakenham Brownlow, B.E.—William Charles Ouseley, Esq., 675; Robert Stephen Rintoul, Esq., 677; Thomas Wilson, Esq., 677; Lewis Loyd, Esq.—William Palmer, Esq., 679; Lewis William Buck, Esq.—Robert Brayne, Esq.—Mr. William Stephens—James Nolan, the Irish Patriarch 680

CLERGY DECEASED 681

DEATHS, arranged in Chronological Order 682

Registrar-General's Return of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 687; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 688

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

HERALDIC QUERY.

Mr. Urban,—Can you or any of your numerous readers tell me whose the following arms are, viz. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, an eagle displayed sa.; 2nd and 3rd, arg.; two bars sa., thereon three martlets or ?—Yours, &c.

JAMES NICHOLSON.

Thelwall-hall, Warrington,
May 6, 1858.

CECIL LORD BURLEIGH.

"Memorand. The true name is *Sitsilt*, an ancient Monmouthshire family, but now come to be about the degree of yeomanry. In the Church of Monmouth, I remember in a South windowe, an ancient scutcheon of the family, the same that this family beares. 'Tis strange that they should be so vaine as to leave off an old British name for a Roman one, which I beleeve Mr. Verstegan did putt into their heads, telling his Ls^p^. in his book that they were derived from the ancient Roman Cecilij. The first L^d^. Burleigh (who was secretary of estate) was at first but a country-schoolemaster and (I think Dr. Tho. Fuller sayes, v. 'Holy State') borne in Wales. I remember (when I was a schoolboy at Blandford) Mr. Basket a reverend divine, who was wont to beg us play-dayes, would always be uncovered, and sayd, that 'twas Lord Burleigh's custome, for said he, 'Here is my Lord Chanceller, my Lord Treasurer, my Lord Ch. Justice &c. predestinated.'

"He made Cicero's Epistles his glasse, his rule, his oracle, and ordinary Pocket Booke."—*Aubrey's Letter.*

SAKADRACE.

H. T. R. has some difficulty in agreeing with J. H.'s suggestion that for *sakadrace* (pp. 289, 290) we should read *sac-a-draps*, which could of course mean nothing else but "clothes-bag." In p. 290 the very next article mentioned after the *sakadrace*, is *clothsak;* which, it is pretty evident, also means a "clothes-bag;" and why the very same article should, in such close sequence, be called by two different names, it would require a diviner almost to understand.

If by *bahut* J. H. means the same word that is rendered by Fleta *bahadum*, a "chest" or "coffer," the suggestion appears a very happy one; though it seems by no means improbable that *barhude* (bear-hood) is the more correct reading of the two, the name being a very appropriate one for a clothes-box or trunk.

The length of some articles, and the wish to complete others in this volume, compels us to defer our notices of recent publications and the remains of the intelligence till our next magazine.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(*Continued from p.* 467.)

Each army endeavoured to secure the advantage of having the sun and wind in the face of the enemy[1]. At Cressy the circumstance of the French having the blaze of sunlight in their eyes is always recorded by their countrymen as an important element in their defeat. The effect of the dust raised by the trampling of many horses and driven into the faces of the men-at-arms encountering at spear's-length before them, must also have been of considerable importance in the hand-to-hand struggles of this day; and indeed we not only find that the dust impeded the efforts of the combatants, but that, on occasion, it fairly put a stop to the fight. In 1387, at an encounter near Vilhalpandos between the French and English, "there was a fierce and stout combat, and many on both sides were overthrown on the sand, and when the lances were broken, the knights fought bravely with other arms; but the dust of the fine sand that was there began to fly about, from the trampling of the horses, and was so great and so annoying, that they could neither see nor recognise each other; and their horses were quite covered with dust, and themselves too, and they could not take their breath without having their mouths full of it. On this account they discontinued their attacks and deeds of arms; and the English gathered themselves together, *directed by their war-cries;* and the

[1] See p. 251.

French on their side did likewise, and returned to Ville-Arpent; and thus neither one party nor the other came to any harm[m]."

When the *mêlée* was fairly engaged and the bow could no longer be employed with advantage, the archers threw aside their missile arms, and dashed into the thick of the fight to act as swordsmen or axe-men. Occasionally they appropriated the weapons of the opposing men-at-arms, and slew their enemies with their own steel. In the encounter in 1364 between the troops of "Messire Bertrand du Guesclin et les Bretons d'un lez, et de monseigneur Robert Canolle[n] et messire Gautier Huet de l'autre," the English archers "threw down their bows, and, passing through the crowd of their companions (the men-at-arms), came up to the French, who were furnished with axes. Then they attacked them with right good will, and speedily took from some of them their axes, with which they afterwards fought well and boldly[o]."

War-cries, both national and personal, were still in vogue, and were used for three different purposes,—on joining battle, for the rescue of a leader, and to rally troops. The national cry of England was "Saint George;" of France, "Monjoye Saint Denis[p];" of Castille, "Saint James;" of Portugal, "Our Lady! Portugal;" of Britanny, "Saint Malo," or "Saint Yves." Edward the Third, according to Walsingham, in an engagement near Calais, "evaginato gladio, Sanctum Edwardum et Sanctum Georgium invocavit, dicens: Ha Sancte Edwarde! Ha Saint George!" Personal cries consisted of the name of the chief, that of his patron saint, his armorial symbol, or an invocation to heaven for aid in the hour of battle. The cry of the Earl of Flanders was "Flandre au Lion;" that of the Montmorenci family, "Dieu aide au premier Chrestien." The word of the Duke of Bourbon was "Bourbon, nostre Dame;" of the Count of Foix, "Nostre Dame, Béarn;" of the Earl of Derby, "Lancastre au Comte Derby;" of the Earl of Douglas, "Douglas, Saint Giles;" of the Count of Hainault, "Hainault au noble comte;" of the Count of Ar-

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[m] Froissart, vol. ii. p. 631.

[n] Knowles.

[o] Froissart, i. 494.

[p] On the origin of this cry, see note of M. Paulin Paris at p. 455 of the fifth volume of his edition of the *Grandes Chroniques*.

tois, "Monjoye au blanc espervier." At the combat of Comines in 1382, "ces gens d'armes de France commencèrent à abattre ces Flamands, à renverser sans déport et à occire. Là crioit-on Saint Py! Laval! Sancerre! Enghien! Antoing! Vertaing! Sconnevort! Saumes! Hallewyn! et tous cris dont il y avoit là gens d'armes [q]."

Occasionally some particular leader was chosen, whose cry should be the rallying-word of the day; and this leader was not always the most distinguished of the host. At the combat of Cocherel in 1364, Duguesclin being present, it was resolved to make the Count of Auxerre "sovereign for the day," and to adopt his cry of "Notre Dame! Auxerre!" but the Count excusing himself on the plea of his youth, the word of Duguesclin was finally chosen, and the battle began with the shout of "Notre Dame! Guesclin [r]!"

In order to strike terror into the enemy, and to impress him with the belief that he was about to be assailed by forces which in fact were not present, the men were sometimes instructed to raise the cry of leaders who had not joined the host. In the encounter of the French and Flemings near Comines in 1382, it was ordered that, when the Flemings approached, "nous crierons tous d'une voix, chacun son cri ou le cri de son seigneur à qui chacun est, jà-soit ce que les seigneurs ne soient pas tous ici. Par celle voie et ce cri, nous les ébahirons, et puis férirons en eux de grand' volonté [s]."

The Popes also had their war-cry, which was "Our Lady! Saint Peter!" Some of the knightly Orders added the motto of their fraternity to that of their families: thus, the "Chevaliers du Saint-Esprit au droit désir," instituted by Louis of Tarento, king of Sicily in 1352, combined with their personal cry that of their society, which was "Au droit désir [t]!"

A word of recognition was sometimes used in the field to prevent the men from slaying their comrades by mistake. The Chronicle of St. Denis tells us, in 1347, that "Thomas Dagorn [u] ordered his soldiers to interchange in an undertone a certain word, which word I have not been able to

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[q] Froissart, vol. ii. p. 239.
[r] Ibid., vol. i. p. 478.
[s] Ibid., vol. ii. p. 237.
[t] Ducange, Diss. xi. in Joinville; and consult the whole of that and the following dissertation for further particulars on this subject.
[u] Dagworth.

learn. But our men killed one another, from being unable to distinguish friend from foe, on account of the darkness which prevailed[x]."

In a former page we have seen that a leader of inferior rank was occasionally chosen as "sovereign of the day." This arrangement was not confined to a passage of courtesy between knight and knight; even kings condescended to quit the saddle and fight among the ranks of the men-at-arms under the banner of some subject knight. A notable example of this practice is afforded by the combat of Calais in 1350. King Edward III. and the Prince of Wales both served on this day under the command of the gallant Sir Walter Manny. "Messire Gautier, je veux que vous soyez de cette besogne chef; car moi et mon fils nous combattrons dessous votre bannière. Messire Gautier répondit: Monseigneur, Dieu y ait part! si me ferez haute honneur[y]." The adventure being fully arranged, the royal combatants took their place in the ranks, and the battle joined. "There," continues Froissart, "was the King of England, unknown to his enemies, beneath the banner of Sir Walter Manny; and we will tell you how he proceeded this day. On foot, and keeping his rank strictly, he advanced with his comrades against the enemy, who kept very close together, presenting their lances, which they had cut down to the length of five feet. The first onset was sharp and fierce. The king attacked Sir Eustace de Ribaumont, a very powerful and bold knight, who gave him a chivalrous reception, though not knowing who it was that thus assaulted him. There the king fought against the said messire Eustace a long time, and messire Eustace against him; so that it was very pleasant to see them. . . . And, as I was informed, the King was twice struck down on his knees by Sir Eustace; but Sir Walter Manny and Sir Reginald Cobham, who were near, helped him up again. . . . The last knight that was taken prisoner in that field, and well he had combated therein, was Sir Eustace de Ribaumont. The King of England took him by dint of arms, and restored to him his sword; not that the knight knew it was King Edward, but thought it was one of the retinue of Sir Walter Manny." Subsequently, at a supper which

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[x] Vol. v. pp. 474 and 475.

[y] Froissart, vol. i. p. 277.

the king gave to his prisoners at his castle of Calais, where the first course was laid before them by "the gentle Prince of Wales and the knights of England," Sir Eustace had the chief honour. "Then the King went towards Sir Eustace de Ribaumont, and said to him in joyous mood: Messire Eustace, of all the knights that I ever saw, none have I met more bold in the assault of his adversary or more expert in the defence of his own person, than yourself; in no battle where I have been, found I ever foe who gave me so much trouble to overcome as you have done this day. Therefore to you I give the prize of it, and all the knights of my court agree that you have well deserved the reward. Then the King took the chaplet of fine pearls from his brow and placed it on the head of Sir Eustace, with these words: Messire Eustace, I give you this chaplet as the best combatant of this day, and pray you to wear it to the year's end for love of me. I know well that you are a gay and amorous knight, and that you are fond of the society of dames and damsels; therefore say, wherever you go, that it was my present. I restore to you your liberty, and, if it so please you, tomorrow you may take your departure."

With regard to Strategy—that science by which the movement of troops across a country is so ordered as to effect or to avoid surprises; to concentrate forces on a given point so as to compel the adversary to fight at a disadvantage; or, with an army of inferior power, to postpone an engagement till, by taking up a position of great natural strength, the disparity of numbers is compensated,—the leaders of the fourteenth century were for the most part but as children. They were often ignorant alike of the enemy's position and their own: they fancied the foe in front, but found that he was behind; they believed themselves to be marching upon one town, when suddenly they came in view of the steeples of another. A Scottish campaign was often a mere game at hide-and-seek; and, indeed, a drawn game, for both hosts were at last compelled to retire into their respective territories without striking a blow. Previously to the battle of Poitiers, neither French nor English knew where the opposing army was to be found. King John at last discovered that the Prince, whom he believed to be before him, was in his rear:—"Quand le

roi entendit la vérité, que ses ennemis, que tant désiroit à trouver, étoient derrière et non devant, si en fut grandement réjoui." The Prince of Wales, on his part, was equally in the dark:—"D'autre part, le prince de Galles et ses gens ne savoient nul convenant des François, ni ne pouvoient savoir. Bien avoient entendu qu'ils étoient sur les champs, mais ils ne savoient mie justement quel part; fors tant qu'ils supposoient assez qu'ils n'étoient mie loin[z]." The Duke of Burgundy, marching to besiege Calais, reaches St. Omer, believing himself to be before the former town[a]. In 1369, Thomas Percy, being on one side of a bridge, was unable to afford assistance to Sir John Chandos, who was commanding in a combat on the other, because "the bridge of Luzac being high, with a boss in the middle," he was unable to see over it:—"Et rien n'en savoient messire Thomas de Percy et les Anglois, qui de-là le pont étoient; car le pont de Luzac est haut, à bosse au milieu, et cela leur en tolloit la vue[b]."

Scouts were, however, in use. In 1378, Sir John Arlington with his English, and Messire Guillaume des Bordes with the French garrison of Montbourg, took the field. Arlington, having arrayed his men-at-arms, "ordonna ses coureurs." Des Bordes, on his part, had done the same. "And thus they marched forward on both sides, till at length the scouts came so near together, that the English scouts saw and fully examined the French, and also the French scouts discovered and examined the English; and so, each party retired to its own troops, reporting the true position of the enemy[c]."

The March of armies, so far as ordinances went, was excellently arranged; but in the outskirts of the host, among the camp-followers, (*pillards*, as they were expressively termed,) the most terrible excesses were committed. Nor is it uncommon to hear the old chroniclers lament that the poor villagers were as roughly treated by their own partisans as by an invading enemy.

The Constable directed the order of march, assigning to each officer his place in the host. He first sent forward a detachment, which included the quarter-masters and others

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[z] Froissart, 1356, ch. 28 and 29.
[a] Alain Chartier, A.D. 1406.
[b] Froissart, 1369, ch. 294.
[c] Ibid., vol. i. p. 720.

concerned in preparing the lodgings of the army. The vanguard went next, headed by the Constable himself. The bowmen followed. Then came the *bataille*, or middle division; the king, if in the field, having his place with this body. The third battle, or rear-guard, succeeded; behind which was a detachment of approved troops, to prevent the march being disturbed by the enemy[d].

Froissart has given us, with some particularity, the order of march of Edward III. on entering France in 1359. "So the king left Calais next morning with all his troops, and began his journey with the greatest supply of carts and wagons, and the best horsed, that England had ever furnished. It was said that there were more than six thousand carts with their teams, all of which had been brought over from England. Then the king put his battles in order, all so nobly and so richly equipped that it was delightful to see them. He caused his Constable, the Earl of March, whom he much loved, to ride first, with five hundred men-at-arms and a thousand archers. Next came the battle of the king: then that of the Marshals, containing three thousand iron armours (*armures de fer*) and five thousand archers; and all these rode in close order, keeping their ranks with great exactness; following the Constable and the battle of the king. Then came the baggage of the army, which extended two leagues: and there were more than six thousand carts with their teams, carrying every kind of purveyance for the army and quarters (*hôtels*); and things which before-time had never been seen to accompany the march of men-at-arms, such as hand-mills, ovens, and such-like. After these came the strong battle of the Prince of Wales and his brothers, consisting of at least twenty-five hundred iron armours, nobly mounted and richly equipped. And all these men-at-arms and archers were arrayed in close order, so that, if occasion had required, they were ready for instant combat. In thus marching they did not leave a single *garçon* behind them, but waited for his coming up with the rest; and they were consequently not able to proceed more than three leagues a-day. And besides the above, the king's host contained five hundred varlets, with shovels and hatchets, who pre-

[d] See the instruments cited by Daniel, *Milice française*, i. 173.

ceded the wagons to clear the roads, and to cut down the hedges and bushes that obstructed the way[e]."

This, the usual order of march, was sometimes reversed; the first division being that of the Marshal, while the Constable commanded the rear-guard. As, in 1373, near Thérouenne: "the English rode in three battles very orderly; and did not proceed more than two or three leagues a-day, but at noon came to a halt. None hurried forward before the rest, but they very courteously waited for one another. The first battle was that of the marshals; the second, that of the two dukes, the Duke of Lancaster and the Duke of Britanny. Then came the carts and wagons which carried all their stores. And lastly the rear-guard, led by the Constable. All these battles marched close one to another: none hurried forward nor urged his horse beyond the pace of the rest; and no knight nor esquire, however distinguished he might be among the men-at-arms, dared to quit his companions, if he was not bidden to do so by the captains of his company (*route*) or the marshals[f]." The subdivisions were the constableries, every lord being with his own particular retinue, banner or pennon flying. "Et chevauchoient ordonnément et par connétablies, chacun sire entre ses gens; et étoient Maréchaux de l'ost d'Angleterre le comte de Northantonne et de Colchestre et le comte de Suffolc, et Connétable d'Angleterre le comte de Warvich[g]." The French in 1382, marching towards the field of Rosebeque, were thus ordered. First went 1,760 *ouvriers* on foot, to level the roads, cut down the hedges and bushes, fill up hollows, and so forth. Then came the *avant-garde*, commanded by the *Marshals* of France, Burgundy and Flanders, consisting of 1,200 men-at-arms and 600 crossbow-men, besides 4,000 foot-soldiers, furnished with shields, and other men-at-arms that the Count of Flanders had sent. The Count himself, with about 16,000 men-at-arms and foot-soldiers, marched on the wing of the van-guard, "to comfort it, if need were." The battle of the king came next, amounting to 6,000 men-at-arms and 2,000 crossbows, Genoese and others. The rear-guard followed, composed of 2,000 men-at-arms and 200 arbalesters[h].

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[e] Froissart, vol. i. p. 417.
[f] Ibid., p. 678.
[g] Ibid., p. 76.
[h] Ibid., vol. ii. p. 232. It is scarcely

The carts and wagons accompanying the host fulfilled a further duty than that of carrying the provisions and munitions of war: they were employed, when the force encamped, as a fence against the cavalry of the enemy. To this end, they were placed around the army, the shafts of one cart being attached to the rear of another.

> "Le derrière de chacune
> Est mis, si com nous estimons,
> A l'autre entre les deux limons."—*Guiart.*

The Body-armour of the fourteenth century offers much diversity of form, especially in the first half of the period; in the second portion of the century the suits shew more uniformity.

The materials employed were iron and steel, brass, leather, whalebone, and the stuffs used for quilted defences. The iron was worn in the shape of chain-mail, scalework, splints and plate. The jacked leather (*cuir-bouilli*) was no doubt frequently substituted for metal in the larger defences of the body; though, both being smooth and rigid alike, it is often quite impossible to distinguish them, as represented in the sculptures and pictures of the time. Brass appears to have been employed in parts only of the knightly equipment. Quilted (or pourpointed) garments occur throughout the period; sometimes as the under-coat of a steel defence, sometimes as the principal body-armour, and sometimes as the armorial surcoat. Banded-mail appears nearly throughout the century, and in the monuments of Edward the Third's time is of very frequent occurrence.

Defences of iron or steel are often mentioned in the writings of the period. The Inventory of the Effects of Piers Gaveston, taken in 1313, amongst other articles of armour, has:—"Item, deux peires de jambers *de feer*, ventz et noveauz[f]." The Inventory of Louis X. of France, in 1316, has many entries of iron and steel armour:—"Item,

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necessary to say that the *numbers* given in this chronicle are sometimes at variance with other accounts. Not only do different authors occasionally furnish different amounts, but the various manuscripts of Froissart himself are strangely contradictory. Carelessness of transcription may have something to do with these variations, so frequent in old chronicles, but the country of the transcriber was probably the chief cause of them. An English "historiographer" may be excused if, in having to select between two returns of the numbers engaged in a defeat of his countrymen, he should have adopted the larger amount.

[f] New Fœdera, vol. ii. p. 203.

iii. paires de greves et iii. paires de pouloins *d'acier*. Item, iii. cors d'acier [g]."

In 1322, the Inventory of Humprey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, mentions:—"Un corset de fer. Une peire des plates, covertes de vert velvet [h]."

Among the Inventories of the Exchequer in 1331 is an order for the restitution of the armour of the Earl of March to his son. These items form part of the delivery:—"Une peire des plates covertz de rouge samyt. vi. Corsetz de feer [i]."

The will of the Black Prince, in 1376, directs that on his tomb shall be placed his image, "tout armez de fier de guerre [k]."

At a feat of arms in Brittany in 1381, "le sire de Vertaing férit par telle manière le sire de Puisances que il transperça les mailles et la poitrine d'acier, et tout ce qui étoit dessous [l]."

In another joust between a French and an English champion, "Nicholas Cliffort consuivit de son glaive [m] Jean Bourcinel en la poitrine d'acier amont. Le fer du glaive coula outre à l'autre lez, et ne le prit point à la plate d'acier, mais esclissa amont en coulant, et passa tout outre le camail, qui étoit de bonnes mailles, et lui entra au col [n]," &c.

Cuvelier, in his Chronicle of Duguesclin, mentions the steel plates of the knights:—

> "Ces escus à leurs cos, ces hauberts endossez,
> Bonnes plates d'acier, et de glaives assez."—*Vers* 5,925.

Brass appears but rarely as the material of armour. It, however, forms part of the equipment of the knight described by Chaucer in the well-known passage of "The Rime of Sire Thopas:"—

> "His jambeux were of quirboily,
> His swerdes shethe of yvory,
> His helm of *latoun* bright:
> His sadel was of rowel boon,
> His bridel as the sonne shon,
> Or as the moone light [o]."

And over the tomb of the Black Prince at Canterbury

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[g] Ducange, Gloss., v. *Armatura*.
[h] Archæological Journal, ii. 349.
[i] Kal. and Inv. of the Exchequer, iii. 165.
[k] Royal Wills, p. 67.
[l] Froissart, ii. 126.
[m] Spear.
[n] Froissart, ii. 132.
[o] Page 319, ed. Wright.

are still hanging the brass gauntlets of that hero. They are engraved in Stothard's Monuments.

Leather armour is not unfrequently mentioned in writings of the fourteenth century: it is sometimes distinguished as of *cuir-bouilli*, sometimes named only as being of "leather." The passage quoted above from Chaucer tells us of leg defences made of jacked leather; and the German antiquaries often interpret as *gepresstem Leder*, those smooth fabrics which the English archæologist is inclined rather to look upon as iron or steel. Real pieces of armour of this time are of necessity very rare: there are, however, several examples of defences made of *cuir-bouilli* still existing. In the church of Krelingen-on-the-Tauber are preserved three shields, three crests and a knightly helm, all of this material. They are figured by Hefner in his work on medieval costume, and referred by him to this century[p]. The shield of the Black Prince over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral is also of *cuir-bouilli*, moulded so as to shew the armorial bearings in relief. This shield is engraved and described by Stothard in his "Monumental Effigies." Among the armour of Roger Mortimer, delivered to his son in 1331, are "trois peire des quisseux de quir boile[q]."

In the Inventory of the Effects of Sir Simon Burley, beheaded in 1388, amongst the "Armour pur la guerre," occurs: "un palet[r] de quierboyllé, coveré de stakes blanc et vert[s]."

Armour of "leather" appears in the Inventory of Louis Hutin in 1316, before mentioned. "Item, iii. paires de bracières en cuir, des armes de France." In the Limburg Chronicle, under the year 1351, we read: "The soldiers also wore leg-pieces that in front were made of leather, and arm-pieces of leather: their knees were provided with iron bosses."

In the Inventory of the Effects of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in 1322, occur, among other articles of armour: "ij. bacynettes, lun covert de quir, lautre bourni[t]." Horse-armour was also made of leather: in the Inventory of Louis Hutin appear:—"ij. Chanfrains dorez, et un de cuir." This was probably of *cuir-bouilli.*

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[p] *Trachten des christlichen Mittelalters,* part ii. pl. 68.

[q] Kalend. and Inv. of the Exchequer, iii. 165.

[r] Headpiece.

[s] *Promptorium Parvulorum,* note on p. 369, ed. Way.

[t] Archæol. Journal, ii. 349.

Whalebone seems to have been used chiefly for the gauntlets of the warrior, and was probably employed in the form of scales. Of the existence of whalebone armour, we have the evidence both of poet and chronicler. Under the year 1304, Guiart tells us of

> "Ganz de plates et de balaines,
> Lances roides, juisarmes saines."—Line 9370.

And in another place he has :—

> "Les mains covertes de balainne,
> Et de ganz de plates clouées [u]."

And Froissart, describing the troops of Philip von Arteveld mustering previously to the battle of Rosebecque, tells us that "ceux du Franc de Bruges étoient armés la greigneur partie de maillets, de houètes et de chapeaux de fer, d'hauquetons et de gands de baleine [x]."

Quilted armour was used throughout the century: sometimes for the under-garment (gambeson); sometimes for the coat-of-fence itself; and sometimes even for the surcoat. The surcoat of the Black Prince at Canterbury is quilted; the stuffing is of cotton [y], which is wadded in, to the thickness of three-quarters of an inch. Examples of quilted defences are seen in our engravings, Nos. 7, 9, 19 and 27.

Having glanced at the *materials* for armour, let us now examine the *fabrics* constructed out of them. We can then pass, with a clear understanding of our subject, to the investigation of the various garments forming the soldier's equipment.

These fabrics are :—interlaced chain-mail; scale-work; splinted armour, of two kinds, either having the metal in view, or having the splints covered with a textile material, with studs on the surface; armour of plate; a defence composed of metal strips fixed on leather or *pourpointerie;* a quilted garment with studs on the surface; a variety, in which studs and strips of metal overlie a quilted defence; and the old panoply of banded-mail.

Chain-mail [z] is of constant occurrence throughout the

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[u] See also line 9,357.

[x] Chron., vol. ii. p. 247. Compare also the tournament swords of whalebone, noticed in *Archæologia*, xvii. 302, and the shields "of balayn" in the "Romance of Richard Coer-de-Lion," p.117, ed.Weber.

[y] The usual material for *pourpointerie.*

[z] The antiquity of interlaced chain-mail has been much discussed. It is most clearly sculptured on the base of the Trajan Column. A photograph of this curious example was exhibited by the

century. The rings vary considerably in their dimensions, as represented on the life-size effigies of the time; a variation no doubt warranted by the real mail in use, as similar diversity is found in the chain-armour of a later day, still in existence.

The largest armour-links ever observed by the writer of these pages, appear on the sculptured effigy of a knight of the Freville family, in Tamworth Church, Staffordshire: date about 1400. Each ring is three-quarters of an inch in diameter. On the effigy of Sir Hugh Calveley, in Bunbury Church, Cheshire, the mails are only one-sixth of an inch across. Between these two measurements, the links occur in every variety: occasionally, indeed, the same monument offers examples of different sized rings in different parts of the equipment; as the statue of Sir Walter Arden, in Aston Church, Warwickshire, where there are three dimensions. The English name for *armure de mailles* appears to have been Wire-armour. "Item, lego j. wyrehatt." (York Wills, p. 343.) "Item, j. wyer hatt, harnest with sylver." (Ib., p. 419.)

Armour of chain-mail was cleaned by rolling it in a barrel; probably with sand or some similar agent. In the Inventory of Dover Castle in 1344, we find "i. barelle pro armaturis rollandis." And in another, "i. barell ferrat. pro armaturis Regis mundandis[a]." Of this process, however, we have notices as early as the twelfth century. Wace, in the *Roman de Rou*, has:—

> "Mult veissiez viande atraire,
> Nés è batiax è chalans faire,
> Espées è héalmes forbir,
> Haberz roller, espiez brunir[b]."

Froissart in 1372 tells us that the soldiers of Rochelle "commencèrent à fourbir leurs bassinets, à rouler leurs cottes de fer[c]" &c. And as late as 1603 we find in the Inventory of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, "one barrel, to make clean the shirts of maile and gorgetts."

Scale-armour is found throughout the fourteenth century; not, however, often forming the principal part of the

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writer at a meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1857. And another, accessible to all the world, is deposited in the collection at Sydenham. The antiquity of the invention is thus fairly settled: from photographs there is no appeal.

[a] Archæological Journal, xi. 382, 387.

[b] Vol. i. p. 13.

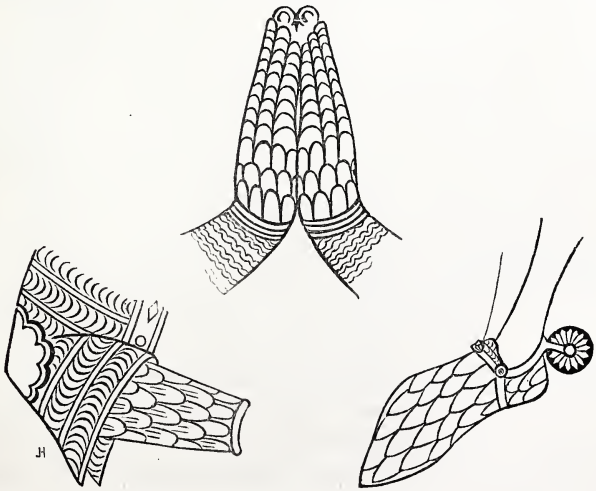
[c] Vol. i. p. 652.

knightly dress, but employed for small portions only of the equipment, as the gloves, the sleeves, the gorget, the boots, or the skirt of the cuirass. No kind of defence seems to have been so widely and so continuously in favour as that of scale-work. We may trace its existence from the earliest times of which any monuments remain; from the ages recorded in the Assyrian sculptures to the days of Oliver Cromwell: and this not in pictorial or sculptural representations alone, but often by examples of the real armour itself. The Nimroud sculptures in the British Museum exhibit the scale equipment in many groups and in curious variety. The scales are not always set in the same direction: sometimes the rounded end is placed upward, sometimes in the reverse direction. Several of the real scales have been found, and are preserved in the British Museum. One of them is engraved in the Archæological Journal (vol. viii. p. 295): it is of iron, three inches in length by one in breadth, and has a ridge in front, beaten out from behind. Other scales were found, of iron inlaid with copper. Of the scale-armour worn by the ancient Egyptians, a curious remnant is preserved in the collection of Dr. Abbot at Cairo. This example is figured in the fine work on Egyptian Antiquities by M. Prisse d'Avennes (pl. 46); in the *Revue Archéologique* (vol. ii. p. 735); and in the Archæological Journal (vol. viii. p. 295). It was found in a tomb of Upper Egypt: the scales are of bronze, fastened upon leather; and near the rounded end of each is a little boss, beaten up from behind. On one of the scales is engraved the cartouche of Scheshonk, the Shishak of the Bible[d]. During the classic period, representations of scale-armour are of constant occurrence. The plates of Hope's Costumes furnish many instances: in the British Museum a beautiful specimen exists in the bronze statue of Mars, found in the Falterona lake: see also the statuette of Mars, figured in Mr. Vaux's "Handbook to the Antiquities of the British Museum." Examples of the real scale-armour of this period are of the greatest rarity. A fragment, of Roman manufacture, found at the ancient *Cataractonium*, in Yorkshire, has been figured in the Archæological Journal, vol. viii. p. 296. The material is bronze: each scale is about an inch in length, and half an inch across: little rings pass through

[d] See also Sir Gardner Wilkinson's "Ancient Egyptians," vol. i. p. 368.

the scales at the overlap,—a very ingenious contrivance against the entry of a pointed weapon gliding underneath. A specimen found at Pompeii is engraved in Mr. Rich's Illustrated Glossary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, p. 392. The material in this case is bone, and the scales are united by metallic rings; but the contrivance of the Catterick example is wanting. Among the Northern nations, armour of scale-work was probably worn by leaders, but the descriptions of the Sagas and other writings are too vague to afford any satisfactory conclusion. "The body-armour," says Mr. Worsaae, in his "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark," was "formed of metal, either in iron rings attached to each other, or of plates fastened on each other like scales; but it was certainly only a few individuals who had the means and opportunity of obtaining such expensive objects." Examples of scale-armour in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries occur among the book illuminations of the period.

In the fourteenth century, scale-work is found in every kind of monument,—sculptures, brasses, vellum-paintings, glass-pictures and metal-chasings. Drawings occur in which scale-like forms cover the whole body, as in the Louterell Psalter; but it is probable that this is only a conventional mode of representing chain-mail. Usually, the scales defend but a small part of the warrior's person,—the hand, the foot, the fore-arm. The accompanying examples are all



from monumental brasses, and in each case the knightly panoply has no other portion of scale than what is here exhibited. The gauntlets are from the effigy of a De Buslingthorpe, at Buslingthorpe, Lincolnshire, *circa* 1280 [e]. The vambrace, of ridged scale, is from the brass at Minster, Isle of Sheppey, *c.* 1337 [f]. The solleret is from that of Sir William Cheyney, 1375 (Waller, pt. viii.). Similar scale boots are seen on an effigy figured in Hyett's "Northamptonshire Monuments," and on that of a De Vere, at Earl's Colne, given in Powell's "Essex Collections" (British Museum, Add. MS. 17,460). And again in the sculpture of Johann von Linden, 1394, engraved in Hefner's *Trachten*, pt. ii. pl. 156. Defences of scale for the entire leg are seen in the following group from a manuscript of about 1340,

Knightly Costume, circa 1340.

Les Vœux du Paon. Hefner, from whose work this illustration is taken, considers the material of the scales to be

[e] See Waller's "Brasses," part 10.

[f] The remainder of this figure will be given in our woodcut, No. 23. And see Stothard, plate 54.

cuir-bouilli[g]. A similar example, of the same date, appears on plate 31 of the same volume. Gorgets of scale-work are seen in the Tewkesbury glass-pictures, engraved in Carter's "Sculpture and Painting;" in the frontispiece to Strutt's "Dress and Habits;" and in our woodcut, No. 17, from folio 3 of Sloane MS. 346. The annexed example, from Cotton MS., Claudius, D. ii. fol. 30, of the early part of this century, exhibits a soldier armed in a gorget of scale, the material of which was probably leather.

Skirts of scale-work appear in this century, but very rarely. They are found in the sculptured effigy of a knight, preserved in the church of St. Peter, Sandwich, of the first half of the century, here engraved. The scales are ridged, which implies a hard material, probably metal or *cuir-bouilli.* The defence to which they belong is interposed between a garment of chain-mail and the surcoat. Other examples of skirts of scale-armour occur among the illuminations of the *Roman du roy Meliadus*, Add. MS. 15,228, ff. 274 and 275vo; date about 1360. And again, in the effigy of a Count of Wertheim, 1407, figured by Hefner (*Trachten*, pt. ii. pl. 92).

Armour of splints is of two kinds,—with the metal in view, or having the metal faced with velvet, silk, or other similar material. The first kind is seen in the knightly effigy at Ash Church, Kent, engraved by Stothard, pl. 62; and again, in the monument of the Graf von Orlamünde, given by Hefner, pt. ii. pl. 146. The splints overlapped each other and formed a sort of hooping round the body: rows of rivets held together the hoops at the overlap; and, as these rivets were probably not driven tight, they would leave to the armour sufficient flexibility to follow the movements of the body. In splinted defences the strips are sometimes employed for the lower part of the corset only, the upper portion being formed of a single plate covering the whole breast. See the second figure of Hefner's plate 146.

(*To be continued.*)

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[g] *Trachten*, pt. 2, plate 28.

Statue of a Knight in the Church of St. Peter, Sandwich.

THE PEERAGE IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

Happily the days are gone by when it was necessary to defend the position that a House of Peers is useful as an institution of the land. Even the most fierce and violent of our Radical reformers, with few exceptions, now point to the "Upper House," not merely as a "time-honoured institution," or a "venerable remnant of antiquity," but as a creation which is more or less essential to the permanency of the British constitution as matters are, and however slow, old-fashioned, and obstructive of progress they may deem the course of its proceedings to be upon certain occasions, even though they do not approve the theory of hereditary dignities, as an abstract question. But we may go further still. The interest recently felt in the Wensleydale peerage question, by the people at large, as represented by that mirror of public opinion, the press, with its many voices and echoes —its *linguæ centum oraque centum*—was not merely widely spread, but deep and genuine. For a time it took full possession of the popular mind, and the question of an hereditary peerage or a "peerage for life" superseded all other topics of the day. And on the meeting of Parliament, when Lord Lyndhurst brought forward his motion for declaring that a peerage for life could not confer upon its possessor a seat among the peers of England, the galleries of the House were crowded to suffocation; a sudden "rise" took place in the old volumes of Lodge and Burke, that had lain for months exposed on second-hand booksellers' stalls in vain; and the report "On the Dignity of a Peer" rose from the value of little more than waste paper to some two or three guineas,—a perfectly fabulous sum, as we need scarcely remark, for two bygone volumes of the very largest Parliamentary Blue-book. Added to this, an intense interest has been excited through the length and breadth of England by the Shrewsbury peerage case, at present before the Lords, as involving the landed interests of two rival religious parties in at least three counties of England.

We are not intending to weary our readers with any elaborate disquisition on the origin of titles and dignities, or to prove that, however democratic the tendencies of a nation may be, it is sure before long to admit the principle which titles and dignities involve. Such an enquiry, we feel, would be out of date and out of place at a time when almost all persons, of every shade of political opinion, are persuaded that they may love liberty sincerely, and yet hold with Burke that "liberty under a monarchical government is best secured by the predominant influence of a rich and well-descended aristocracy."

Our purpose is to take up, in a popular way, the subject of the British peerage,—omitting those statements concerning it which are familiar to us from our childhood, as to the place which it theoretically holds in the British constitution, and to bring our account of it down to the day at which we write. In so doing, we feel that we may possibly be treading on delicate ground, and that offence may be taken at portions of what we may have to say: but Sylvanus Urban can lay his hand upon his breast, and pointing to his career of the past hundred years, he, if any one, can sincerely assert that he is conscious of no other feeling towards the House of Lords than those of respect and veneration; and of no other desire but that of seeing in it an assembly composed of the worthiest, the best, the bravest, and the wisest of our fellow-countrymen; in fact, an "aristocracy," in the truest and simplest sense of the term. And as we shall confine ourselves to a

plain statement of patent and notorious facts, we almost venture to promise that no sensible member of the Upper House, or indeed of any titled family, will feel really aggrieved by our remarks.

Though it composes a branch of the Legislature of England, and though its debates are regularly reported in the daily journals, it is extraordinary to observe how slightly and superficially the House of Lords is known to the great mass of the nation. St. Stephen's, it is true, is less of a *terra incognita* to most persons; but of the composition of the House of Lords the public knows little, except that it is an assembly of wealthy and titled personages, comprising such distinguished names as Lords Brougham and Lyndhurst, the Earls of Derby and Aberdeen, and the bench of Bishops. About its business, privileges, and duties they are even more in the dark, if that be possible. Many persons do not know, for instance, why the ex-premier, Lord Aberdeen, sits in the House of Lords, while Lord Palmerston holds a seat in the Commons; or why a Money Bill cannot be introduced in the former. Still less acquainted are the public with the commonest information about the various families of which the Upper House is composed, and of the part which they have played in the annals of our country.

To come to our subject, then, so far as concerns the temporal element, the British peerage, taken in its widest extent, contains not only the House of Lords, but also the entire number of peeresses in their own right, as well as of Scotch and Irish peers. At the present moment, exclusive of the Bishops, it comprises exactly 557 individuals, of whom 382 are peers of England, and therefore, unless minors or females, *ipso facto* members of the House of Lords; 42 more are peers of Scotland only[a], created before the Union in 1706; a further 119 are Irish peers[b], and as such eligible to sit in either House, under certain conditions and restrictions; 14 (of whom two are Scotch) are peeresses in their own right, either having been so created, or having inherited titles descendible to heirs female as well as male, or who have been restored to titles long dormant or in abeyance. Besides the above, there are the Spiritual Lords, comprising 39 Bishops,—27 of English, and 12 of Irish sees; of the former, all but the Bishop of Sodor and Man and the junior prelate for the time being have seats in the House of Lords; and four Irish Bishops sit as representatives from session to session.

Again, taking the collective peerage of the United Kingdom in another point of view, and dividing on a different principle, we may distinguish it according to the gradations of the ranks which it comprises. It contains Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Bishops, and Barons: into the distinctions between these various grades we shall enter presently. It is enough to say, that the most numerous orders are those of Barons and Earls, which contain between them nearly four-fifths of the entire body, while the Dukes, Marquises, and Viscounts together do not amount collectively to the other fifth.

A third view in which the peerage may be regarded and classified, is according to the character of the first possessor of each hereditary dignity. Regarded in this light, we must confess that it presents us with a very miscellaneous character. To say nothing of the episcopal bench, the peerage

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[a] Out of these forty-two, however, sixteen sit in the House of Lords as representative peers.

[b] Out of these, twenty-eight sit in the House of Lords as representative peers.

embraces the decendants of Saxon earls and thanes, feudal barons, great-grandsons of the Plantagenets, offshoots of Tudor and Stuart sovereigns, men who can trace their descent as high as Alfred, and men whose families were first founded by the ministers of Elizabeth—men whose fathers fought at Cressy or at Bannockburn—men whose fathers were bankers and merchants, and others who began life with no stores of wealth, except their own education, abilities, and perseverance. The Norman noble and the London merchant, and, quite recently, the manufacturer of Derby, are alike represented in that varied assembly. There sit the sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons of warriors, statesmen, lawyers, and court favourites, side by side with the sons of money and commerce. The legal profession musters strong, and takes its seat by the Audleys and Dacres, the Hastings and Courtenays, the Talbots and Stanleys,—noblemen whose ancestors kept almost regal state, and fought in the Holy Land against the infidel, and sometimes against each other at home[c].

After a careful consultation of the existing works of reference on the subject, we believe that the following analysis of the peerage, formed on the above principle, will be found to approximate to the truth:—

Courtiers	100
Ministers of State	150
Diplomatists	40
Army	20
Navy	10
Lawyers	28
Supporters of the existing Ministry in the Lower House	186
Commerce and capitalists	3
Literature and science	2
Royalty, illegitimate descendants of royalty, or allied to royalty	8
Speakers of the House of Commons	10
Total,	557

Keeping the above distinctions in sight, we will commence a brief analysis of the English[d], Scottish, and Irish peerage.

The first point that strikes the reader on opening Burke or Lodge is the numerical disproportion of the peerage belonging to each of the three kingdoms. Out of the total of 557 peerages[e], 394 belong to England, while Ireland numbers 119, and Scotland only forty-four. The reason of this arrangement is easily explained. When the union with Scotland was effected under Queen Anne, it was strictly provided that the sovereign thenceforth should not be empowered to create any Scottish peerages in addition to those already existing—about 160 in number—and of which no less than half have since become extinct, or have been forfeited for their adherence to the cause of the exiled Stuarts. At the same time, provision was made for the representation of Scotland in the British Parliament. It was arranged that sixteen of their number should be chosen as representative peers from session to session[f]. The Scottish element in the

[c] As late as the fifteenth century, the date of printing and the discovery of America, the Lancashire families of Stanley and Molyneux were only prevented by a prohibitory letter from the Crown from fighting a pitched battle with several thousand men on each side.

[d] We are aware that, technically speaking, peers of England created since the union with Ireland in 1800 are styled peers of the United Kingdom; but for the purposes of a popular review of the subject, the above division is sufficiently close to the truth.

[e] By peerages we mean in reality peers.

[f] The Scottish titles amount at present to seventy-two.

Upper House has since that time been considerably increased by inferior English titles conferred upon Scottish peers. These inferior titles, of course, involve the right of a seat and a vote in the imperial Legislature apart from, and in addition to, the sixteen representatives mentioned above. The first title conferred in this way was the barony of Dutton, bestowed by Queen Anne in 1711 upon the then Duke of Hamilton; but a difficulty arose at the time in the interpretation of the act which limited the seats of the Scottish peers to sixteen, and it was not until 1783 that the right of the Crown to make these creations was finally established and recognised by a formal resolution of the House of Lords.

Since that time, about twenty-five such titles have been bestowed on members of the Scottish peerage: among these we have to reckon the present Earl of Aberdeen, who had previously sat for several years as a representative peer. At the present time, the total of Scottish peers not possessed of an English peerage or a seat as representatives is only twenty-six, and of these, two, viz. Sempill and Ruthven, are occupied by females, while two others, viz. Duffus and Fairfax, can scarcely be said to exist,—the former title not being at present assumed by its lawful owner, and the family of the latter peer having resided in America for so many generations as to render it extremely doubtful whether they can be called in any sense British subjects. And it may be added, that of the remaining twenty-two, the earldoms of Perth and Southesk have been only recently restored by the Crown—the former in 1853, and the latter in 1855; and the ancient barony of Lovat in 1857.

We next turn to the peerage of Ireland, consisting in all of 169 peers, exclusive of its bishops. Out of this number it is well known that twenty-eight are chosen for life as representative peers, in accordance with the terms of the Act of Union in 1800: many Irish peerages, too, are enjoyed by English peers among their inferior titles, but of these we take no account.

At the present moment, we find ninety-four Irish peers without seats in the Upper House. However, such Irish peers as do not bear English titles are allowed to sit in the House of Commons for English constituencies; a privilege which has been long enjoyed by Lord Palmerston and some half-dozen other noble lords, who occupy seats in the Lower House of the Legislature. This statement would leave as nearly as possible ninety peers—three-quarters of the entire body—free alike from the honours and the responsibilities of legislation. It would be a mistake, however, to imagine that, because nearly every Scotch peer is a *bonâ fide* Scotchman in descent, connections, and property, therefore every Irish peer is of necessity an Irishman. This is far from being the case. It is probable that nearly a quarter of the body do not possess an acre of Irish ground; and of those who are Irish landlords, very many are constant absentees, and have scarcely visited Ireland in their lives. Our readers will probably not fail here to call to mind the amusing story told by Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, in his "Posthumous Memoirs," about the worthy Welsh baronet and M.P. who asked Mr. Pitt to intercede for him with George III. for leave to have an entrance opened from his house in St. James's-place into the Green Park. The answer may serve to illustrate the way in which Irish coronets were bestowed before the Union. "I deeply regret," said the minister, "that I cannot oblige you in this matter: I could not even venture to make such a request to His Majesty; but if you like, I will recommend him to make you an Irish peer." Mr. Pitt was taken at his word, and the deed was done.

Again, it is not a little singular to observe how generally the old Irish families, once representatives of the princes of Ulster, Munster, Connaught, Tyrone, and other parts—the O'Rourkes, O'Connors, and the Desmonds—have become extinct in the peerage of the sister island. The "Biographical Peerage for Ireland," published in 1817, among the digested list of families prefixed to its pages, enumerates only three such families—O'Brien, represented by the Marquises of Thomond, FitzPatrick by the Earls of Upper Ossory, and O'Neill by the Lords O'Neill. Of these, the last two have become extinct as members of the peerage, in 1818 and 1855 respectively; while the last Marquis of Thomond, when his marquisate expired in the latter year, left to his distant relative, Sir Edward O'Brien of Dromoland, the barony of Inchiquin, and the representation of a family which once held regal sway over a large portion of the southern province of Munster. The following families are of Norman origin, and settled in Ireland at so early a period that the date cannot be ascertained:—Plunket, now represented by Lords Dunsany and Louth and the Earl of Fingall; St. Lawrance, by the Earl of Howth; Preston, by Lord Gormanston; Aylmer, by Lord Aylmer; Blake, by Lord Wallscourt; and Talbot, by Lord Talbot de Malahide. The Butlers, De Burghs, De Courcys, Fitzgeralds[g], Fitzmaurices, Dillons, Nugents, and Barnewalls came to Ireland under Henry II.; the Brabazons and Skeffingtons under Henry VIII.; and by far the greater proportion of the remainder under the Tudor and Stuart kings. The Cavendishes, Hewitts, and Blaquieres went severally to Ireland in civil and legal capacities only under George III.

The greater portion—in fact, nine-tenths—of the Irish peerage is of English origin and connections. As we have already hinted, it is not so in Scotland[h]. The Bruce and the Napier, the Murray and the Douglas, the Drummond and the Stuart, still live in the present list of Scottish honours; and many other families that a century ago espoused the cause of the "Pretender" await only the exercise of our gracious Sovereign's undoubted privilege, in order to obtain the restoration of many other noble titles which were forfeited by their forefathers in the rebellions of '15 and '45.

A second proposed principle of division in our analysis of the peerage is that which distinguishes it into various grades of dignity. The highest of these grades of dignity is that of duke (*dux*), a military term derived from the continental states of the middle ages, as also is the denomination of the next grade, viz., that of marquis (*marchio*), or warden of the marches or frontiers. The third degree of dignity is the Saxon earl, (*eorl*, or *ealderman*,) denoting not a military, but a civil position, somewhat analogous to the original meaning of the term *senator* in regal Rome. As there is no Latin term precisely answering to that of earl, the word *comes* is used as an equivalent, implying probably that the earl, or "count," sat as *assessor* to or *companion* of the king, in his judicial visitations. The viscount (*vice-comes*) is simply the earl's deputy; the title is not one of any great antiquity, and was never conferred in England as a substantive grade of honour previous to the creation of a Viscount Beaumont by King Henry VI. in 1440. Passing by the spiritual peers, we come lastly to the barons, whose title is

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[g] Dukes of Leinster, the only ducal family in Ireland.

[h] The Carys, Viscounts Falkland, are said to be the only family bearing a Scottish title that is not of actual Scottish extraction.

rather territorial than civil or military in its origin. The term was used in the Norman times, like that of lord among ourselves, in a far wider sense than that to which modern usage has confined it[1]. It is probable that at one time every parish constituted at least one barony, if not more, and in its original acceptation the "baron" probably implied little more than "lord of the manor." We are not now writing an antiquarian treatise, but are simply giving a popular account of the British peerage; and so must humbly beg our readers to excuse us for saying that the barons now compose the lowest grade and also the most numerous class of the titled orders; and with them ends the catalogue of temporal peers. The bishops, or spiritual peers, rank between the viscounts and the barons, with the exception of the four archbishops, all of whom take precedence above dukes, while the Archbishop of Canterbury ranks above the Lord High Chancellor himself.

We find, on consulting the "Report on the Dignity of a Peer," that in the first year of Edward the Fourth's reign, the summonses to parliament were addressed to twenty-five bishops and archbishops, twenty-eight abbots and priors, (including the Abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster,) and to thirty-nine temporal peers. Even at the period of the Reformation it is highly probable, if not certain, that in spite of new creations, still, owing to the disastrous effects of the Wars of the Roses, in which a large portion of the English nobility were cut off, the number of the temporal peers was so far reduced as to be more than outbalanced by that of the spiritual lords, among whom sat not only the bishops of the kingdom, but also several mitred abbots. Elizabeth was chary of conferring coronets, but James I. and the two Charleses more than doubled the number of the House by fresh creations, so that at the accession of William III. it reckoned about 130 members. In 1709, the seventh year of Queen Anne—and the earliest date to which our collection of "peerages" extends—the total of peers stood at about 160, of which above eighty have since become extinct, though several of these again have been revived, either in the person of female descendants, or connections by marriage, or else in new families. In consequence of the unprecedented step of the creation of a batch of twelve peers by King George I. in 1715, a bill was introduced into and passed by the Lords—though it was lost in the Commons—for limiting the number of the Upper House. In spite, however, of the above intimation of the national feeling on the subject, Sir Robert Walpole, and the other ministers of the first two Georges, made very large additions to the peerage, selecting them, of course, from the ranks of their own partizans. Still George III., on succeeding to the throne in 1760, found less than 180 English peerages in existence; while less than fifty years later we find, on reference to the Red Books and Almanacs, and from the complaints of a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1807, that the total number had been raised to nearly 300. In defiance, however, of the remonstrances of "Sylvanus Urban," the number went on steadily increasing under Mr. Pitt, (whose policy was to give peerages rather than pensions,) and between that date and the death of King George III., upwards of forty fresh peerages were conferred. This calculation includes promotions, but takes no note of such as soon afterwards became extinct.

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[1] Such is the case to the present day in Ireland.

At the accession of George IV. the English peerage stood as follows:—

Peers of the Blood Royal	5
Dukes	18
Marquises	17
Earls	100
Viscounts	22
Barons	134
Peeresses in their own right	9
Total,	305

The additions to this number made by George IV. during the ten years of his reign, inclusive of promotions, was upwards of seventy; so that at the accession of William IV. the peerage stood as follows:—

Peers of the Blood Royal	4
Dukes	19
Marquises	23
Earls	126
Viscounts	26
Barons	170
Peeresses in their own right	10
Total,	378

The peerages conferred by George IV. may be thus classified. He promoted his own personal friend, the Marquis of Buckingham, to the dukedom; the Earls of Ailesbury, Bristol, and Darlington, to the marquisates of Ailesbury, Bristol, and Cleveland; two diplomatists, Lord Amherst, and Dudley, the eminent lawyer Lord Eldon, the gallant old soldier Lord Londonderry, and five other Lords of large personal property and influence, were advanced to earldoms. Lords Beresford, Donoughmore, and Combermere, trained officers in the Peninsular and Indian campaigns, were rewarded with the coronets of viscounts; as also was the ex-ambassador, Lord Clancarty, and Mr. Frederick Robinson, who became Viscount Goderich on undertaking the premiership in 1827. The English baronies conferred during this reign may be classified as follows: —Five, viz., those of Ker, Wemyss, Wigan, Melrose, and Rosebery, were allotted to members of Scottish peerage; twelve others, viz., Minster, Ormonde, Clanbrassill, Kingston, Silchester, Oriel, Penshurst, Tadcaster, Somerhill, Fife, Ranfurly, and Clanwilliam, were bestowed on Irish peers; six more, viz., Lords Stowell, Lyndhurst, Gifford, Tenterden, Plunket, and Wynford, won their coronets at the bar and on the bench; three, Lords Heytesbury, Stuart de Rothesay, and Cowley, were ennobled by way of a reward for their diplomatic services at the various courts of Europe; Mr. Long, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Wellesley-Pole, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Lambton, were promoted for their ministerial services to the baronies of Farnborough, Bexley, Maryborough, Wallace, and Durham. Seven wealthy and influential commoners of large parliamentary influence were ennobled respectively as Lords Ravensworth, Delamere, Forester, De Tabley, Feversham, Seaford, and Skelmersdale; the wife of another became Baroness Rayleigh; and lastly, junior branches of two noble families, Bute and Athole, were honoured with independent titles as Lords Wharncliffe and Glenlyon.

It will be within the remembrance of our readers, that no sooner had William IV. succeeded to the throne, than he found it necessary to take measures to ensure the passing of the Reform Bill. It was known that a majority of the Upper House were opposed to the provisions of that

measure, and after much deliberation, it was resolved by Lord Grey's ministry to swamp that majority by a large creation of new peerages. This was a strong remedy, and one which incurred considerable censure at the time. It can scarcely be wondered at, if the nation, or, at all events, the thinking part of it, should have felt jealous of such an exercise of the royal prerogative, when it so nearly affected measures of the highest and gravest character, which were pending on the decision of the House.

The creations of peers by William IV. were as follows :—On a change of ministry in the autumn of 1830, the new Chancellor was of course made a peer, by the title of Lord Brougham and Vaux. In the next year, shortly before or after the coronation, his Majesty's natural son, Colonel Fitz-Clarence, was created Earl of Munster; the Scotch Earl of Erroll, who had married a natural daughter of his Majesty, was made an English peer by the title of Lord Kilmarnock. The Irish Earls of Fingall and Sefton had English baronies granted to them by the same names; and the Scotch Lord Kinnaird by the title of Lord Rossie. The Irish Marquis of Headfort, and the Earls of Meath, Leitrim, and Ludlow, together with Lord Howden, became respectively Lords Kenlis, Chaworth, Clements, Ludlow, and Howden, in the English peerage; and the Scotch Earl of Dunmore and Lord Belhaven became Lords Dunmore and Hamilton. The wealthy Baronets, Sir George Bampfylde, of Devonshire, Sir Edward Lloyd of North Wales, and Sir Francis Lawley of Staffordshire, were created Lords Poltimore, Mostyn, and Wenlock. Colonel Berkeley, (eldest son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley,) whose large landed estates gave him great political influence in Gloucestershire, who had failed to establish the asserted marriage of his mother in 1785, was solaced for the loss of his ancestral titles with the Barony of Segrave. A scion of the house of Donegall, Colonel Chichester, who had long represented the county of Wexford, and Colonel Hughes, the intimate friend of the late Duke of Sussex, and many years member for Flintshire, became respectively Lords Templemore and Dinorben; Captain Cadogan, next brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Cadogan, was raised to the barony of Oakley; the eldest son of Lord Clifden, an Irish peer, became Lord Dover, and Colonel Maule, next brother of the late Earl of Dalhousie, and who had inherited the Panmure estates from his grandmother, exchanged the representation of Forfarshire for the barony of Panmure; Sir Valentine Lawless, of Ireland, became Lord Cloncurry; and Admiral Sir James Saumarez, who had served in the navy for sixty years, with distinguished gallantry, in almost every quarter of the globe, was made Lord De Saumarez. The earldom[k] of Burlington was also conferred upon Lord G. H. Cavendish, uncle and heir-presumptive to the Duke of Devonshire.

In the year following, the Berners title was called out of abeyance, and restored to the Wilsons of Norfolk. Mr. Charles Dundas, the veteran member for Wiltshire, became Lord Amesbury[l]; and Lord Francis Osborne, heir-presumptive to the dukedom of Leeds, being rejected from the representation of Cambridgeshire, was made Lord Godolphin. Lord Falkland, at one time a Scotch representative peer, was at the same time

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[k] It is not often that a commoner has been promoted directly to the rank of an earl. Not to go so far back as the "great commoner," William Pitt, we have seen only two other instances in our own days;—we allude to the earldoms of Leicester and Ellesmere.

[l] He died a few days afterwards, so that the title was scarcely created before it became extinct.

honoured with the English barony of Hunsdon. At the close of the same year, the House of Lords was reinforced by Lords Tavistock and Uxbridge, eldest sons of the late Duke of Bedford and the late Marquis of Anglesey, both of whom had for many years supported the Whig interest in the Lower House; and also by Lord Grey of Groby, eldest son of the Earl of Stamford—each of whom were called to the Upper House in their father's baronies. Mr. Western, rejected from Essex, which he had represented in six successive parliaments, became Lord Western; and the Scotch Marquis of Queensberry found admission into the House as Lord Solway in the British peerage: in the same year, Miss Wenman, of Oxfordshire, was also raised to the English peerage, as the Baroness Wenman; and Mr. R. S. Carew to that of Ireland, as Lord Carew.

The changes which occurred in the Whig Ministry of Lord Grey during the early part of 1834, involved the elevation of the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Denman, to the Barony of Denman; Lord Duncannon, then eldest son of the Earl of Bessborough, was also called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Duncannon. Towards the close of the same year the late Sir Robert Peel's first accession to power took place: he took advantage of his brief tenure of office to promote that admirable pleader, Sir James Scarlett, to the barony of Abinger, and the eldest son of Sir John Sidney, of Penshurst, a son-in-law of the King, to the ancient and classic title of Lord De L'Isle. After the general election of December, 1834, Sir Robert Peel recruited the strength of his party in the Upper House by advancing his paymaster of the forces, Mr. Vesey Fitz-Gerald, to the barony of Fitz-Gerald, and the head of the great city house of Baring,—who had done good service in his day as Master of the Mint, and ambassador to America—to that of Ashburton, which, formerly held by his distant relative, John Dunning, had become extinct some twelve or fourteen years before. The Speaker, Sir Charles Manners Sutton, defeated in a contest for the chair by Mr. Abercromby, afterwards Lord Dunfermline, found a refuge in the House of Peers as Viscount Canterbury.

Sir Robert Peel, however, did not hold the reins of office many months. Beaten in the newly-elected House, upon the Irish Church question, he resigned the seals of office, and Lord Melbourne again became Premier. Mr. Littleton, a Staffordshire country gentleman, who had once contested the speakership with Sir C. Manners Sutton, was advanced to the peerage as Lord Hatherton; Mr. Charles Grant, now Secretary of State for the Colonies, obtained a coronet as Lord Glenelg; the veteran Sir John Byng, of Peninsular fame, and many years member for Poole, was raised to the Upper House as Lord Strafford: at the same time, Lord Gosford, an Irish earl and representative peer, who subsequently went out to Canada as Governor-General, obtained an English peerage as Lord Worlingham. Upon the resignation of Lord Lyndhurst, who had held the Chancellorship under Sir Robert Peel, the Great Seal had been put into commission, but early in 1836 it was entrusted to Sir Charles C. Pepys, who was created Lord Cottenham; Mr. Bickersteth, as Master of the Rolls, becoming at the same time Lord Langdale; and Sir John Campbell's wife, Baroness Stratheden. The only other creations of King William were the elevations of Mr. E. Berkeley Portman, one of the wealthiest commoners in England, to the barony of Portman; that of the head of the Fraser clan to the historic title of Lord Lovat; and that of Mr. Hanbury to the barony of Bateman, together with the bestowal of an English barony, with a special remainder to his brother, on the vener-

able Earl of Charlemont, who already had a seat in the House, as one of the Irish representative peers.

During the seven years of his Majesty's reign, the promotions in the peerage, as distinct from new creations, amounted to only ten: The Marquises of Stafford and Cleveland gained the dukedoms of Sutherland and Cleveland; the Earl Grosvenor was created Marquis of Westminster; and the Scotch Earls of Ailsa and Breadalbane were advanced to English marquisates without change of title. Viscounts Duncan, Anson, and Goderich obtained the earldoms of Camperdown, Lichfield, and Ripon; while Viscount Granville, a veteran diplomatist, and younger son of the first Duke of Sutherland, became Earl Granville; and Lord Durham, the most rising Liberal of his day, obtained an earldom.

The new peerage creations of William IV. may be classified as follows:—four on Irish peers; two on Scotch peers; three eldest sons of peers called to the Upper House; four military and naval commanders; two on the diplomatic service, three on ministerial services; two on sons and relatives of the sovereign, and members of the court; one on a large landed proprietor; and one on a female;—leaving a balance of some eight or ten others, the greater proportion of which were bestowed on the miscellaneous followers and supporters of the ministry of the day.

During the greater part of King William's reign, the Whig party were in power, with Lords Grey and Melbourne at their head. His Majesty died in June, 1837, and though parties were very evenly balanced in the parliament which met on her Majesty's accession, Lord Melbourne remained in office till 1841. During those few years it must be confessed that he made good use of the power which was placed in his hands. We say nothing here of baronetcies, large batches of which were made on two separate occasions; but we confine ourselves strictly to the English peerage. Her Majesty found the existing peerage composed of about 530 individuals, exclusive of spiritual peers and Scotch and Irish representatives. The first gracious exercise of her prerogative was to elevate to the earldom of Leicester the late Mr. Coke of Holkham, the type of an honest English country gentleman, the friend of the people, and of her royal uncle the Duke of Sussex, and who had been, we believe, the father of the House of Commons[m]. At the same time, the young Duke of Roxburghe—then only just of age, and the only duke in the three kingdoms who had no seat in the Legislature—was created Earl Innes. At the coronation of her Majesty in the following year, Mr. Ponsonby, who had sat for Poole, and had been rejected from the representation of Dorsetshire; Mr. Hanbury Tracy, late member for Tewkesbury; Sir John Wrottesley, the veteran member for Staffordshire; and Mr. Paul Methuen, the rejected of Wiltshire, were advanced respectively to the baronies of De Mauley, Sudeley, Wrottesley, and Methuen. English peerages were also conferred on the Scotch Earl of Kintore, the Irish Lord Carew, and Viscount Lismore; the Earl of Mulgrave—then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—being advanced to the marquisate of Normanby, and Lords King and Dundas to the earldoms of Lovelace and Zetland. The Marquis of Carmarthen, eldest son of the then Duke of Leeds, was also called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Osborne. In the same year the barony of Vaux of Harrowden was revived in the person of Mr. G. Mostyn, who had never

[m] And who, many years before, had refused to accept a baron's coronet from George III., if we may believe Sir Nathaniel Wraxall.

held a seat in the Lower House. In February, 1839, the present Earl Fortescue, then Lord Edrington, was called to the Upper House in his father's barony; and in the following summer a fresh "batch" of peers were gazetted: these mostly consisted, however, of Lord Melbourne's personal friends and supporters. The Irish Lord Talbot de Malahide, better known as Colonel Talbot, for many years the Liberal member for the county of Dublin, was created an English peer by the ancient title of Lord Furnival; Sir Frederick Lamb, the Premier's brother, and sometime our ambassador at Vienna, became Lord Beauvale; Sir John Thomas Stanley of Cheshire, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Mr. Villiers Stuart, an offshoot of the Butes, and whose brother for some time represented his native county of Waterford, became Lord Stuart de Decies; the recently extinct title of Lord Wenlock, conferred in 1831, by King William, on Sir Francis Lawley, was renewed in the person of his brother, Mr. Beilby Thompson, who two years previously had lost his seat for Yorkshire. At the same time Mr. Charles Brownlow, who had ceased to represent the county of Armagh after the passing of the Reform Act, became Lord Lurgan. Mr. Arthur French, who had sat in six parliaments for the county of Roscommon, as his father and grandfather had done before him, accepted the English barony of De Freyne, which that father and grandfather had once and again refused. The ancient title of Lord Leigh was revived in the finished gentleman, scholar, and poet, Mr. Chandos Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey; and Mr. N. Ridley Colborne, after having sat for thirty years for Wells, and other places, at length found a resting-place in the Upper House as Lord Colborne—the first and the last of that title. In the same year Mr. Abercromby, after little more than four years' tenure of the Speaker's chair, was advanced to the barony of Dunfermline; Mr. Spring Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resigned his office, and accepted the title of Lord Monteagle of Brandon; while the ancient peerage of Camoys, after lying dormant some three hundred years, was revived in the person of Mr. Thomas Stonor, who had been elected for Oxford a few years previously, but unseated on petition. Lord Ponsonby, too, who had spent the best years of his life in diplomacy, and then held the post of ambassador at the Sublime Porte, was elevated to a viscountcy, which expired with him in 1855. Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, was rewarded with an earldom, and Sir John Keane with the barony of Keane, for his successes in the East, which had been crowned by the capture of Ghuznee; Sir John Colborne, who had fought by the side of Wellington and Hill in the Peninsula, and had held the responsible post of Governor-General of Canada, was at the same time gazetted as Lord Seaton. In 1840 Mr. Miles Stapleton obtained a revival in his favour of the Beaumont barony, and Sir Jacob Astley, ex-member for Norfolk, the still more ancient one of Hastings. Lady Cecilia Underwood, the wife of the Duke of Sussex, was created Duchess of Inverness. Mr. Poulett Thompson, the Governor-General of Canada, was created Lord Sydenham; but dying in the following year without issue, the title soon became extinct. These creations and revivals were followed by another batch of new creations, just previous to the retirement of Lord Melbourne from office in the summer of 1841. English baronies were conferred on the Scotch Earl of Stair and the Irish Earl of Kenmare[n]; "Plain John Campbell" became at once

[n] Extinct and restored.

Lord Campbell and Lord-Chancellor of Ireland; Sir Hussey Vivian and Sir Henry Parnell were gazetted as Lords Vivian and Congleton; the late Duke of Norfolk was called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Maltravers; the present Earl of Gosford was created an English peer in his father's lifetime; and finally, Lords Barham and Segrave were advanced to the earldoms of Gainsborough and Fitz-Hardinge.

In the autumn of 1841 Lord Melbourne's ministry found themselves in a minority after the general election, and Sir Robert Peel and his party again took office. The total number of peerages conferred by the former since he had resumed power in the early part of 1835, inclusive of promotions, was no less than thirty-six, or at the rate of six a-year. It is but just to the memory of the latter here to confess that he shewed himself somewhat less lavish of titled honours during his second tenure of office than his predecessors had been. On forming his cabinet, he found that there were two individuals whose services he needed in the House of Lords, viz. Lords Stanley and Lowther; these he accordingly called to the Upper House in their fathers' baronies respectively, and elevated Lord Hill, the Commander-in-chief at the Horse-Guards, to a viscountcy; and he subsequently advanced Lord Ellenborough to an earldom. Neither of these elevations, it will be observed, involved any permanent addition to the House. Sir Robert Peel remained in office till the summer of 1846; during those five years, his actual additions to the Upper House were only four, viz., Generals Gough and Hardinge, created Lord Gough and Lord Hardinge; Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada, created Lord Metcalfe; and Lord Francis Egerton, next brother of the Duke of Sutherland, whom he elevated to the earldom of Ellesmere, a title rendered famous by the Chancellor of that name, with whom he was connected through the Bridgewater family. Total, eight peerages in five years.

Passing on from Sir Robert Peel to Lord John Russell, who took office in the summer of 1846, we find an increase again in peerage creations: to use a vulgar phrase, we pass from a state of deficit to one of surplus. Like Sir Robert, his Lordship holds office for five years; but instead of a modest account of three new peerages and four promotions, what do we find? We shall see. We know and feel that we are touching a delicate point, and treading on tender ground. We have not a word to say against the individuals raised by Lord John Russell, or their characters. Many of them—nay, most—are, or have been, distinguished personages. We simply set the names and numbers in contrast with the creations and promotions of Sir Robert Peel.

The first title that meets us is the distinguished name of Lord Dalhousie, who in 1849 was most justly raised from an earldom to a marquisate, in reward of his ability and decision in annexing the Punjaub to our Indian territories. Next come Lords Cottenham and Strafford, raised to earldoms, and Lord Gough to a viscountcy; while in the way of fresh creations we have English titles conferred on the Irish Lords Dufferin and Cremorne, and also on the Scotch Earl of Elgin, than whom none of our younger senators have deserved better at the hands of the country; while Lord Albert Conyngham, having inherited the vast property of his father-in-law, Mr. W. J. Denison, becomes Lord Londesborough; Mr. Jones Loyd, of fiscal and commercial reputation, Lord Overstone; Sir Richard Bulkeley Phillipps, Lord Milford; Mr. E. J. Stanley, Lord Eddisbury. The veteran Reformer and ex-Radical, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, after a long spell of ministerial life, finds a more tranquil sphere as Lord Broughton; while Sir

Thomas Wilde and Sir Robert M. Rolfe successively occupy the seat of the Lord-Chancellor as Lords Truro and Cranworth.

Thus in the five years of Lord John Russell's official career we have ten new creations against Sir Robert's four, and four promotions against four also; or fourteen in all, in five years.

Lord Derby superseded Lord John Russell in the winter of 1851-2, and remained in office nearly ten months. He recruited the Privy Council, it is true, with a considerable influx of strangers, but with the lofty feelings of the chief of the Stanleys, he scrupled to make any but the scantiest additions to the numbers of the peerage. It was his boast that during his tenure of office he had advised her Majesty to make fresh creations in favour of only three individuals,—Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Sir Stratford Canning,—names now familiar to our readers as Lords St. Leonard's, Raglan, and Stratford de Redcliffe.

The cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, during its two years of official existence, did not confer a single coronet, or grant even one promotion in the ranks of the peerage,—the first instance, we believe, on record of such self-denial since the commencement of the "Georgian era." The contrast is all the more striking, if we reflect that the "coalition" ministry of 1781 in a few months created some dozen peerages; and more especially when we remember how great is the weight and influence of a judicious but liberal distribution of such distinctions in rallying various shades of opinion round a common standard, and of keeping bound together by the secret and almost unconscious ties of interest, a party which else would fly scattered to the winds. The forfeited earldom of Perth was however restored to the Drummonds in 1853.

Lord Palmerston took office as Lord Aberdeen's successor in February, 1855 °. In those three years, one ancient title, the barony of Windsor, was called out of abeyance in favour of the widow of Colonel Clive. Baron Parke was raised to a peerage (at first for life only, and afterwards with the usual limitations,) as Lord Wensleydale; Sir Gilb. Heathcote, one of the wealthiest and most high-principled commoners of the land, was elevated to the barony of Aveland, in reward for the parliamentary services of himself and his father before him, extending over a space of nearly fifty years. Lord Palmerston, in 1856, revived in the person of the present Earl of Kenmare the English barony, which, conferred by Lord Melbourne, in 1840, upon his elder brother, the late Earl, became extinct on that brother's death in 1852; he also raised Mr. Burke Roche to the Irish peerage as Lord Fermoy, restored the Scotch title of Southesk, (forfeited in the Rebellion of 1715,) called the Earl of Shelburne to the Upper House in his father's barony of Wycombe, advanced Lord Cowley to an earldom, and raised to the peerage the following members of the Lower House:—Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the ex-Speaker, as Viscount Eversley; Lord Robert Grosvenor as Lord Ebury; Mr. T. B. Macaulay as Lord Macaulay; Mr. James Duff (now Earl of Fife in Ireland), as Lord Skene; and the Hon. C. C. Cavendish as Lord Chesham. Lord Derby's return to power in February last has involved the elevation of Sir Frederick Thesiger to the dignity of the peerage as Lord Chelmsford,—an honour which neither the bar nor the public will begrudge that learned and estimable person.

The following table will serve to shew the relative amount of peerage

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° He retired in February, 1858.

additions, by way of promotion or fresh creations, made by the different Premiers since the commencement of her Majesty's reign :—

	Dates.	English Peerage. Creations.	Promotions.	Revivals.	Called to Upper House.	Scottish. Restorations.	Irish. Creations.
Lord Melbourne	1837—41	28	7	4	3	0	0
Sir R. Peel . .	1841—46	4	3	0	2	0	1
Lord J. Russell .	1846—52	10	4	0	1	0	1
Earl of Derby .	Feb.—Dec. '52	3	0	0	0	0	0
Earl of Aberdeen	1852—55	0	0	1	0	1	0
Lord Palmerston	1855—58	10	1	1	1	2	1
		55	15	6	7	3	3

It will thus be seen that, setting aside mere promotions in the peerage, and the sons called to the Upper House in their fathers' inferior baronies, the permanent increase in the total of the peerage of the United Kingdom during her Majesty's reign thus far may be set down at 66.

Or again, taking another view, we may thus classify the peerages conferred by her Majesty :—

Dukedoms	1
Marquisates	2
Earldoms, (two extinct,)	11
Viscountcies, (one extinct,)	6
Baronies, (six extinct,)	49
	69

The average of the entire reign is thus seen to be about seventy peerages in twenty-one years ; or, in other words, at the rate of between three and four a-year. During this period, however, the dukedoms of Sussex and Dorset, the marquisate of Wellesley, the earldoms of Thanet, Plymouth, Oxford, Egremont, Cornwallis, Digby, Liverpool, Falmouth, and Auckland ; the viscountcies of Beresford, Melbourne, Lake, and Ponsonby ; the baronies of Montfort, Carteret, Montagu, Selsey, Rolle, St. Helen's, Lynedoch, Bexley, Farnborough, Tadcaster, Solway, Stuart de Rothesay, Wallace, Ludlow, Dinorben, Western, Fitzgerald, Basset, Beauvale, Furnival, Colborne, Langdale, Metcalfe, Sydenham, Douglas, Alvanley, and Milford, —in all forty-two, have become extinct, besides some dozen more, which have become merged in other titles. Thus the baronies of Bruce, Paget, Howland, Lowther, Grey of Groby, Stanley of Bickerstaffe, and Fortescue, have been merged respectively in the Marquises of Ailesbury and Uxbridge, the Duke of Bedford, and the Earls of Lonsdale, Stamford, Derby, and Fortescue ; while the barony of Seaford is absorbed in that of Howard de Walden ; Arden in Lovell and Holland ; Prudhoe in the dukedom of Northumberland ; and Glenlyon in that of Athole ; Duncannon in the earldom of Bessborough ; Eddisbury in the barony of Stanley of Alderley ; and the earldom of Burlington in the dukedom of Devonshire.

EDMUND BURKE[a].

Mr. Macknight would seem to be a believer in the disputed doctrine, that "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat." Having to write the life of a great orator who was also a diffuse and figurative, although undoubtedly a most masterly writer, he has written oratorically, with a profusion of ambitious figures, and with a diffuseness so excessive, that more than a thousand well-filled octavo pages are employed in bringing the history down to the fifty-second year of Mr. Burke's life. A briefer narrative would have been, we think, a better and more popular one; and if it had been made brief by condensation of matter and conciseness of style, the effect would have been more favourable to Mr. Burke's fame, by leaving in the reader's mind a deeper and more definite impression of the genius and virtue which Mr. Macknight, with an enthusiasm that sometimes defeats its own purpose, incessantly proclaims.

These, however, are the chief faults of a very pleasant and instructive book. If the style is sometimes too ambitiously burdened with ornament, it is never cold, or tame, or dull; and if small circumstances are sometimes chronicled with too much pomp of speech, events of great importance lose nothing of their dignity or interest from the author's manner of relating them. And events of this kind are by far the most frequent in a history of the life and times of Edmund Burke. The greater part of his political career was cast in a season of great danger to England, both at home and abroad,—a season in which her rank amongst the nations was imperilled by foreign enemies, and her liberties were sternly warred against by a despotic king. In the public contests which these dangers occasioned, a combatant as passionate and well-prepared as Burke, assailed, as it were instinctively, and by an irresistible bias, the most momentous wrongs, and the misgovernment of which the consequences were the most disastrous. His strength was not habitually misapplied in small affairs, and hence it is that Mr. Macknight's fine writing has for the most part a not inappropriate theme. Without quite ranking, as his biographer would have it, next to Shakspere among English worthies, Mr. Burke was undoubtedly a great man, in the record of whose history elaborate eulogies and a swelling style are quite as little as possible out of place or unbecoming.

In the two volumes now before us, Mr. Macknight has laboured lovingly in the delineation of his faultless hero. He has not only traced with painstaking accuracy the successive steps of Burke's own progress, but has given us besides a brief account of a variety of persons with whom he came in contact in his course, and of localities in which his lot was for a season cast. Pleasantest amongst the earlier of these memorials are those which describe the boy reading the "Fairy Queen" amidst the very scenes in which Spenser wrote it, and the Quaker schoolmaster from whose instructions and example the same boy soon afterwards received some of the deepest and the dearest lessons that his mind was ever conscious of obtaining. But Burke gained something besides the love of knowledge and virtue in this school-home. His first friendship was with the schoolmaster's son, and it speaks well for the worth both of Richard Shackleton

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[a] "History of the Life and Times of Edmund Burke. By Thomas Macknight. Vols. I. and II." (London: Chapman and Hall.)

and Burke that this friendship "remained fresh, pure, and ardent until the close of their earthly existence." At an early period it survived the trial which has been so often fatal to a similar affection. Before Burke had been two years at school at Ballitore, he was removed to Trinity College, where he became a student in his fifteenth year. He was, however, an undistinguished student—one of the multitude of able men who have given in their academical career no promise of the eminence which they afterwards reached. But he carried away with him from Trinity College accomplishments of no mean value in the business of the world. Together with a large store of miscellaneous knowledge, he also carried away considerable powers of reason, feeling, and imagination, as well as an ambitious spirit eager for the race on which he was about to enter.

It was with this provision that Burke took up his quarters, nominally as a law-student, in the Middle Temple. But to him, as to how many others, literature and politics proved more attractive than the dry and sombre studies proper to the place. The idea of law as a profession, if he had ever seriously entertained it, appears to have been soon abandoned. Partly, no doubt, from a natural bias, and partly from necessity, he became a writer for the press, and some of his productions of that time deservedly keep their place amongst his collected works. Independently, indeed, of the mastery of style which writings so dissimilar give proof of, the "Vindication of Natural Society," and the "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful," are, on the ground of knowledge and of thought, worth treasuring amongst the maturer fruits of Burke's genius. He was, moreover, the originator, and for many years "sole chronicler," of the "Annual Register," a work of more usefulness probably, though less brilliancy, than the celebrated essays. To these memorable labours of the intellect in Burke's obscurer years, Mr. Macknight's investigations have added a manifestation of kind-heartedness even more meritorious. In the hardest season of his own struggles it appears that he contrived to hold out to one whose sufferings were greater, the same helping hand which afterwards sustained the genius of Barry and of Crabbe amidst an equally disastrous lot. The individual to whom this earlier succour was afforded was one Joseph Emin, a young Armenian, who had worked his passage on shipboard from Calcutta to England, in the chivalrous hope of obtaining such an acquaintance with the sciences and arts of Europe as should enable him to become the regenerator of his native land. Mr. Macknight has dwelt on this interesting episode at considerable length. It is enough for us to state that Burke's countenance and help, which came at a time of direst need, were given without stint; that the poor adventurer fell in the way of powerful friends whose good offices his subsequent career did credit to; and that Burke's friendship with him, which had grown up out of his affliction, continued unimpaired throughout their lives.

From an early period of his residence in England, Burke was at all times both a man of letters and a politician; but he was more of a man of letters during the first ten years of that residence, and more of a politician afterwards. The transition seems to have been occasioned by his connection, which commenced in 1759, with the memorable *single-speech* Hamilton. After this connection had subsisted two years, Hamilton became chief secretary to the Earl of Halifax; and Burke, who had been largely introduced into society by his new friend, was taken in his company to Dublin Castle. The initiation in political business which was afforded to him by this familiar intercourse with the Irish Secretary, could hardly

fail to have a favourable influence on one so apt, and vigilant, and able as Burke. It was an opportunity of adding to his stores of knowledge and experience, of which, no doubt, he freely availed himself; but, beyond this kind of profit, he appears to have been no gainer by his long-continued services to Hamilton. An allowance from the Irish treasury of three hundred pounds a-year was, indeed, conferred upon him, but circumstances soon made it necessary either to submit to wanton insult or injustice, or to resign this pension, and Burke chose the manlier part. He preferred poverty to shame, or, as Mr. Macknight, in one of his grandest flights of magniloquence expresses it, to Hamilton's "amazement the serf rose up, in all the pride of insulted manhood and moral dignity, and, as he towered above his oppressor, flung the yellow shackle in his face; thus preferring, to the luxuries of a menial dependence, his freedom and the unpensioned desert. Yes! the slave was free. The Ariel has found within himself the power to effect his own emancipation; and, feeling superior to the sordid elements he had escaped from, could now soar proudly to the highest heaven."

We question whether Burke himself ever contemplated a flight so stupendous as that which his biographer supposes to have been within the power of his vigorous wing. Certain it is, however, that he made a rapid progress both in public estimation and political importance. In spite of the machinations of the baffled Hamilton, he became private secretary to the prime minister, and very shortly afterwards obtained a seat in Parliament. He obtained also, in Lord Rockingham, a powerful and wealthy friend, who soon learned to know the value of the new support his party had obtained, and who never whilst his own life lasted faltered in his confidence or kindly offices to Burke. These were acquisitions of no mean value, though they still left the possessor of them immeasurably far below *the highest heaven* even of a politician's aspirations. They were also, unquestionably, of more than common value to Burke, because of the rare and splendid powers which he had ready for the work in which he was engaging. His first speech in the House of Commons was made a month after his election, and it was so conspicuous for ability as to win praise from the veteran Pitt. This was in those days a success which justifies Mr. Macknight in his assertion, that "the gates of the temple of fame had at length opened" to his hero. But Burke was perfectly well prepared for still more considerable triumphs. Adventurer as he was held to be, he had entered Parliament with a fund of well-digested knowledge infinitely beyond the ordinary store of most statesmen, and he added to this a philosophical intellect and powers of feeling and imagination which were probably unequalled by any of his contemporaries in the House of Commons. A great authority, indeed, assures us that *his influence would have been greater if he had surpassed his contemporaries less.* However this may have been, it was soon evident that the new orator was not, like Hamilton, to be indebted to the memories of his hearers for his reputation in the House. Seven days after his first speech he spoke again with still greater force and eloquence; and his speech on this occasion was "declared to have far excelled that of every other orator—the popular idol who had been so long unrivalled in brilliancy of expression, himself not excepted." This, it must be owned, was a triumphant entrance on the new career.

But Burke was not one to rest contented with the excellence he had already reached. According to his biographer, it was at this time that he began a course of study under which his vigorous health broke down. He

"set himself to analyze the whole work of government, and the complicated interests of all the British empire. He subjected the commerce, the revenue, the constitution, and the foreign policy to the closest scrutiny, and formed to himself a map of the whole country over which he was to travel." With this enlarged knowledge of our national affairs, he became only the more active in the performance of his duties in the House of Commons. He took part in almost every debate of consequence, and especially, he took part prominently, and in a speech which dealt with the great question at issue in a style of philosophical statesmanship to which the House was little accustomed, in that memorable debate in which, to the honour of Lord Rockingham's administration, the Stamp Act was repealed. His speeches on this subject, as Dr. Johnson told Langton, "filled the town with wonder." And yet, in public opinion, his place amongst those who had fought the battle of that great debate would seem to have been only a secondary one. In the eloquent account which Burke himself gave, eight years afterwards, of the exultation with which the announcement of the majority was received by the anxious crowd of merchants who were waiting in the lobbies till the House rose, and in the animated descriptions of the scene which more than one historian has written since, it was for Conway first, and then for Chatham, that the shouts of gratitude and joy arose. In spite of the rare powers he had given proof of, Burke passed unnoticed through the delighted throng.

The repeal of the Stamp Act was the one grand achievement of a wise and well-meaning administration which scarcely held office more than twelve months. When those who had belonged to it were dispersed, Burke kept faithful to the principles and person of him who had been its leader. Both in the House of Commons and out of it he was known as the accredited representative of Lord Rockingham's political opinions, and his confidential friend. This connection continued, unimpaired, until his Lordship's death, and proved by its continuance alike serviceable to the fortunes and the fame of Burke.

It was serviceable to his fortunes to an extent which tells well both for the munificence of the patron and the merits of the dependant. Mr. Macknight states on undeniable authority that Burke had, within fourteen years, received from Lord Rockingham about thirty thousand pounds, and this large amount of debt, which had grown up out of a succession of loans on bond, was cancelled by the noble Marquis in a codicil to his will. It was a thoughtful kindness in the dying statesman to acquit his friend of this obligation. The sums which Burke had received were certainly, upon the whole, no inadequate or ungenerous return even for services like his. As far as a price could be put upon them, the Marquis was a liberal paymaster. On this point Mr. Macknight is led by his idolatry of Burke to strange, untenable conclusions. "It was Burke," he tells us, "who made Lord Rockingham a statesman; it was Burke who raised him to a niche in the temple of British worthies; it was Burke who carved the statue, wrote the epitaph, and who supplied the materials which rendered the memorial more durable than marble or brass." Even if it were true that Burke had in reality effected all the fine things which Mr. Macknight attributes to him in this passage, it would still be certain that a remuneration which averaged more than two thousand pounds a-year could leave no fair ground for the biographer's corollary, that "Burke was in fact the creditor, and Lord Rockingham the debtor." A compensation so splendid would hardly have fallen short of the full market value of the services performed. But there

is no foundation in fact for the assertion that "it was Burke who made Lord Rockingham a statesman." Nature and education had given to the Marquis the noblest elements of statesmanship,—the strong sense, the courage, the invincible integrity, and the rare art of choosing his friends wisely, and maintaining their attachment well, before he knew Burke. In his new secretary he found the very qualities of which he stood most in need, and he secured them to himself and to the policy he had at heart. The knowledge which seemed without bounds, the wisdom which grew up out of that knowledge as its natural fruit, the unrivalled energy and eloquence of Burke, were, from the beginning, adequately valued, and enlisted firmly in the cause to which they brought honour and eventual success. If Lord Rockingham had profited largely by the friendship between them, so at least had Burke, for, independently of what he had received from the private liberality of the Marquis, that friendship which had found him poor and unemployed, left him, at the end of fourteen years, paymaster of the forces, with a fixed salary of four thousand pounds a-year.

But the connection with Lord Rockingham was of yet greater and more durable service to Burke's fame. It gave him an opportunity, which was all his genius needed. It allowed him to measure himself, in intellectual stature, against the foremost men in public life, and to find that he fully equalled, and in many respects outstripped them all. It raised him, also, above the temptation of making himself a trading politician, ready to support any measures, however iniquitous, which might help him to obtain or keep a place. It enabled him to engage with his whole heart, and mind, and strength in the great struggle against a party whose one principle of administration was a time-serving enforcement of all the worst crotchets of an obstinate and unrelenting, half-mad king. It was in this invidious warfare that some of Burke's hardest battles were fought, and some of his noblest triumphs won. Taken as a whole, no considerable part of his labours in public life were so creditable to him, or have contributed so largely to the renown which belongs to him as an illustrious orator and statesman, as the speeches which he made in opposition—as a member of the Rockingham party—in the long-protracted contests on American affairs. The questions at issue were of intensest interest and portentous magnitude, and Burke, who had made himself a perfect master of the subject in its minutest particulars, felt with a fiery heat of conviction what the course was which policy and justice claimed. All his extraordinary powers of wit and pathos, and philosophy and passion, were put forth in beautiful combination on this great and genial theme. More wonderful manifestations of a single faculty might indeed be found in some of his effusions on affairs of India or of France, but, magnificent as were many of his outbursts of passion and imagination as he dwelt on the disastrous and disturbed conditions of those countries, we question whether, in relation to either of them, the whole wealth of his mental nature was ever poured forth in so fine a union, or with so much enduring honour to himself, as on that long course of events which led at last to American independence. His sustained and splendid efforts in the advocacy of a juster and a wiser policy towards the ill-used colonies are to this day regarded as his noblest work on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Macknight tells in abundant detail all the circumstances of this great parliamentary conflict, in which his hero bore so distinguished a part; and he tells the story well. The misfortune is that his narrative, in most of its particulars, is something worse than "a twice-told tale." We are not

quite sure that it would have deserved to escape the charge of prolixity, even if the events which it relates had been less universally known: but there can be no doubt about the propriety of that charge in the case of a biography which repeats, without addition or correction, "the full, true, and particular account" of all matters of general history with which, however indirectly or remotely, the chief personage in the work might chance to be connected. Readers—we submit to Mr. Macknight—should be supposed to have some acquaintance with historical events which have been a hundred times recorded. But, with this exception, there is much to be pleased with, and little to object to, in that considerable portion of Mr. Macknight's volumes which has reference to American affairs. His account of the long succession of events is always animated, for he sympathizes heartily with the strong, unsleeping zeal with which Burke laboured to protect and to preserve the colonies, and the indignation which he was never chary in expressing against the sycophants who dismembered the empire rather than displease a wrongheaded and despotic king.

In that larger division of Burke's parliamentary life which preceded Lord Rockingham's death, the growing estrangement and final independence of the American colonies predominated, both in interest and importance, over every other subject on which the attention of the House of Commons was engaged. But Burke's exertions were not by any means confined to that momentous theme. On a multitude of other questions he was amongst the foremost and the ablest advocates of liberal measures; and his biographer, with a painstaking and praiseworthy fidelity, leaves none of these good works unchronicled. Sometimes, indeed, these minor efforts are recorded in the biographer's best and most agreeable manner. His accounts of the debates on the expulsion of Wilkes, and of the proceedings of the court-martial on Keppel, are examples of the skill with which he sometimes succeeds, on these occasions, in keeping the reader pleased and interested with a narrative which certainly derives none of its attractiveness from novelty of fact or circumstance in that which he relates. And these accounts are examples, also, of the singular energy with which Burke was wont to exert himself in every cause in which a principle of liberty or justice was at stake, or in which a contest was involved between the constitution and the crown. Nor was he less earnest on a multitude of other matters which come within the scope of an enlightened legislator's duties. A long chapter of the volumes before us is devoted to a review of his labours as an administrative reformer; and, in the course of it, his memorable speech on economical reform—which *was listened to with delight*, as Gibbon tells us, *even by those whose existence it proscribed*—is characterized by Mr. Macknight as the specimen of his genius "which, in the smallest compass, displays most amply and profusely all his intellectual powers: the boldness and originality of his proposed reforms, united with the calmest and most conservative wisdom; his vivid powers of representing the past in all the most alluring charms of the imagination; his astounding flashes of wit illuminating the whole subject, and blazing on every side with the most dazzling radiance; his ability for treating the humblest subjects of domestic and financial detail in the most fervid and brilliant language of the poet; his singular analytical skill; the closeness of his reasoning powers; the copiousness of his rhetoric; and the glowing fervour of his appeals to the nobler passions of his hearers."

It would have been, we think, an advantage to Mr. Macknight's work, if he had a little oftener dwelt on those endearing qualities which made

Burke as much loved in the circle of his friends as he was admired in his public life. Some addition to what is now communicated under this head may very possibly be in reserve for us in the chapters which are yet to come of the biography. In the contemplation of his character, nothing is more delightful than the warm-heartedness and playful humour, the unspoiled simplicity of nature, which resisted both the brilliancy and bitterness of his political career. He loved, as he said, "to be a boy, and to have the careless gaiety of boyish days." He loved children, too, and children loved him. His home at Gregories was always enlivened and made happy by his presence, and by the good-humoured gaiety and wit which he shed around him there. And whilst his reputation for ability stood, by universal consent, highest, or next to the highest, in the memorable company of "The Club," he was also one of its pleasantest and most popular, as well as most strongly attached, members; so that in any specification of the illustrious men whose genius and goodness have made those meetings at the "Turk's Head" an interesting page of social history, we should be sure to find united—as they were themselves united by affection and esteem for one another—the names of Johnson, of Reynolds, and of Goldsmith and of Burke.

GLADSTONE ON HOMER AND THE HOMERIC AGE[a].

(*Continued from p.* 502.)

We shall now proceed with our *notice* of some of the more important parts of the Studies on Homer, disclaiming, as before, any intention of entering on an adequate criticism of the results. And we shall confine ourselves to the contents of the part of the work which Mr. Gladstone calls "Olympus." With "Thalassa" and "Aoidos," the subjects of the third volume, we shall not meddle. Of the latter, the first section, "on the Plot of the Iliad," and the second, on "Homer's Perception of Beauty," are the most valuable. That on the Plot we have already expressed a wish to see embodied in a less voluminous work, for more general use, and especially intended for use in our schools and colleges, which should embody the two sections of the second volume which are devoted to the morals of the heroic age, together with the Prolegomena from vol. i., and above all, with the two excellent sections "on the Polities of the Homeric age," and "on the contrast between the Trojans and the Greeks."

With the curious section on the Geography of the Odyssey we shall not meddle, as Mr. Gladstone admits his view to be "in irreconcilable conflict with the popular," and he will pardon us for adding, the natural, "construction of the words—

ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χειρὸς,

in the Odyssey," (E. 276), though we readily allow that this section also is a very suggestive and instructive one, and can hardly resist the conclusion that Homer has embodied genuine fragments of geography in his poetical narrative of the wanderings of Menelaus and Ulysses.

We shall leave the philological journals to do justice upon the long

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[a] "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, D.C.L., M.P. for the University of Oxford." 3 vols. (Oxford University Press.)

excursus on this subject of ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χειρὸς, and the section on Homer's perceptions of colour we shall resign to the criticism of professional painters and art-critics; nor shall we allow ourselves to dwell on the section on the poet's perceptions of beauty, but must content ourselves with confessing our satisfaction at finding that Mr. Gladstone demurs to the *ipse dixit* of the self-constituted dictator of art-criticism, that "Homer has no trace of feeling for the picturesque[b]." But the volume which relates to the religion of Greece, as it contains theories which will certainly be made the mark for severe hostile criticism, and conclusions which cannot be accepted as satisfactorily *proved*, and which therefore ought not to be incorporated in such a work as we desiderate, viz. a Homeric handbook, to which our younger students are to be referred as *the authority* on Homeric subjects—requires some longer account here, as the matter is of more general and wider interest than most of the other parts of the work.

Mr. Gladstone believes that the religious system of the age pourtrayed in the Homeric poems contains a very considerable amount of ancient primitive tradition; and invites us to recognise in the poems—

"Vestiges of a real traditional knowledge, derived from the epoch when the covenant with man and *the promise of a Messiah* had not yet fallen within the contracted forms of Judaism for shelter, and formed a part of the patrimony of the human race."

That such vestiges should be found he conceives to be by no means improbable, as—

"There is no broadly marked period of human experience, or form of manners, which we can place between the great trunk of human history in Scripture and this famed Homeric branch, which of *all literary treasures appears to be the eldest born.*"

Mr. Gladstone conceives that we have evident remains of primitive traditions of the Son of God, in His capacity of the Deliverer of mankind, and of others bringing Him before us as the "Word" or the "Wisdom" of the Father, in the Apollo and Minerva of the Homeric mythology. He remarks,—

"All the peculiar gifts of Apollo in Homer are referable to three characters—those of prophet, deliverer, avenger and judge.

"In the second of these characters he is the hearer of prayer, the healer of wounds, the champion of heaven itself against rebellion. In the third he punishes the guilty and especially administers the grand penal law of death[c].

"The supposition of a traditionary origin harmonizes the contradiction apparently involved in the double character of Apollo, as at once saviour and destroyer; and again, as the god, the stroke of whose gentle[d] and painless darts 'took the sting from death.'"

But other traditions of the promised Redeemer are embodied in the Athene of the Homeric religion.

In her we find preserved a vestige of a wide-spread primitive doctrine, believed of old, as Mr. Gladstone reminds us we have been already told by Dean Milman, "from the Ganges, or even the shores of the Yellow Sea, to the Ilissus," a doctrine which withdrew the Supreme Being from direct relations with the world, and assigned its government to the impersonated "*Wisdom.*"

That to these two among the Homeric deities is assigned a position of eminent superiority above the rest of the Olympians, we think the most

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[b] We should have been glad to have had space to have quoted an excellent passage from Col. Mure (II. ch. xv. pp. 68—70) on Homer's appreciation of the picturesque.

[c] ii. 130, 1.

[d] ἀγανὰ βέλη.

superficial reader will not have failed to notice. But Mr. Gladstone's patient investigations have enabled him to bring together a considerable number of points of distinction which may probably enough have escaped the notice of most of our readers.

1. The dignity accorded them is out of keeping with their rank as belonging to the *junior generation* of the mythological family.

2. They bear visible marks of an antiquity greater than that of the other deities.

3. The *subordinate* parts of the functions assigned to them are commonly devolved upon another set of deities, here called secondaries: e. g. Paieon.

4. A peculiar dignity in the nature of precedence is assigned to Minerva.

5. We are also invited to notice "the relation of Apollo and Minerva to Jupiter[e] as the proper and regular *ministers* of the supreme dispensations."

6. The defence of heaven against rebellion, dimly recorded as the act of Apollo.

7. These two deities are never exhibited by the poet in a disadvantageous position.

Besides these points of distinction in their relation to the Olympian court, we select a few others in their terrestrial relations:—

"1. They are entitled, either alone, or in common with Jupiter, to a peculiar reverence. 2. They are the object of worship in all parts of the Homeric world."

Again:—

"They are objects of invocation irrespective of place and circumstances; exempted from the chief physical limitations of time, place, and perceptive organs.

"They have an independent power to punish those who offend them, without need of an appeal to Jupiter.

"They have a power of making revelations to men, and a general power of extraordinary and miraculous action upon nature."

The third head of evidence relates to the points of distinction with regard to their personal characters:—

"1. Their moral tone is far superior to that of the Olympian court in general.

"2. They are peculiarly associated with Jupiter in the original administration of providential functions; particularly the highest, most ethical, and most inward parts of them."

They have, moreover,—

"a range of attributes without parallel in the Olympian system."

This summary is concluded with the remark, that "although what is built on this evidence is an hypothesis, *the whole of the evidence is circumstantial.*" And whatever be thought of the hypothesis, we conceive that our readers will agree with Mr. Gladstone that—

"the effect of this evidence is *to place an impassable gulf between Minerva and Apollo, and Mars, Venus, Vulcan, Mercury.*"

He goes on to observe, that what he calls "*the overpowering evidence of an early revelation*" in the Homeric Minerva and Apollo, has struck a German, J. B. Friedreich; in whose representations of the character of those deities, though differing from his own as to the particular tradition

[e] Mr. Gladstone also speaks of "a singular union of Apollo with Jupiter in will and affection; whence Jove addresses him as φίλε φοῖβε."

which they embody, he finds a *fundamental* agreement with his own views; that writer seeing in the Homeric Triad of Zeus, Athene, and Apollo, an unmistakeable analogy to "the Christian Trinity. . . . Apollo answering to the Son of God, the declarer of the will of His heavenly Father."

Our readers should certainly observe the remarkable line—

Αἲ γὰρ Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναί καὶ Ἄπολλον,

repeated in seven different passages, to give utterance with peculiar solemnity to some strong and paramount desire. The pre-eminence of this triad is even more distinctly seen in the wish of Hector:—

Τιοίμην ὡς τίετ' Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων.

The evidence relating to *Latona* suggests the preservation of some shreds of the tradition of the woman from whom the Deliverer was to spring:—

"In the first place, her divinity is beyond all doubt. She is one of the deities who take part in the theomachy; and Mercury declines the combat with the *wife* of Jupiter. In the enumeration of the mothers of his offspring, Jupiter recites her name after *Ceres and before Juno;* and as the scale is an ascending one, she must rank next to the last-named deity.

"There are, however, indications that, according to original tradition, she had been of the human order. In Homer she is no one's daughter, no one's sister, but a wife and a mother only.

"Again, the epithets attached to her leave her wholly *functionless,* and also wholly inactive. She stands among deities of greater dignity, a pale and colourless figure. Without any purpose intrinsic to herself, she shines only in the reflected glory of her offspring.

"What brought her into the Homeric Olympus, an *anomaly* alike among mortals and immortals? What could it have been except an illustrious maternity, to account for her elevation; and at the same time her original womanhood to account for the blank in the descent, and her total want of attributes?"

Whatever we may think of the connection which Mr. Gladstone would thus establish between the legend of Latona and the primitive prophecy in question, no one can deny that the evidence collected by him on the subject is very curious, and deserves the consideration of the student of the ancient mythologies.

Another fragment of ancient tradition Mr. Gladstone finds in the Homeric Atè[f], "the power who tempts and misleads men to their ruin;" "the idea of which," he says, "the word *Temptress* would best represent."

Then, again, we have another fragment of the tradition of the fall of the rebel angels, in the giants, and the Titans in Tartarus,—

"evidently themselves in a state of penal suffering, but having also the power of inflicting the severest punishments on other offenders; for they seem to be the persons called to be witnesses of the oath by Juno."

But "no ancient tradition appears to have been split and shivered into so many fragments as that of the Evil Principle:" and another "dislocated fragment" of it, Mr. Gladstone thinks that he has found in "the Neptune who takes part in the dangerous rebellion in the Iliad[g], and on

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[f] We are bound to confess our conviction that Mr. Gladstone's account of the personage Atè, which, we may remark, has the support of Col. Mure's great authority, ("Literature of Greece," i. 317,) is fundamentally correct; but we must protest against his remarks on the force of the Greek *word,* that it "never bears in Homer the sense of *calamity* coming simply from without." We still think that Buttmann has satisfactorily shewn that "harm" is the *original* idea; and the other, that of infatuation following from temptation, is derived from the former. (See *Lexilogus,* in v. ἀᾶσαι.)

[g] A. 400.

whom throughout the poems the burden and responsibility of action in the opposition to the will of Jove chiefly falls, and who is also placed in the relation of ancestor to the rebellious race; while his favourite son, the Cyclops, is the atheist of the poems, and his two children by Iphimedea, Otus and Ephialtes, hugest of all creatures on earth, in early infancy threaten war against Olympus, and plan the piling of the mountains."

Whatever be thought of Mr. Gladstone's speculations on the personages of the poet's mythology; however unwise it would be to dwell in works on the evidences of religion, on the curious illustration given to the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by the two distinct Triads in the Homeric mythology, no believer in revealed religion can fail to be forcibly struck by some of the correspondences between the old Greek mythology, and some of the facts of the primitive history of our race preserved in the Old Testament, noticed in this work. Some, indeed, of these must have been noticed by every classical student. And it cannot but be a satisfaction to the vast number of unsophisticated Christian students, who, as we said, are struck at once by these correspondences, when they make their first acquaintance with the old Greek mythology in their schoolboy days, to find that one of the most distinguished public men of the present day has thought these correspondences worth investigation; has brought fresh ones to light, and finds in them the same confirmation of what we have been taught to believe on the testimony of the records of revelation, which plain men like ourselves have ever found in the more obvious and familiar ones.

We must not allow ourselves to dwell on the section devoted to those deities of the Homeric mythology whose introduction into the system cannot be traced to primitive tradition, though we consider this chapter a very suggestive and valuable one [h]; Mr. Gladstone considers that there are indications connecting Neptune, the Sun, Dionysus, Mercury, Vulcan, Venus, with Phœnicia. The latter deity he naturally identifies with the Astarte of the East. We wish that our limits permitted us to extract some passages from the part of this section devoted to this last deity. *Dionysus*, we should ourselves have been disposed to connect with Egypt, rather than with Phœnicia. We think there can be no doubt that Herodotus had

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[h] We are bound, however, to protest against the attempt to connect the name Ἥρη with ἔρα, the earth. A more satisfactory account for the origin of the name will be found in the "New Cratylus," § 332, and one which agrees well enough with Mr. Gladstone's more just remark that she is the goddess of "wifehood and motherhood, and nothing else." We subjoin a list of other passages in the second volume where we object to Mr. Gladstone's translations or etymologies. (1.) We do not conceive ὄπις to mean "*after*-regard," (ii. 374,) if by this it is connected with ὄπισθε. (2.) We should not construe ἄτη πυκινὴ "a prudential error," (ii. 436). The expression is more like that of πυκινὸν ἄχος in Il. Π. 599: it is an ἄτη which enwraps the mind around like a cloud. Compare πύκασε φρένας ἀμφιμελαίνας, P. 83. (3.) We see that Mr. Gladstone understands διακτόρος as equivalent to "the man of business," as though connected with διάγω, instead of διώκω, with which Buttmann connects it. About this word, however, "doctors differ," and we understand that Nitzch does not follow Buttmann. (4.) Nor can we approve of "undressing" as the rendering of καῤῥέζουσα in Il. E. 424: we take it in the sense which it bears in Χειρί τε μιν κατέρεξε. Perhaps this is a misprint for "caressing." (5.) In p. 251 Mr. Gladstone seems to translate ἑκὼν δ' οὐκ ἄν τις ἕλοιτο, Il. Γ. 66, "no one would seek them:" surely the common translation of this, "a man could not obtain them by any act of his own will," is the right one. (6.) Nor should we translate κασιγνήτη καὶ ἑταιρὴ "sister and mistress" of Mars, (ii. 280): the second word had not acquired that bad sense in Homer's time. (7.) Nor does "leader of the people" seem to us the right rendering of ἀγελείη: it is one of Athene's warlike epithets, and equivalent to λῃῖτις, (Il. K. 460).

reason for identifying Demeter and Dionysus, the "Liber et alma Ceres" of Virgil and of the Eleusinian mysteries with Isis and Osiris.

But the Homeric idea of Destiny is a subject of such interest, that we must extract a short passage or two; first premising that we cannot see any sufficient proof of the distinction drawn between *αἶσα* and *μοῖρα*, words which seem to us equivalent to each other, differing only in their *primary* meaning, as connected respectively with '*αἰο*' and with *μέρος*:—

"The fundamental idea of both words is not a part merely, but rather a *portion* or share allotted according to some rule or law."

In the word *αἶσα* there is only the minutest savour of the proper idea of Fate. For Fate involves these ideas: 1. a power dominant over man; 2. a power independent of the Divinity; 3. a power ideally apart from right:—

"But *αἶσα*, even when backed by the gods, may be overcome by the energy of man.

"Καὶ τότε δή ῥ' ὑπὲρ αἶσαν Ἀχαιοὶ φέρτεροι ἦσαν.—p. 285, 6.

"So strong a bias has its meaning to the side of a moral law, as opposed to a mere force. Its predominating sense is the law of right, and as such it is a law very liable to be broken."

Mr. Gladstone goes on to say of Μοῖρα, that "*in general* it means the thing ordained, without reference to moral ideas;" a statement which we may accept as limited by a subsequent one, which we quote here:—

"But the ideas of *right* and *might* are not wholly parted. The presence of the moral element in this word is entirely adverse to the theory that it was used in the sense of fatalism[1]. So full and large were Homer's conceptions of the freedom of the will, that fate is sometimes on the point of giving way to the energies of his heroes, even when the strength of some god is brought in aid of it. It appears most probable that Homer had not formed the conception of a law extrinsic to all volition, human and divine; and so powerful as to override it. On the whole, for the day of Homer, both the supremacy of godhead as a whole, and the freedom of man, remain, if somewhat darkened, yet certainly unsubverted. The *μοῖρα* of Homer may, it is probable, be no more and no less than the *θέσφατον*, or *divinely uttered decree*."

Our writer's remarks on the Erinnyes must not be left unnoticed. After noticing the unsatisfactory account given in the modern Dictionary of Mythology, that they are but "a personification of curses pronounced on a guilty criminal;" having, as usual, placed before the reader, as the data of this investigation, the passages (here twelve in number) in which they are named, he states his conclusion that

"The Erinnyes are in the Homeric system the never-failing champions, because the practical avengers, of the natural and moral order. This, however, is only a part of their function. They are the sworn servants of a fixed order of the universe, apart from, anterior to, and independent of all volition, divine or human, and they avenge the infraction of that order not merely as a law of right opposed to wrong, but as a law of order opposed to disorder. They are a poetical expression of that philosophy which even in Christian times has seemed to seek a foundation for the supreme laws exterior to the Divine will; the philosophy, not of destiny, but of the 'immutable morality' of Cudworth and his school; of which we have a distant glimpse in the words of St. Bernard,

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[1] We must, however, strongly protest against the suggestion of an etymological relation between *mos, moris,* and *mor-s-tis,* introduced in illustration of the presence of this moral idea in *μόρος,* "death." We are by no means sure that *μόρος* was originally identical with *μοῖρα,* or was in any way connected with *μείρω.* It is allied to *mors* doubtless, and to the German *Mord,* as *μέρος* is to the Latin *part.* At all events, *μόρος* is not used in the sense of *portion, share,* as *μοῖρα* is, except where the portion of death is spoken of.

'Incommutabile est quod ne ipsi quidem Deo mutare liberum est,' and which Butler has presented to us in the mild forms of his admirably balanced wisdom[k].

"The Erinnyes never move at the bidding of Jupiter, or of any other Olympian deity.... Homer's fine sense of truth forbade him to connect the most practical and at the same time the sternest parts of his religious system, with the gorgeous glare of his Olympus, and with the moral delinquencies of many among its inhabitants[l]."

Hence "their natural association with *destiny* expressed in the speech of Agamemnon. They represent that side of the idea of destiny which alone can, after being regularly scrutinized, retain a hold on our interest."

It is, of course, needless to point out that the work from which we have selected these passages contains much to interest others besides professional scholars, and handles, in a masterly way, many subjects replete with interest to the general reader. Indeed, we have given no extracts from what are in our opinion the most satisfactory sections of the work, those on the *morals* and the *polities* of the Homeric age. These, however, we hope to see put before the public in a more popular form, either by the distinguished author himself, or, if he does not possess the gift of "*building* a book," (we mean, of course, a popular and attractive book,) as Southey happily called a gift possessed by none in so eminent degree as himself—by some other. Such a manual of Homeric "Realien" would be as great a boon to the youthful student and general reader as these three very solid octavos, this repertory of information on all subjects connected with Homer, are to the professional scholar.

We must close with a few passages from the eloquent chapter on the contrast between the Homeric poems and the early books of Scripture:—

"Should we cite the Pentateuch before the tribunal of the literary critic, we are only able to accord to it a secondary place. The mistake surely is to bring it there at all. . .

"All that is peculiar in our conception of Isaiah or Jeremiah, does not tend so much to make them eminent among men, as to separate them from men. Homer, on the other hand, is above all things human—he sings by the unconscious and indwelling energies of nature; whereas these *are the trumpets of unearthly sounds*, and cannot depart from what is breathed into them, to utter less or more.

"Most of all, the Psalms refuse the challenge of poetical competition. There is the whole music of the human heart, when touched by the hand of the Maker; in all its tones that whisper, or that swell, for every hope and fear, for every joy and pang, for every form of strength and languor, disquietude and rest.

"Of the inward relation of man with God, of the kingdom of grace in the world, Homer can tell us nothing; but of the kingdom of Providence much, and of the opening powers and capabilities of human nature, apart from divine revelation, everything. ... The moral law was a schoolmaster to bring us to Christ... the ceremonial law perhaps a schoolmaster in another sense... These primeval records are likewise another schoolmaster, teaching us, though with another voice, the very same lesson—the inability of our race at its maximum of power to solve the problem of our destiny; to extract the sting from care, from sorrow, and from death .... Since the Advent, Christianity has marched for 1,500 years at the head of human civilization; and driven, harnessed to its triumphal car, the chief intellectual and material forces of the world... Before the Advent it was quite otherwise. The treasure was hidden in a napkin, given to a people ensconced in a country narrow and obscure, who had no world-wide vocation committed to them. The providence of God committed to others the work of supplying the Christian ages with laws and institutions, arts and sciences, with the chief models of greatness in genius or in character; and to Homer the first, and, all things considered, the most remarkable stage of it.

"Had the Scriptures been preserved, the Messiah been incarnate, among a people who, in political sagacity, in martial energy, in soaring and diving intellect, in vivid imagination, in the graces of art, were the flower of their time, then the divine origin of Christianity would have stood far less clear and disembarrassed than now. The eagle that mounted on high, bearing on his wings the everlasting Gospel, would have

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[k] ii. p. 306. [l] ii. p. 308.

made his first spring from an eminence erected by the wit and skill of man; and the elevation of that eminence measured upward from the plain of common humanity, would have been so much deducted from the triumph of the Redeemer.

"'God chose the foolish things of the world to confound the wise' . . . . An unhonoured and undistinguished race, simply elected to be the receivers of the Divine Word, its stiff-necked and almost reluctant guardians, may best have suited the aim of Almighty Wisdom; because the medium through which the most precious gifts were conveyed was pale and colourless, instead of being one flushed with the splendours of empire, intellect, and fame."

We did not like to deprive our readers of these eloquent passages of this chapter; but we must leave Mr. Gladstone to settle with Mr. Disraeli the comparative estimate to be formed of the intellectual capacities of the *Jewish* and the *Hellenic* races.

We cannot help thinking, also, that Mr. Gladstone ignores too much the *human* element in the compositions of the inspired writers. The notion of inspiration implied by the expression, "*the mere trumpets of unearthly sounds*," is surely not the one to the defence of which he would commit himself. He does not surely hold with Philo that the prophet is a mere "ὄργανον Θεοῦ πληττόμενον ἀοράτως ὑπ' Αὐτοῦ." We may hold with Hengstenberg[m], "the special co-operation of God" with the writers of the Psalms; we may recognise the *impulse* of the Spirit without accepting the unnecessary notion of verbal dictation. As we conceive that our views on this important question are nearer allied to those of Coleridge than to Mr. Gladstone's, should we be wrong in calling his attention to a subject, for the investigation of which he possesses qualifications probably far greater than any living theologian, and worthier of his great powers than even the illustration of Homer, though the investigation would have many points of resemblance to the one in which he has been lately engaged?

The work of which we speak is the critical investigation of the contents of the Old Testament, to ascertain from *the internal evidence* furnished by those contents, how far the books themselves bear out some of those theories of German critics—theories brought before the notice of the English reader in Dr. Davidson's "Introduction to the Scriptures"—as to the date of their composition, and collection, and the interpolations supposed to be traceable in them. Such a work might furnish, even to such a man as Mr. Gladstone, occupation for the leisure hours of many years: nor would even many years of life be ill-bestowed upon it by one who had the ability to accomplish such a work satisfactorily. We desiderate a man furnished with the learning, candour, judgment, critical acumen, and intellectual grasp requisite to enable him to separate what there is of truth in the results of German criticism from the chaff that perhaps surrounds it; and to shew that enlightened faith has nothing to fear from the results of the most searching investigation.

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[m] Appendix to his work on the Psalms, vol. iii.

BIRCH'S HISTORY OF ANCIENT POTTERY[a].

[Second Notice.]

We now arrive at the second branch of the art of which our author treats, and that the most interesting part of the whole work,—the subject of Greek pottery. In this is comprehended the most complete account, not only of the objects found in ancient Greece, but of those exquisitely beautiful articles found in such numbers in Italy, Magna Græcia, Sicily, and the islands of the Mediterranean. The first chapter treats of the etymology and divisions of the subject:—

"We have already alluded to the antiquity of the fictile art among the Greeks. Their term for pottery, *keramos*, is supposed to be derived either from *keras*, 'a horn,' probably the most ancient material of which drinking-vessels were formed, or else from *kerannumi*, 'to mix.' They likewise applied the word *ostrakon*, the name for an 'oyster-shell,' to pottery; and ὀστράκινα τορεύματα is their generic term for works in terra-cotta.

"The art of working in clay may be considered among the Greeks, as among all other nations, under three heads, according to the nature of the process employed: namely, first, sun-dried clay; secondly, baked clay, but without a glaze, or terra-cotta; and thirdly, baked clay with the addition of a glaze, or porcelain. It is under these three heads that it is proposed to treat the subject. The first, from its limited use, will occupy our attention but very briefly."—(Vol. i. pp. 157, 158.)

Of the first, in fact, there are no remains; but that the Greeks frequently built with bricks of unbaked clay there is ample proof. But the use of the second, or terra-cotta, was very extensive:—

"It supplied the most important parts both of public and private buildings, as the bricks, roof-tiles, imbrices, drain-tiles, columns, and other architectural members. It also served for pavements, and for the construction or lining of cisterns and aqueducts. Among its adaptations to religious purposes may be noticed the statues of the gods which stood in the temples, besides copies of them on a reduced scale, and an immense number of small votive figures. It also supplied the more trivial wants of every-day life, and served to make studs for the dress, bases for spindles, tickets for the amphitheatres, and prizes for victors in the games. Of it were made the vats or casks in which wine was made, preserved, or exported; the pitcher in which it was served, and the cup out of which it was drunk; as well as all the various culinary and domestic utensils for which earthenware is used in modern times. It furnished the material for many small ornaments, especially figures, which are often of a comic nature; and supplied the undertaker with bas-reliefs, vases, imitative jewellery, and the other furniture of the tomb."—(Vol. i. p. 159.)

Our space will not permit us to dwell on each of these articles; we would, however, refer our readers to two very good architectural examples figured at pp. 162 and 163, and to a very beautiful head of Pallas Athene at p. 168. Our pipe manufacturers, who boast so much of modern invention, and who have so hotly contested their several patents, will, however, learn with surprise that the ancients made terra-cotta drain-pipes exactly similar to our own. We cannot pause to notice the various accounts of objects in terra-cotta, some coloured, some plain, nor the subjects upon the bas-reliefs, the cones to hang round the necks of the cattle, the dolls, of which one is figured at p. 183, nor the lamps. A curious instance of the current price of the small figures of the deities is quoted, p. 180, from the well-known fable of Mercury going into an image-shop to endeavour to find

[a] "History of Ancient Pottery. By Samuel Birch, F.S.A. Two Vols." (London: John Murray.)

in what estimation he is held in the world. He asks the price of a Jupiter, and is told a drachma (about the value of a French franc); for Juno they ask a little more; but when he asks as to himself, the shopkeeper tells him, if he will take the first two, they will throw him in a Hermes for nothing.

The second chapter proceeds to describe

"the principal vases of terra-cotta manufactured by the Greeks. They were large tubs or casks, called *pithoi,* calculated to hold enormous quantities of wine or food; *amphoreis,* or vases of a smaller size, yet sufficiently large to hold several gallons; *phialæ,* or saucers; *pinakes,* or plates; *chytræ,* or pots; *œnochöæ,* or jugs; together with numerous small vases used for common domestic purposes, and others which appear to have been appropriated solely to funeral ceremonies.

"*Pithoi,* or casks, of gigantic size, are found in Italy; and although no perfect ones have been discovered in Greece, yet fragments of them prove that they were also used in that country. They are shaped like enormous caldrons, with globular bodies, and wide gaping mouths. When full, the mouth was covered with a large circular stone, called *kithón.* It must have been into such a cask that Glaucus, the son of Minos, fell; and in such must the Centaurs, according to mythical tradition, have kept their stock of wine. They were sufficiently capacious to hold a man, and were, in fact, the ancient hogsheads or pipes. They are perhaps best known from the circumstance of the eccentric Diogenes having converted one of them into his domicile, who is represented in some works of ancient art stretching his body out of a *pithos* at the moment of his celebrated interview with Alexander."—(Vol. i. pp. 187, 188.)

Well do we remember the discovery of some of them one fine morning on the Janiculum. The jars of the Forty Thieves are as tea-cups to them. They had evidently been stores, or oil-cisterns, and were sunk in the ground to preserve an even temperature. But, as our author observes,—

"The principal terra-cotta vase, however, is the *amphora,* which was used for a variety of domestic and commercial purposes. So numerous are the vases of this shape, found all over the ancient world, that they require a separate description. They were principally used for wine, but also for figs, honey, salt, and other substances. The *amphora* is distinguished by its long egg-shaped body, pointed base, and cylindrical neck, from which two handles descend to the shoulder. The base has sometimes a ring of terra-cotta round it. When complete, it had a conical cover terminating in a boss, with which the mouth was sealed. Remains of *amphoræ* have been discovered, not only in Greece itself, but also wherever the Greek commerce and settlements extended; as in Athens, Sicily, Corcyra, Alexandria, Rhodes, Kertch or Panticapæum, and Xanthus." —(Vol. i. pp. 189, 190.)

The third chapter now treats of the glazed vases, or such as we are ordinarily acquainted with. The number of these in public collections is about 13,000, of which the British Museum has about 2,600:—

"All these were discovered in the sepulchres of the ancients, but the circumstances under which they were found differ according to locality. In Greece, the graves are generally small, being designed for single corpses, which accounts for the comparatively small size of the vases discovered in that country. At Athens, the earlier graves are sunk deepest in the soil, and those at Corinth, especially such as contain the early Corinthian vases, are found by boring to a depth of several feet beneath the surface. The early tombs of Cività Vecchia and Cære, or Cervetri, in Italy, are tunneled in the earth; and those at Vulci and in the Etruscan territory, from which the finest and largest vases have been extracted, are chambers hewn in the rocks. In Southern Italy, especially in Campania, they are large chambers, about 5¼ palms under the surface."—(Vol. i. p. 210.)

Woodcuts of these are given at pp. 211—214, and the reader will find further illustrations in Sir William Hamilton's work, Mr. Dennis' Etruria, and in *Gargiulo Cenni di Vasi fittili.* These vases, in fact, are arranged round the sepulchral chambers in various ways; sometimes standing on the ground, sometimes suspended to the walls. Where the tomb was small,

and resembled a sort of chest with a raised roof, the body is laid on its back, and the vases ranged round. Mr. Ashpitel was informed by the gentlemen employed by the Prince of Syracuse at the excavations at Cuma, that in the Greek tombs the feet of the dead always lie to the west; that there invariably are objects at the feet, generally a large crater, or vessel of that character; and that there are none of those articles formerly called lachrymatories, but which may be more properly described as balsamatories. In the Roman tombs it was said the bodies were laid to any point of the compass, that there were no particular objects at the feet of the dead, and that there were always some balsamatories [b].

A curious and valuable section follows on the frauds and forgeries of these vases, and the tests and methods by which they may be discovered; and shortly after a section on their mention by the ancients. "The oldest express mention," our author says, "is made by Pindar." But surely vases of all sorts are mentioned in Homer; and Hesiod, in a well-known passage, speaks of the hatred of potter towards potter. Aristophanes is said "to have mentioned them," and a solitary passage from the Female Parliament is quoted. Athenæus, Strabo, and Suetonius are said "to have mentioned them." The fact is, the notices in Aristophanes are frequent. The *aryballos* is mentioned in the "Knights," 1094; the *phiala* in the "Wasps," 677, 1448; the *cylix* in three or four places; the *cyathus* in the "Acharnians," besides many more instances. Athenæus also has very many notices, (the admirer of Bentley will remember the Thericlean cups,) —and so, in fact, have most writers. This, however, is but a mere slip of the pen; the varied, the copious references to ancient authors of every rank and period proving the depth of research and the erudition of the author. We must hurry over the interesting details of ancient repairs, age, criteria, paste, clays, the potter's wheel, modelling, moulding, painting, tools, colours, glaze, furnaces, and proceed at once to the author's own classification of styles and dates. He first describes the "Earliest Style:"—

"It is supposed that originally vases were uncoloured, that they were subsequently painted black, and that afterwards, when the arts arose, they were ornamented with figures. The last sort of vases are supposed to have been used by the richer classes, and the black ones by poor people. Vases of plain black glaze, placed in the sepulchres, were called *Libyes*.

"The first attempts at art would be plain bands or zones disposed round the axis of the vase. These bands, or friezes, were subsequently enriched and diversified by the introduction of the forms of flowers, animals, and insects, drawn with the childish simplicity of early art. Thus on some the scarabæus is beheld of gigantic proportions, soaring above a diminutive stag, and a herd of puny lions are placed in a row, under another row of gigantic goats. Some vases, with white ornaments of mæanders, lines, &c., upon a black ground, much resemble those found in the sepulchres of the early Peruvians, and may perhaps be regarded as displaying the first attempts at decoration; but as the art of making vases was practised at the same time as that of inlaying and chasing, it is probable that the invention of a glaze and the introduction of ornament were simultaneous.

"Near the ancient sites of Tantalis on Mount Sipylus, the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ, that of Achilles in the Troad, in the old sepulchres under the Acropolis at Athens, at Delphi, and in the islands of Rhodes, Milo, the ancient Melos, and Santerino, the ancient Thera, a kind of pottery has been discovered which has every appearance of being the earliest painted ware manufactured by the Greeks. It is composed of a fine light red paste, covered with a thin siliceous glaze, and having ornaments painted on it in red, brown, or dark black lines, which have also been burnt into the

[b] *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii. p. 316, &c.

body of the vase. Such decorations are the earliest which the vase-painters adopted after they had discovered the art of covering the whole surface with a glaze. They bear great similarity to the decorations of the early Greek architecture, as exhibited in the sepulchres of the Phrygian kings, and the facings of the tomb of Agamemnon, works which some regard as the remains of Pelasgic architecture. They consist of hatched lines, annular lines or bands passing round the body of the vase, series of concentric circles, spiral lines, mæanders, chequers, zigzags or vandykes, and objects resembling a primitive kind of wheel, with four spokes. No human figures are depicted on any of these vases, but animal forms are found in the rudest and most primitive style of art, distinguished by the extreme stiffness of their attitude, the length of their proportions, and the absence of all anatomical detail. These animals are the horse, the goat, swine, storks, waterfowl, and dolphins. They are either disposed in compartments, like metopes, but separated by diglyphs instead of triglyphs, or else in continuous bands or friezes, each being several times repeated. Besides these, some few objects of an anomalous character are represented, such as wheels of chariots, objects resembling the *tumboi* or mounds placed over the dead, stars, and other objects. Comparatively few of these vases are known; but the shapes differ considerably from those of the latter styles, although they are evidently their prototypes. Several of these vases are *amphoræ*, sometimes of a large size, and evidently adapted for holding wine at entertainments. Others of this class have twisted handles, like those discovered at Nola. Among those with two handles, many, having flat, shallow bodies, sometimes on a tall foot, are of the class of cups destined for *symposia*, or entertainments, and are the prototypes of those called *kylikes*, or *skyphi*. Some others of the same shape have a flat cover, surmounted by two modelled figures of horses, and are the first instances of what is probably a kind of *pyxis*, or box, a vase subsequently found in a more elegant shape amidst the sepulchres of Nola and the Basilicata. These have been called, on very slender grounds, *lekanæ*, or tureens. Various jugs, or *œnochöæ*, are found, some with round handles, which evidently ministered the dark, sparkling wine at the festive entertainments, sometimes of proportions truly heroic; as well as smaller vessels of this class of the shape called *olpe*. Other vases in the British Museum are of the shape of the *askos*, or skin to hold liquids."—(Vol. i. pp. 252—255.)

These vases are of the remotest antiquity, probably not more recent than the seventh century before our era. Some have supposed them to be of Phœnician origin, but there are no emblems on them purely Asiatic; as is also the case with those of the next period, or the "Archaic Greek," which has also been considered to be Carthaginian, Egyptian, or Phœnician. Other writers call them Doric. The ground is sometimes almost the colour of dried, unbaked clay, sometimes yellowish, and even sometimes pale red. The figures are put in with a brownish black, which varies from a sort of maroon to a bright jet black, apparently according to the strength of the fire. Patches are laid on in dull crimson, to shew the contours; and lines for the muscles, &c., are scratched in with a sharp point. The ornaments are arranged in bands. The animals, as Mr. Birch states,—

"are chiefly lions, panthers, boars, goats, bulls, deer, eagles, swans, ducks, owls, and snakes. From the ideal world the artist has selected the chimæra, gryphon, and sphinx. They are placed in groups of two or three facing each other, or in continuous rows after one another. The field of the scene is literally strewed with flowers of many petals, and with smaller objects resembling stones. A kind of trefoil lotus is often introduced. Such representations belong evidently to the dawn of art, and are derived from Oriental sources. It is only on the later vases of this style that figures of men are intermingled with those of animals."—(Vol. i. pp. 258, 259.)

The panthers, according to our own observation, are the most common figures; they are more like cats in the faces, and sometimes two bodies are attached to one head. The author also does not tell us how the so-called flowers are produced;—they are formed by round dabs of black colour, divided into three or four parts by scratches of a sharp instrument, and heightened here and there by crimson. There can be no doubt that they are of Oriental origin, as the animals depicted did not exist in Greece; in

fact, the goat is much more like an antelope; but they certainly have nothing of Egyptian character nor Phœnician about them. In the paper before cited, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii. p. 332, &c., it has been suggested that they originated in Asia Minor, and were brought over by the emigrants from those shores to Europe; and it is thrown out that the Japetic languages may have proceeded in the same course westward, the Sanscreet becoming the Greek of Homer and Herodotus, refined afterwards in Greece to the Attic; or that it passed to Italy with the early settlers, and mixing with the Oscan or some aboriginal language there, was finally developed as Latin: and it is also suggested that these vases may probably throw some light on the subject, and supply some link in the chain of the great problem, yet undeveloped,—by which route did the civilization of the East travel to the West? No person is so capable of handling this great subject as Mr. Birch, and we venture to call his attention most seriously to its solution.

One new feature that gentleman has seized, and we give it in his own words:—

"One remarkable characteristic of these archaic designs is the abundance of flowers, which resemble those scattered over the richly-embroidered robes of figures in the Nimrúd bas-reliefs. It has been supposed that the subjects are borrowed from the rich tapestries and embroideries with which the Asiatic Greeks had become acquainted, and which were adopted by the vase-painters with certain modifications. This introduction of floral ornaments on the ground of friezes or mural paintings was rarely employed either in Egyptian or Assyrian art. But it might have been employed by the *toreutai*, or inlayers, who probably enriched the backgrounds of their works on chests and boxes in this manner."—(Vol. i. pp. 259, 260.)

But our space will not allow us to pause over the rest of this interesting subject, and we will proceed at once to the third style, which the author designates as "Transitional Archaic Vases:"—

"The slow manner in which an art emancipates itself from the conventional thraldom of its origin is evident from the progress of painted vases. The potter, not content with producing small vases having a pale ground, by degrees introduced a red tint of a pale salmon-colour (the *rubrica*), adopted human figures for his subject, in place of the animal forms before employed, and rendered the latter subsidiary to the main design. He still continued to arrange the subjects in zones or friezes; but the drawing is a slight improvement upon that of the cup of Arcesilaus just described. The forms are tall and thin, the muscles angular, the beards and noses long and pointed, the expression of the faces grotesque, the attitudes stiff and conventional. The figures are now quite black, except that the flesh of the females is coloured red or white. The flowers semé have disappeared; but the air is often symbolized by a bird, the water by fishes; whilst flowers, intended sometimes for the hyacinth, springing from the edges of the vase, indicate the earth. The extreme purity of the design, and the unequal manner in which the subjects are treated, have led to the conclusion that the style is imitative, and not original. The subjects are from the older poems, and suffice to mark the taste of the day. They comprise Perseus and the Medusa; Hercules killing the threefold Gorgon; the monomachia of Achilles and Memnon; Ulysses destroying the eye of Polyphemus; the fight for the body of Patroclus, and exercises of the Stadium. These vases are clearly a development of the Corinthian or Egyptian style, and can hardly be allowed to be of Ionic origin, as the yellow vases are of Doric. The prevalent shapes are the tall *amphoræ*, with cylindrical and not banded handles; two-handled vases with a cover, called *pelike;* the jug, or *œnochoë;* the circular apple-shaped *lecythus*, or oil-flask; and the long slender bottle called the *alabastron*."—(Vol. i. pp. 269, 270.)

A very characteristic and beautifully-executed woodcut is given at p. 270; —the subject is the death of Achilles. The figures are black; the lines of the muscles, armour, devices on the shields, the crests of the helmets, &c., being scratched in as before described: the names of the heroes are in-

scribed near each of them, sometimes written from left to right, and sometimes the reverse way. The age of these vases Mr. Birch very acutely suggests—from various historical circumstances depicted on them, particularly from representations of the Pentathlon and the race of the young men—to be about 500 years before our era.

He next proceeds to give a description of what he designates as "the Old Style:"—

"The next class, which, after all, is only a further improvement, has been called the old style, and is distinguished by the improved tone of the black colour employed; the grounds, figures, and accessories being of a uniform monochrome, varying from a jet black to a blackish green, and rarely of a light brown tint. When imperfectly baked, the vase is of a light red colour, and sometimes of an olive green. The faces of the females are white, to indicate superior delicacy of complexion, and the pupils of their eyes, which are more elongated than those of the male figures, are red. The eyes of the men are engraved, and of a form inclining to oval; the pupils circular, as if seen from the front, with two dots: those of the women are generally long and oval-shaped, with red pupils, also circular. The eyes of the women are sometimes made like those of men, especially on those vases on which the women are coloured black upon a white ground. On the François vase the elbows of the men and women are drawn of a different shape. It has been supposed that the figures are imitations of shadows on a wall; but they may have been copied from inlaid work. They resemble those just described. The forms are rather full and muscular, the noses long, the eyes oblique and in profile, the pupil as if seen in front, the extremities long and not carefully finished, the outlines rigid, the attitudes *à-plomb*, the knees and elbows rectangular, the draperies stiff, and describing perpendicular, angular, and precise oval lines. The figures are generally in profile, full faces being very rare."—(Vol. i. pp. 272, 273.)

In this style, the marking of the muscles, the lines of the drapery, armour, &c., are given with great precision. The ground is a warm orange, the figures black as before, and for the first time white is introduced, to shew the beards and hair of old men, the faces and feet of women, fillets, crests, borders of dresses, &c., and sometimes the entire colour of a white horse. Three beautiful wood-engravings illustrating this style are given at pp. 273, 4, 5.

Some extremely curious vases found at Vulci, probably of later date, and with many peculiarities which mark the copyist instead of the original designer, are next noticed under the head of "Affected Old Style," but our limits will not permit us to dwell on them: we must pass on to the great and important change which produced what our author very happily designates "the Strong Style:"—

"As long as the vase painters continued to copy the stiff and hieratic forms, which carry back the imagination to the school of the Dædalids, the black figure was sufficient. The careful mapping out of the hair and of the muscles, the decorations and all the details of shadow in painting and of unequal surface in sculpture, were more easily expressed by this method. But it is evident that these stiff lines were quite inadequate to express those softer contours, which melted, as it were, into one another, and which marked the more refined grace and freedom of the rapidly advancing schools of sculpture and painting. By changing the colour of the figures to the lucid red or orange of the background, the artist was enabled to draw lines of a tone or tint scarcely darker than the clay itself, but still sufficient to express all the finer anatomical details; while the more important outlines still continued to be marked with a black line finely drawn. The accessories in the earlier vases of this class continue to be crimson. The style is essentially the same, the forms precise, the eyes in profile, the attitudes rather rigid, the draperies rectilinear. Inscriptions rarely occur. The shapes of the vases themselves are nearly identical with those of vases with black figures. Technically, the change was produced by tracing the figures on the clay with a fine point, and then working in the whole ground in black. The inner markings and lines representing the hair, which in the other style were incised, in this are traced with a pencil in lines of a light-brown sienna colour, which in some instances are perceptible

only in the strongest light. The outline of the figures is always surrounded with a thicker line of black glaze, about one-eighth of an inch broad. It has been supposed that the background was painted in by an ordinary workman. Some specimens exist in which it has never been laid on. The artists seem to have worked from slight sketches, and according to their individual feelings and ideas; and as there are hardly two vases exactly alike, it is evident that no system of copying was adopted. The accessories, such as the fillets of the hair, are crimson on the earlier, and white in the later specimens.

"The figures on the earliest vases of the style, so closely resemble the black figures, that some have supposed that the two styles co-existed, which indeed appears to be the case in some examples. Some of the vase-painters, indeed, as Pheidippos and Epictetus, painted in both styles."—(Vol. i. pp. 278—280.)

Like most styles in their origin, the drawing is crude and hard, the plaits of the drapery stiff and liny, the eyes, noses, and hands too long and sharp, and the legs, heels, and ancles too thick, and out of drawing; the countenances are hard, and void of expression: in short, this style is the pre-Raffaellitism of vase-painting. The fabric, however, and the colours seem much improved; the black is much brighter, and the orange much richer [c]. No doubt the great change of making the ground black and the figures coloured, by which means, instead of scratches, the artist could develope the most important part of his subject with the pencil, had given a marvellous impetus to the art, which took another stride, and became what is called "the Fine Style:"—

"A further development of this style, and the highest point to which the art attained, is the fabric called the 'fine style.' In this the figures are still red, and the black grounds are occasionally very dark and lustrous. The ornaments are in white, and so are the letters. The figures have lost that hardness which at first characterized them; the eyes are no longer represented oblique and in profile; the extremities are finished with greater care, the chin and nose are more rounded, and have lost the extreme elongation of the earlier school. The limbs are fuller and thicker, the faces noble, the hair of the head and beard treated with greater breadth and mass, as in the style of the painter Zeuxis, who gave more flesh to his figures, in order to make them appear of greater breadth and more grandiose, adopting the ideas of Homer, who represents even his females of large proportions.

"The great charm of these designs is the beauty of the composition, and the more perfect proportion of the figures. The head is an oval, three-quarters of which are comprised from the chin to the ear, thus affording a guide to its proportions, which are far superior to those of the previous figures. The disproportionate shape of the limbs disappears, and the countenance assumes its natural form and expression. The folds of the drapery, too, are freer, and the attitudes have lost their ancient rigidity. It is the outgrowth of the life and freedom of an ideal proportion, united with careful composition. The figures are generally large, and arranged in groups of two or three on each side, occupying about two-thirds of the height of the vase. Some exceptions, however, occur, such as a single small figure on the neck of a *stamnos* in the Berlin Museum. One side of the vase, which appears to have been intended to stand against a wall, or at all events not to be so prominently seen as the other, is not finished with the same care. Figures in full face are less uncommon than on the earlier vases. The age of these vases is fixed by the appearance of the long vowels, the changed form of the aspirate, and the presence of the double or aspirated letters, introduced into the public acts after the archonship of Euclid, Olympiad XCIV., B.C. 403. The change of costume agrees with these criteria, as the Carian instead of the Corinthian helmet, and the Argolic for the Bœotian buckler. From the composition of the designs on this and on the former class of vases being superior to the drawing, it has been conjectured that they are copies from the works of the first masters of antiquity. As scarcely any two are alike, it has been supposed that they are sketches made from memory, adapted to

[c] The date of these vases is placed between the years 500 and 400 B.C. Some have been discovered in a way that shew they must have been older than the first Parthenon, which the Persians destroyed B.C. 480, and of course are anterior to the age of Polygnotus and Pheidias.

the convex surfaces on which they were delineated, and on which it was exceedingly difficult to draw. And as the vase-painters considered themselves artists—although their profession never attained a high position in the history of art—they departed considerably from the originals from which they drew their inspiration. The varnish is excellent in tone and colour, and the red accessories throughout are replaced by white used with discretion."—(Vol. i. pp. 283—286.)

In fact, the figures, the composition, expression, and the folds of the drapery, resemble most closely those specimens of the palmiest state of Greek art which have descended to us. The fire, spirit, nature, excellence of drawing, and purity of style, are such as might be expected from those days. But, as seems to be the fate of all arts, it had reached its culminating point, and shewed symptoms of decline. As the primitive style of Cimabue was succeeded in turn by that of Giotto, Mantegna, and Perugino, and the art gradually rose to its greatest pitch with Leonardo, Raffaelle, and Coreggio, and then came a school which endeavoured by show and glitter to make up for what they wanted in strength and purity, so "The Fine Style" of vase-painting was succeeded by "The Florid Style:"—

"The figures are neither so rigid as in the 'strong,' nor so full and fleshy as in the 'fine' style, but intermediate, being tall and graceful, with small heads, like the canon of Lysippus. The finish of the hair, which is produced by thin lines, is most careful and minute; the attitudes are graceful, and breathe an air of refinement and voluptuousness amounting to affectation. A predilection for rounded forms is most marked. The figures are richly clad with head-gear and embroidered dresses, the folds of which are sketched in with the greatest freedom. The ornaments are large arabesques abundantly used; while numerous objects are introduced into the field to shew where the scene took place. A kind of perspective here first appears, groups being arranged in rows. The ground is indicated by stones or small plants. The glaze is pale and white; blue, green, yellow, red, and gilding appear in the accessories. The most remarkable specimen of this class is the Hamilton Vase, with the subject of the rape of the Leucippides. Many magnificent vases of the same class are found, consisting of large *craters, amphoræ,* and *hydriæ.* Among the smaller ones are an exquisite *lecythus,* formerly in Mr. Rogers's collection, and another in the British Museum, both having allegorical subjects."—(Vol. i. p. 290.)

It is curious how a great desire for colour and gilding marks the incipient decay of art; as Apelles is said to have told his pupil who was taking immense pains with the dress of his Venus, "You cannot make her beautiful, so you strive to make her fine." It is also curious how a desire for minute finish also marks the same: when painters and critics become microscopic, art is in danger. This style, however, had its Carraccis and Guidos, and there are some really very fine wroks of art in the florid style, which, however, sank rapidly to that of the "*decadence.*" The colours became paler, the glaze inferior, ornaments profuse, and evidently more studied than the subject itself, the drawing bad, the figures punchy, but the costumes as embroidered and bedizened as the artist could make them, while body-white is used in profusion. The very contours of the vases themselves are less pure, and there is a tendency to squab forms. We draw a veil over the *last style*—a sinking from whence the art never recovered.

From the description of the dates and styles of art, our author passes on to a review of the subjects delineated on the vases. They begin with the heroic legends of Hercules, and Theseus, and Cadmus; the woes of Œdipus, and the troubles of Thebes; Jason and Medea; the hunting the Calydonian boar; Perseus, Bellerophon, the twin gods Castor and Pollux, Orpheus; and then, more particularly, the tale of the siege of Troy. This

last great story our author divides into incidents before the time when Homer takes up the subject; those sung by Homer himself; the events after the funeral of Hector, or post-Homeric poems; and then the Nostoi, or those occurring during the return of the heroes, particularly to Ulysses. Then the later historical subjects are described, and then those which throw light upon the religious ceremonies; the great contests at the public games; the domestic life, banquets, and funeral rites; war, and all its trappings and panoply; emblems and costumes; while the whole range of mythologic fable is depicted, from the war with the giants through the vast range of legends of the Olympic deities down to those of earth, sea, and Hades.

Several chapters are then devoted to a description of the minor ornaments placed on vases, and a very copious list of the names of the several potters or other manufacturers stamped thereon; and then we have a most elaborate and valuable chapter on the nomenclature and uses of the different sorts of vases. More than a hundred names for Greek fictile utensils are examined, from the huge *pithos* to the little *bombylios*, or *aryballos;* and authorities bearing thereon are quoted from Homer and Hesiod down to Suidas and Hesychius: a chapter containing so much valuable classic matter has seldom been seen in the English language. This most interesting subject then concludes with an account of the sites of ancient potteries, and the principal places where the chief vases have been found. Although, in such a small space, it is impossible adequately to treat of so copious a subject, we trust we have given our readers some definite ideas, and shewn the way in which the study may be pursued. Vases have hitherto been looked on by the public much as people have looked on old china. No attempt has been made to define either history or date, and they have been valued as artistically beautiful, or for possessing some peculiarity or oddity, according to the education or fancy of the observer. We trust we have shewn that the works of the Greeks have infinitely more value and interest than is generally supposed, and hope to hear no more sneers against "pot and pan antiquity."

Our author next passes to the consideration of Etruscan pottery, and commences with the statues, bas-reliefs, sarcophagi, &c. of terra-cotta. These latter are very curious, some of them of very small size, like models for larger works; there are figures at the top in a reclining position, and the sides are covered with bas-reliefs, chiefly of mythological subjects. Sometimes these are elaborately coloured, not only as to the garments, but the hair and eyes also. There are vases of brown, black, red, and yellow ware, some of considerable size, and many covered with bas-reliefs. The most curious are vessels modelled exactly like the wattle huts of the Italian shepherds, and thence called tugurium vases. There is a little door in the side, through which the ashes of the dead appear to have been inserted, and which has been closed apparently by a cord, or a crooked peg passing through two rings.

As to their painted vases, our author says,—

"Although the Etruscans executed such magnificent works in bronze, exercised with great skill the art of engraving gems, and produced such refined specimens of filagree-work in gold, they never attained high excellence in the potter's art. The vases already described belong to plastic rather than graphic art, and are decided imitations of works in metal. Their mode of painting certain vases in opaque colours, in the manner of frescoes, which were not subjected a second time to the furnace, has been already described. These were probably their first attempts at ornamenting vases with subjects, and such vases are as old as the sixth century B.C.

"These vases are quite distinct from the glazed vases of the Greeks, which, however, the Etruscan potters imitated, although not at their first introduction into the country. They subsequently produced imitations of the black and red monochrome vases, as appears from a few specimens which have reached the present time, and which are in the different museums of Europe."—(Vol. ii. p. 214.)

As works of art, they are very inferior to the Greek or Italo-Greek vases. Considerable interest, however, consists in the light they throw on the customs and belief of the people. A very curious specimen is given from a vase at vol. ii. p. 218. The subject is the parting of Admetus and Alcestis. Here the peculiar notions of the deities of Hades, one of whom is Charun, with his huge mace, are depicted in a very vivid way. But the most interesting points of all are the numerous inscriptions inscribed on these vases, in that puzzle to all philologers—that tantalizing *crux* to the learned, the Etruscan language. Here we can read every word; we know every letter; but, alas! the meaning of scarcely a dozen words in the whole is known to us, rarely of two consecutively. Should, by any peculiar piece of good fortune, a vase be found with any extensive bilingual inscription, what a white day would it be for the philologer! what would be said to "pot and pan antiquaries" then?

The fourth part treats of Roman pottery, commencing with the bricks, as described by Vitruvius, Varro, and Columella, and then the tiles, with their inscriptions, some of which are very curious; they are generally aspirations for good luck, or the praise of the age or person. Here surely Mr. Birch has made another little slip of the pen when he says, "But such an inscription as *Poppina talis*, 'what a tavern!' is hardly credible, and probably a joke." Is it not "such a tavern?" or, as a Cockney youth might probably translate it, "such a jolly tavern?" Of statues, friezes, small altars, tesseræ, money-boxes, &c., but little need be said, as they have probably been much the same in all civilized countries, but the subject of Roman lamps and their inscriptions is very curious and instructive. A number of very excellent illustrations of them are figured in woodcuts from pp. 274 to 296. A description of the various sorts of Roman ware is then given, particularly of the so-called Samian. Unhappily, the art of producing the beautiful painted vase seems to have passed away with the Greeks, and though our author has given deep attention and bestowed much labour on the subject of Roman work, this part falls far short in interest when compared with the former.

The fifth part comprehends a short account of Celtic, Teutonic, and Scandinavian pottery. Among the most curious of these are the hut-shaped vases of Germany, which strongly resemble the tugurium vases of the Etruscans before noticed; they are figured at p. 391.

But our space will not permit us to go further into the consideration of this very excellent and interesting book. We can safely predict it will be a standard work, and will add much to raise the character of the British archæologist and scholar throughout the learned world.

LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR[a].

Among reasoning and reasonable men there can hardly, we should think, be two opinions, that art, science, and education, being now universally admitted to be matters of high national importance, and deserving of encouragement and support from the national purse, it is full time that the hitherto unpublished materials for the elucidation of our early history should be summoned from the dust and gloom amid which they have unprofitably lain for revolving centuries, and made to do good service, if possible, in the work of social and intellectual improvement. Among the numerous items that go towards making up what is known as *education*, in the best sense of the word, the past history of the doings and thinkings of our fellow-men, for a hundred reasons upon which it is as unnecessary as it is impossible for us now to enlarge, may challenge a place of high importance; and of course every fresh accession to our stock of information in reference thereto will be so much, not only for the gratification of a curiosity at once natural and laudable, but for the probable benefit also, both moral and intellectual, of present and future generations, gained.

Such being our own strong convictions on the subject, we cannot, of course, feel otherwise than gratified that the good sense of our legislators, combined with a growing spirit of enquiry among the thinking portion of the public into the history of the past, has at length come to the conclusion that the publication of the materials for our early history should be made a matter of national interest and concern. Upon an exhaustive search being made into the large and heterogeneous masses of written documents that constitute these materials, sure we are that even if large accessions are not made to our limited stock of information upon the motives and actions of our *great men* in early days, many an unknown and unanticipated chapter in the history of the *little men*—the multitude, in other words—will be disclosed, and many a long-forgotten link in the chain of our social progress will now, after the lapse of ages, be once more brought to light.

Time was, and not so very long ago, when we were wont to feel regret that the days of the Saviles, the Dugdales, the Gales, the Whartons, and the Hearnes—men whose great glory and delight it was to devote both time and fortune to the exploration of our early history and antiquities—had passed away, to all appearance never to return. Our regrets were premature, and, with not a little thankfulness, we have to acknowledge that our despondency was misplaced: public spirit, to all appearance, is about to more than compensate for the loss of that private enterprise which would seem to have found its tomb with the ashes of Thomas Hearne.

Upon the various historical publications which—thanks alike to the wisdom and liberality of our legislators, and to the judgment and assiduity displayed in the performance of his self-imposed duties by the Master of the Rolls—we hope to see issuing from the press in rapid succession ere long, we shall be by no means disposed to look with an hypercritical eye: in other words, we shall consider ourselves bound, in common fairness and good feeling, to view them in that spirit of indulgence which is so confessedly due to the pages of an *Editio Princeps*, the difficulties that

[a] "Lives of Edward the Confessor. Edited by Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls." (London: Longmans.)

must ever beset an editor in breaking fresh and long-neglected ground being taken into account. Much, and indeed justly valued, upon the whole, as are the ponderous tomes of Savile, and Twysden, and Gale, and the more delicately proportioned volumes of even the laborious Hearne, errors of transcription there are to be met with by hundreds,—perhaps, by thousands, we might say. Bearing this in mind, should we deem it our duty—which in fact we do not, until we are prepared to publish a better edition ourselves—to collate any of the works in question with the original MS., and should our search amid perhaps two hundred thousand copied words be rewarded with the discovery of a couple of hundred errors of transcription, we really should not feel our nerves greatly shocked by the discovery, nor should we forthwith raise a literary hue and cry against the book, or deem it our bounden duty to do our worst to cast a blight, along with it, upon the conception and the plan that gave it birth. On the contrary, viewing, as we think ourselves by every consideration bound to do, all literary productions in a relative rather than an abstract point of view, we should, as the result of our own experience, make ourselves content with the conclusion, that had the same work been printed for the first time under the supervision of some one or other of the great antiquarian editors of a couple of centuries ago, the strong probabilities are, that what with the ignorance and drowsiness of the professional transcribers of those days—*scribæ somniculosi*, as Hearne not inaptly styles them—on the one hand, and the singular and almost unaccountable carelessness of their employers on the other, we should have had to count errors in the text by hundreds, where we now enjoy the comparative good fortune of reckoning them but by tens.

Thus much in reference to the spirit in which, in our opinion, an *Editio Princeps* demands to be criticized; and thus much too, by way of anticipatory self-defence, should we be charged with sins of omission in giving an opinion upon the merits of a publication of this nature, without having so much as ever set eye perhaps upon the manuscript source from which it has been derived.

Let it not be supposed, however, that we either deprecate fair and reasonable criticism upon an *Editio Princeps* in general, or that we are speaking apologetically, in any sense, for Mr. Luard's book. As already avowed by us, we have declined to take upon ourselves the questionable duty of collating any portion of his volume with the original manuscripts: so far, therefore, as positive certainty goes, we admit our inability to say whether errors of transcription are to be met with by tens, by hundreds, or by thousands, in the work. But if, on the other hand, we may be permitted to form a conclusion from the scholarship and judgment which characterize its pages in every other point of view, we say, without hesitation, that we are strongly disposed to deny the possibility of the last of these alternatives; while, at the same time, as no *Editio Princeps* ranging over several hundred pages has hitherto fallen in our way with any fair pretensions to be considered immaculate, we are equally prepared to admit of the bare possibility of the first. And even if, at a future day, some kind critic—animated, of course, by no such spirit as Sir Fretful's "d——d good-natured friend,"—warm from the pleasures of a month's collative hunt, should have the great good fortune to be able to prove that we have formed somewhat too high an estimate of the probable correctness of Mr. Luard's transcript, very little the worse upon the whole, bearing in mind the many difficulties that he has encountered and ably surmounted, shall we be disposed to think of his book.

The *first* piece in the volume, a poetical Anglo-Norman Biography of the Confessor, *La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei*, is copied, Mr. Luard informs us, from a richly illuminated MS. in the University Library at Cambridge; to which, as forming an item of Bishop Moore's collection, it was presented by George I.[b] Though but little noticed hitherto, the MS. is not wholly unknown to those who interest themselves in the literature of our early times. Of the text, a specimen has been given in Michel's *Chroniques Anglo-Normandes*, (vol. i. pp. 119—126); and of the illustrations, several outline engravings are to be found in Taylor's translation of Wace's Chronicle, a carefully executed copy of one being also inserted in Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages," (vol. i.) The illustration which has been selected for facsimile to accompany the present volume is the death of King Edward, his soul being conducted by St. Peter and St. John to the Saviour,—No. 52, in Mr. Luard's Descriptive List of the illuminations.

The poem professes to be a translation into French, and nothing more, from Latin materials provided ready to the writer's hand; and on more than one occasion we observe that he appeals, under the title of *estoire*, *escripture*, and *essemplaire*, to his Latin text. This original Mr. Luard is, no doubt, justified in identifying with the historical works of Aelred of Rievaulx—his *Genealogia Regum Anglorum* and *Vita Edwardi Regis*, to wit. Aelred's matter, however, to borrow the learned editor's own words,—

"is throughout amplified and spun out, especially in the speeches and letters that are given; and the author has mixed up the various portions of Aelred's works so as to make one continuous history: thus, the sketch of the kings before Edward, and the story of Edmund Ironside's fight with Cnut, are taken from Aelred's *Genealogia Regum Anglorum*, while the actual life of St. Edward comes from the *Vita Sancti Edwardi Regis*. There is, however, a great deal that is not in Aelred's work; thus the episode of Gunhilda's vindication of her character is introduced from one of the other chroniclers, while Aelred omits it entirely; and from other sources also are derived the account of Alfred's landing and murder (only incidentally mentioned by Aelred), and the very curious sketches of the reigns of Harold Harefoot and Hardecnut, which are passed over entirely by Aelred."

Aelred's work, in its turn, as we learn from Mr. Hardy's learned and laborious Preface to the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, (p. 16,) is almost wholly derived from the *Vita Sancti Edwardi Anglorum Regis et Confessoris* of Osbert, or Osbern, of Clare, Prior of Westminster.

The French poem now under consideration is dedicated to *Alianore, riche Reine d'Engleterre*, Eleanor of Provence, the rich (and avaricious) wife of Henry III. What the writer's condition was, or what his occupation, is a matter of doubt: he was not improbably, however, judging from the language (vv. 2020—2,) in which he speaks of St. Peter as being "his own" lord as well as that of King Edward, an ecclesiastic, and connected with the abbey of St. Peter at Westminster. It seems to us by no means unlikely, too, that he was one of the chaplains of the king or

[b] Mr. Luard says "George II.," but this is one of those few instances in which, in the present volume, he has made a slip of the pen. It was about the time that General Pepper's dragoons were galloping into Oxford, (October, 1715,) or, at all events, not very long after, that George I., who had purchased Bishop Moore's library of 30,000 printed books and MSS. for 6,000 guineas, very liberally presented them to the anti-Jacobite University of Cambridge. Hence the well-known epigram by Trapp or the elder Warton, "The king, observing with judicious eyes," &c., and Sir William Browne's equally happy answer, beginning "The king to Oxford sent a troop of horse."

queen; those officials being not uncommonly chosen from the foundation of Westminster. Judging from the beauty and elaborate finish of the volume, Mr. Luard is of opinion that the present MS. was the copy intended for presentation to the queen; and this, too, very probably, on the occasion of one of the chief events connected with Westminster in Henry III.'s reign. The restoration of the church in 1245, he is inclined for certain good reasons, (to which, unfortunately, we can devote but little space,) to look upon as the more probable date. The poem could hardly, he thinks, have been written after the battle of Evesham (1264); and from the language of the Dedication, it would seem that the royal couple had been married (1236) some time when it was composed. Viewing the execution, too, of the MS. with the eye of a connoisseur, Mr. Luard states it as his opinion that the peculiar style of the armour and the architectural details (Early English) corresponds very satisfactorily with this date. From the writer's words (vv. 3961—6), it would appear that the illustrations were executed by his own hand.

The language of the poem, by the author himself, without any qualification, styled 'French' (vv. 37—40), the general style, and the metre, are very similar to those employed by Geffrei Gaimar, in his *Estorie des Engles;* making due allowance, of course, for the superior interest that attends the varied events and personages of whom Gaimar wrote, the writer's own natural vivacity and peculiar calling—that of a *Trouvère*—the hundred years through which language had passed since Gaimar's day, and the license in orthography which seems in those times to have universally prevailed. That Gaimar's work was unknown to our present author we are fully persuaded; carefully as we have compared numerous portions of the texts, in no one instance have we found, in description or mode of treatment, the slightest resemblance between the two.

The period embraced in the narrative extends over the whole life of Edward the Confessor; the writer giving a preliminary sketch of the history and condition of this country during the earliest years of that period, and continuing his story down to the battle of Hastings and the death of Harold; it being an important object with him, as Mr. Luard has remarked, to shew the fulfilment of Edward's dying prophecy.

Into the minutiæ of the learned Editor's interesting sketch of the historical matter embraced in the poem, our limits forbid us to enter for the most part. We have read the poem for ourselves, and a few of our own isolated remarks constitute very nearly the sum-total of the information which, in reference to its contents, we shall be enabled to lay before our readers.

The writer, we observe, closes his brief and meagre account of the fortunes of Edmund Ironside, the elder brother, or half-brother rather, of the Confessor, with a very lengthy and circumstantial description of the combat between Edmund and Cnut; an imaginary combat, most probably, after all, as, with the exception, we believe, of Henry of Huntingdon and Roger of Wendover, none of our early chroniclers of any pretensions to historical accuracy make mention of it. Indeed, the Saxon Chronicle and Florence of Worcester seem to imply that the meeting in the Isle of Olanege, in the Severn, not only was, but was intended to be, a friendly one; and William of Malmesbury expressly says, what is certainly more consistent with the known astuteness of Cnut, that he declined accepting the challenge of Edmund; while Gaimar, though acknowledging that the combat was contemplated, represents it as being cut short by negotiations

commenced on the part of Cnut. The circumstantial account of our present writer—save and except perhaps "the swift war-horses," which would have been a rather troublesome freight for the fishing-boats—was borrowed by his original, not improbably, from the same source that was consulted by Roger of Wendover.

Again, on what principle our author makes Edward the Confessor (v. 447) to be younger than *all his brothers*, we are at a loss to understand. He does not deny that Hardicnut was his uterine brother; and this admitted, Hardicnut must certainly have been his junior. Equally in the wrong, too, is he in saying (vv. 125—130) that Edgar planned the marriage between his son Ethelred and Emma, the daughter of Duke Richard of Normandy. Edgar died in 976, leaving Ethelred a mere child, and the marriage did not take place till nearly thirty years afterwards, in 1002. To Mr. Luard's interpretation of this passage we shall probably have occasion, in the sequel, to revert.

Into the cruelties inflicted upon Prince Alfred, the elder brother of Edward, our poet enters with none of the circumstantiality of detail for which the narrative of Gaimar is, in this instance, so peculiarly remarkable. Both writers, however, concur in fixing upon Earl Godwin the stigma of his treacherous capture and death; and both of them, in common with others of our early chroniclers, are not improbably in the wrong. The Danish faction, to which Godwin was resolutely opposed, are more likely to have been guilty of Alfred's murder. The unmerited character given by the poet to Ethelred the Unready—the "ne'er-do-well" of prophesying Dunstan—as being at once "peaceable and wise, loved and feared," is, of course, wholly dictated by partiality for the hero, or saint rather, of his song, Ethelred's almost equally helpless son; a man upon whom, nevertheless, he lavishes praises for almost every virtue (vv. 890—920), both Christian and heroic.

Another singular thing too is the fact that, though the writer nowhere explains on what principle the children of Edmund Ironside were set aside by Edward the Confessor on his disposal of the English throne, beyond Edward's very doubtful assertion at an early period that he "did not know what had become of them," (vv. 774—5)—he still admits the legitimacy of Edmund Ironside, as being the son of Ethelred by a first wife, the daughter of Count Theodoric, (v. 158). The very general statement is, if we recollect aright, that Edmund Ironside was illegitimate; but it seems not altogether impossible to divine the poet's motive, in spite of the singular conduct of his saintly hero, for asserting the contrary. In the latter part of the poem, we find that, though he admits that William the Conqueror had a better right to the English throne than Harold, he still asserts that William had not a right to it by royal descent (v. 3829), and that it was only through Henry I.'s marriage with Matilda, the descendant of Edmund Ironside, and consequently the representative of the Saxon stock, that the title of their descendant Henry (III.) to the English throne was rendered complete; a compliment, of course, which could not have been paid, had Edmund Ironside's illegitimacy been maintained by the writer. That the Confessor was in reality an asserter of his brother's illegitimacy there can be but little doubt, we should think. In his hatred, too, towards Cnut and his sons, nothing is said by the poet in reference to the kind treatment experienced by Edward at the hands of his brother Hardicnut, beyond the vague assertion that the Danish king "caused the exiles to be recalled."

In vv. 4332—6 he gives us the rather curious information that a fort or

tower was built at Hastings by Duke William immediately upon his landing, and that from its being *hastily* fortified (*hastivement fermée*) it received its name. His etymology, however, is wrong, for in reality the spot had received its name from Hasteng or Hastings, the Danish chieftain, upwards of a hundred and seventy years before.

The concluding part of the poem, as Mr. Luard observes, is not derived from Aelred of Rievaulx, and, viewed historically, is perhaps the most valuable portion of the whole. The writer, who, in conformity with the Norman traditions, has already blackened the character of Godwin, by imputing to him almost every possible act of criminality, in a similar spirit now paints the character and conduct of Harold at considerable length; and, while giving him credit for valour and activity, (attributes of the conquered which of course would reflect double honour on his conquerors,) does not scruple to say that he had estranged his fellow-countrymen from himself by his acts of cruelty, his lust, his rapacity, and his oppression, and that it was with the greatest difficulty that he was enabled to rally any portion of the English forces to his side. Conformable though all this may have been in the main with the traditions of the Norman aristocracy, the poet's invective is heightened, in all probability, by a wish to recommend his ultra-loyalty to his sovereign, who was the lineal representative, not only of Harold's opponent, but also, through his great-great-grandmother Matilda, of the genuine Saxon line.

The writer gives the usual description of the battle of Hastings, and says that Harold's body was buried at the abbey founded by him at Waltham, without the slightest allusion to the story of his surviving as an anchorite at St. John's, Chester; a story which had been previously committed to writing, though probably upon no good and sufficient authority, by the credulous Giraldus Cambrensis. It seems rather unfortunate, however, that immediately after the mention of Harold's burial at Waltham a leaf of the poem is lost. Did the writer there take notice of the tradition, as then recently circulated by Giraldus? and did he or some other person, for political or other reasons, by excision cancel the leaf? Be all this as it may, the coincidence is worth remark.

As already stated, the historical value of this work, though occasionally some new items of information are perhaps to be met with in it, is not great; and though in its general form it more nearly resembles Gaimar's *Estorie*, perhaps, than any other work that has been hitherto disinterred from the hiding-places of our early archives, the collection of monkish legends and doubtful traditions (inspired[c], if not invented, by Norman animosity and spleen) here dedicated to Queen Eleanor of Provence, must decidedly give way, both in value and interest, to the more truly historical lays of the garrulous *Trouvère*, who so varyingly and so amusingly, with all his faults—and they are not a few—obeys the literary behests of the Lady Constance. This, however, can hardly be imputed as a fault to the writer: there is every reason to believe that he has industriously used such materials as came in his way; and his subject, unfortunately for the interest of his work, is not our early Saxon history in general, but the biography of a single monarch; that monarch too, so far at least as his personal character is concerned, one of the least interesting perhaps of them all. Despite the high encomiums lavished in vague generalities upon his wisdom, his

[c] In reference to Godwin and Harold, who, with the exception of the Confessor, are the most prominent characters in the poem.

courtesy, and his valour, (vv. 890—920); beyond his deeds of superstition, his alleged miracles, (whole legions of blind men being the especial objects of his healing mercies,) his prophecies, his undue affection for foreigners, his quarrels with Godwin and his sons, and his singular conduct towards the good and patient Editha, historians have hitherto found but little to say about Edward the Confessor: little wonder, then, that the poet, who, to all appearance, is careful to disclaim the possession of original or exclusive sources of information, (vv. 40—44,) has failed to produce a very amusing or a very valuable work.

And yet, edited as this poem has been by Mr. Luard with masterly skill, and the difficulties and intricacies of the original text unravelled almost *verbatim* through the medium of a most carefully executed translation, it will prove a not unwelcome addition to the printed stock of our early national literature. *Some* additional historical knowledge, if not *much*, it will in all probability impart; though separated from them by a century, perhaps, or more, it will deserve a place, as a sample of the *fashionable* language of our forefathers six or seven centuries ago, by the side of the chronicles of Gaimar, Fantosme, and Wace; and to the philosopher and moralist it will tell its tale of the calibre and complexion of the human mind at a time when such legends and puerilities as it contains were held to be equally as acceptable reading in the queen's closet and the lady's bower, as in the monks' refectory and the abbot's parlour. Not without its uses, too, in another point of view, if it does not for the first time inform the etymologist of the fact, it will at least remind him—a thing too often forgotten or overlooked—to how great an extent our present language is indebted for its materials to the Norman dialect; and in the pages of this single work he will be enabled to trace a not inconsiderable number of words[d] half-way in their career from Roman or Frankish founts, which have since been absorbed in that ocean of divers languages known as the English tongue.

We subjoin, by way of specimen, the description of the new church at Westminster, with Mr. Luard's literal translation annexed, (vv. 2290—2313). The reader might almost imagine that it is the present edifice being described:—

"Atant ad fundé sa iglise
De grantz quareus de pere bise:
A fundement le e parfund;
Le frunt vers Orient fait rund;
Li quarrel sunt mut fort e dur;
En miliu dresce une tur,
E deus en frunt del Occident,
E bons seinz e grantz i pent.

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[d] A cursory glance at Mr. Luard's ably compiled Glossary will prove this. We select a few examples:—*Alasse*, "unhappy;" *Bittun*, "button;" *Brahun*, "brawn;" *Cuardie*, "cowardice;" *Gravele*, "sand;" *Eir*, "heir;" *Entetchée*, "disposed," "impulsive," (tetchy); *Fol-hardi*, "fool-hardy;" *Mesele*, "leprous," (measles); *Noise*, "noise," &c. Some, too, of our now purely legal terms appear here in ordinary usage and in their original form:—*Barat*, "deceit," (barratry); *Bastard esnez*, "bastard eigné;" *Mulleretz*, "mulier puisné;" *Desreine*, "deraignment;" *Eschecker*, "treasury;" *Mairem*, "mæremium," (timber); *Privez*, "privies;" *Toldre*, "to take away," or "toll:" a list which might probably be considerably extended. Those among our antiquarian friends who take an interest in the much-vexed question of the origin of the term "Cold harbour"—Cool arbour?—will find a curious instance (vv. 2910, 2911) of the use of the cool *arbri* by the labouring classes of England, after their mid-day meal, nearly a thousand years ago.

Li piler e li tablementz
Sunt reches defors e dedenz;
A basses e a chapitraus
Surt l'ovre grantz e reaus;
Entaileez sunt les peres,
E aestoirés les vereres;
Sunt faites tutes a mestrie
De bone e leau menestrancie;
E quant ad achevé le ovre,
De plum la iglise ben covere,
Clostre i fait, chapitre a frund,
Vers Orient, vouse e rund,
U si ordené ministre
Teingnent lur secrei chapitre:
Refaitur e le dortur,
E les officines en tur."

"Now he laid the foundation of the church with large square blocks of grey stone: its foundations are deep; the front towards the east he makes round; the stones are very strong and hard; in the centre rises a tower[e], and two at the western front, and fine and large bells he hangs there. The pillars and entablature are rich without and within; at the bases and capitals the work rises grand and royal: sculptured are the stones, and storied the windows; all are made with the skill of a good and loyal workmanship; and when he [has] finished the work, with lead the church he completely covers. He makes there a cloister, a chapter-house in front, towards the east, vaulted and round, where his ordained ministers may hold their secret chapter; refectory and dormitory, and the offices in the tower."

One of the most curious passages, perhaps, in the book is a Bull of Pope Leo IX. (vv. 1656—1722), which the poet has contrived, with not a little ingenuity, to hitch into octasyllabic rhymes. We may yet hope for "Coke upon Lyttleton" in verse.

The *second* work on Mr. Luard's list, *Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris*, is of smaller dimensions, and of comparatively limited historical or literary value; it being, as he says, a sort of abridged versification of the work of Aelred of Rievaulx. The MS. from which it is printed is in the Bodleian Library, written in a hand of the fifteenth century, and the work itself is dedicated to Henry VI.; the date of its composition being, in Mr. Luard's opinion, from 1440 to 1450. Another copy of the poem, of inferior authority, is also to be found among the Digby MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

Though no new historical facts are disclosed in this poem, it is still of some value as a specimen of the superior order of Latin poetry of that day. We say *superior*, because, to our knowledge, there are Latin poems in existence, of the first half of the fifteenth century, the composition of which, however great their historical value, is hardly superior to the nonsense verses strung together by the lower forms at our public schools. Mr. Luard remarks that the author of the work in question continually employs the enclitics *que* and *ve* as *et* and *vel:* in this, however, he is by no means singular, such being a very general practice in Latin compositions, both prose and verse, of the fifteenth century. In spite, however, of these and some other drawbacks, there are abundant proofs, both in the fluency of his hexameters, and in his never-failing *copia verborum*, that the writer had Virgil, if not Ovid, quite at his fingers' ends. The commencement of the poem—"Quid faciat virtus, quæ spes speciosa beatis"—is evidently suggested by the commencing lines of the Georgics.

[e] This tower only existed in the architect's intention—it was scarcely raised above the roof.

The author more than once speaks of his youth, and states (l. 24) that it is by the king's commands that he writes; an assertion on the strength of which Mr. Luard suggests that he may have been one of the *minstralli* employed "for the king's solace[f]." A true *laudator temporis acti*, he laments the literary degeneracy of his own day, and the prevalent neglect of classical literature; and, proud, no doubt, of his own superior accomplishments, sneers at the popularity enjoyed by Langland's poem,—"Of the Visions of Piers Plowman," written some seventy years before, in the English or *vulgar* tongue—for such is the allusion, no doubt, contained in the following lines:—

> "Tantaque simplicitas nostris successit in annis
> Quod vulgi plus sermo placet, quem dictat *arator*
> *Vulgari lingua*, quam mellica Musa Maronis."

The poem contains an account of the same period of history as Aelred's *Vita Edwardi Regis*, i. e. from the birth of the king to his death; and ends with the opening of his tomb, thirty-six years after his burial.

We extract a single passage (ll. 177—188), descriptive of the alarm manifested by the poor silly king[g] on its being proposed to him that he shall marry. He is evidently frightened out of his wits at the proposal. The language of the writer borders closely upon satire, himself probably quite unconscious of it:—

> "Suadebant proceres uxorem ducere regni,
> Ut soboles regis regalia sceptra teneret.
> *Rex stupet et sibimet metuit, timet omnia cautus,*
> Præcavet insidias Sirenum, pocula Circes.
> *Undique concutitur;* magnates ducere suadent,
> *Propositi dissuadet honos* [onus?]; sed cedere tandem
> Cogitur; invitus assentit; quæritur ergo
> Per mare, per terras, regi generosa propago,
> Quæ proba regina, quæ tanto conjuge digna
> Fiat. Commendat rex vitam, se quoque, Christo,
> Qui Joseph, et Judith, Susannam vincere fecit
> Admotas faculas Veneris que libidinis ignes."

The word *carbanan* (l. 91) (or, more properly, *corbonan*, as Mr. Luard remarks), signifying a church treasure-chest, is not improbably derived from *Corban* (Mark vii. 11).

The last MS. printed in the present volume—*Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit*—which we agree with Mr. Luard in regarding as by far the most valuable of the three in an historical point of view, is preserved in the Harleian collection in the British Museum. The writing is in a hand of the twelfth century; but from internal evidence it is pretty clear that the author himself lived in the times of which he wrote. The work was composed for the Queen Editha, and the writer was evidently connected in some capacity with her brothers Harold and Tostin. Who he was, however, or what position he occupied, is unknown. The mention by him of his own poverty (vv. 9—15), and of the benefits he had received from Queen Editha (vv. 130—1350), bear a rather curious resemblance to the statements of a like nature made by Ingulfus, in his History of Croy-

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[f] See Rymer, *Fœdera*, xi. p. 375.

[g] In his profession of self-imposed chastity, Edward not improbably was only making a virtue of necessity. This is obscurely hinted in the Norman-French poem, vv. 1263, 6; and in l. 1204 of the Harleian MS., next mentioned, there is an expression to a like effect which can hardly be called ambiguous.

and: but the Norman abbot, be it remembered—giving the Chronicle that goes by his name more credit, perhaps, for genuineness than it deserves—was as ardent a hater of Godwin and his "wicked progeny," as the present writer was an enthusiastic admirer of them all. Supposing the Croyland Chronicle to be, what it not improbably is, wholly a forgery, it is not altogether improbable that a hint or two as to Editha's patronage of learned men struggling against poverty may have been borrowed by the compilers from the present work.

That the writer had already been an author before undertaking this work is evident, as Mr. Luard has remarked, from the language of l. 7—"*Longa quies calami* dissolvit mentis acumen." He mentions himself, too (ll. 13, 14), as subjected to "the barkings of envy on every side." That he was a very early writer on the subject of Edward's reign, we may gather from the language of ll. 24, 25, where the Muse is represented as exhorting him to write, from the consideration that he will be *the first* to sing the praises of Edward. The date of the work Mr. Luard would place between the battle of Stamford Bridge (which is alluded to in l. 1306) and Queen Editha's death, which took place in 1074. The writer is thoroughly Saxon in spirit, and though he evidently wrote amid the miseries ensuing upon the Conquest, (ll. 1442—4,) he avoids making mention of that event or of Harold's death; nor does he ever make the slightest allusion to William, Duke of Normandy. On the contrary, he distinctly says that Edward, on his death-bed, commended to Harold the care of the queen and kingdom; and from his language it would almost appear to have been Edward's intention that, with the assistance of Harold, acting as a sort of regent, Editha should continue to reign: "Hanc cum omni regno tutandam commendo, ut *pro dominâ* et sorore, ut est, *fideli serves et honores obsequio,* ut, quoad vixerit a me adepto non privetur honore debito." If Harold entered into any such engagement with Edward, there can be little doubt that he neglected to fulfil it: his admirer therefore, in all probability, found it most convenient to break off his narrative at this point.

The character of Godwin, as Mr. Luard remarks, is drawn in the most flattering colours, and he is celebrated alike for his prudence, his constancy, and his military skill. His services to Cnut, his marriage with that monarch's sister-in-law, (wrongly called "sister,") and the honours lavished upon him by the successful Dane, are also dwelt upon at considerable length. The election, too, of Edward as sovereign of England, is ascribed wholly to Godwin's influence. From the author's language in reference to Edward's person and character, it is satisfactorily evident, in Mr. Luard's opinion, that he had seen the person he so minutely describes.

Godwin and Harold are manifestly intended to be the heroes throughout the work; a circumstance which renders its narrative more interesting and its pages more stirring than most of the biographical accounts of Edward the Confessor are found to be. Edward, on the other hand, though, as usual, he is celebrated in general terms as the professor of every Christian virtue[h], and is described with a revolting minuteness as healing the blind and persons afflicted with scrofula, "sinks into comparative insignificance" beside them. Indeed, so far does the writer's partiality and prejudice carry him, that on two occasions he distinctly asserts that *least of all*

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[h] From this author, too, we learn, what we do not remember to have heard from any other source, that Edward was passionately fond of hunting and hawking.—ll. 876—884.

was the family of Godwin amenable to the charge of rashness, haste, or precipitation!

As to the historical value of the work, we cannot do better than avail ourselves of the estimate the learned Editor has formed:—

"The fact," he says, "that the author was a contemporary of the events he describes, must be allowed to have very considerable weight. At the same time, the obligations he was under to the queen, and the very fact that his book is addressed to her, must make us hesitate in receiving such unqualified praise of her and her family. However, after all due allowance is made for the temptation the author had to give undue praise to the queen's father, it must be observed that his tone is by no means apologetic, excepting in the affair of Alfred's death: his facts are stated in a clear and straightforward manner; and he does not write as if he had ever heard of the accusations brought against him by later writers. On the whole, we may conclude that there is here a far more correct estimate of the character of Godwin than that given by Norman writers."

Of the character of the king himself, despite the generalities in which the author has given him credit for the possession of every Christian virtue, he does not, as Mr. Luard remarks, leave us by any means a pleasant impression. He is ungrateful to his benefactor Godwin, revengeful and unforgiving to the supposed author of his brother Alfred's death, indifferent, and at times unjust even to his wife, and so wholly devoted to Norman friends and advisers, that the abbots even, and monks, upon whom he lavished his principal favours, were, for the most part, as the author says, "transmarini," men from beyond sea. Of the claim of Edmund Ironside's children, or indeed of their existence, there is no hint given.

The work is written partly in Latin elegiac verse, and partly in prose, the latter preponderating on the whole. Though the verse is occasionally crabbed and obscure, it has some fair pretensions to be called poetry, and the writer was evidently imbued with a knowledge of classical mythology, and by no means unacquainted with certain of the Latin authors. His materials have been used freely by Osbern, or Osbert, of Clare, and it is not improbable that the work has been also consulted by Osbern's copyist, Aelred of Rievaulx. Of modern historians, the only one who has made any use of this MS. is Stow, who has given a few short extracts from it in English. The author of the article *Godwin* in the *Biographia Britannica*, describes it as "a MS. Life of Edward the Confessor, which, after the Saxon Chronicle, was perhaps the most authentic piece of history that escaped the general wreck of all that regarded the Saxon Constitution."

A few words now in reference to the mode in which Mr. Luard has discharged his editorial duties. The majority of our readers, probably, from our preceding remarks, will have come to the conclusion that, during our examination of the contents of the volume, we have been favourably impressed with the form in which it has been placed by him before the public. It gives us pleasure to confirm them in such a conclusion; and in his translation of the Norman-French poem in particular, it is no more than justice to the learned and industrious Editor to say that he has dealt with a very difficult subject with a very masterly hand. The literal translation, of five thousand lines of Norman-French, be it remembered, is a very serious undertaking; and there are few scholars in this country, in our opinion, who could have executed it as well.

There are one or two questionable passages, however, of his Norman author, in his estimate of which, as conveyed for the most part in his prefatory remarks, we cannot altogether agree with Mr. Luard; and as difference of opinion on points where difficulties acknowledgedly do exist, cannot, except

by the most disingenuous, be misinterpreted as implying censure, our present notice of the results of his learned labours cannot be more appropriately concluded than by a few lines devoted to the ventilation of them.

The verses, for example, 3629, 3630, as compared with vv. 3905—3908, we admit to be elliptical and obscure, but we do not take quite so hopeless a view of them as Mr. Luard does, (Pref. p. xix.,) nor does it appear to us that there are grounds for concluding that the passage has been made intentionally obscure. In his first speech, Harold clearly tells King Edward that he himself has no claim to the crown of England, unless Duke William, who has a right to it (through gift from Edward), give it him (Harold) with his daughter. In his second speech, just before Edward's death, Harold says,—"You have granted the kingdom to Duke William; I will not have in it sin or blame: right has through Emma thy mother the queen his daughter; if he give it not to his daughter, it is right that he have the crown." The question is put by Mr. Luard, "How could William's *daughter* have any right through *Emma?*" with the remark that "the assertion, that if he did not give the crown to his daughter he had the right to it himself, seems absurd." The meaning of the passage, to our thinking, seems to be, that as Edward had determined to give the kingdom to William, his nearest relative, as the representative of Edward's mother, Emma, there could be no objection to William resigning the crown in favour of his daughter, who was equally a descendant of Emma. As to William giving it to his *daughter* to the exclusion of his sons, William would surely have as much right to give the crown of England to his own female offspring as Edward had to give it to his second cousin on the female side. "But if, on the other hand," says Harold, "William should think better of the promise made by him to give the crown to his daughter as a condition of my marrying her—in such case I am content to admit his right to wear the crown himself."

The chronicler, in his account (vv. 235—237) of Queen Emma and her sons being sent to Normandy, has confounded, in Mr. Luard's opinion, the two Dukes Richard of Normandy; it being also impossible, he thinks, to make v. 237 agree with the supposition that either of the Dukes Richard was in the author's mind. No doubt there is a shade of obscurity in the passage, yet to our thinking it is satisfactorily evident that the writer means, and correctly enough, Duke Richard II., Queen Emma's brother, and *not* Richard I., her father. Mr. Luard has hardly, we think, given the right complexion to the words *cum a* in his translation of the passage. We should prefer rendering them "as though" to instead of "as being." "He sends his wife and his children to the Duke that he may be a protector to them, as though to a daughter and nephews." His nephews, Richard is to treat as nephews, but his sister Emma he is to treat as even more than a sister; he is to treat her as a daughter. Such being our opinion, *nevuz* we should of course render "nephews;" and so too in vv. 411, 1,411, we should certainly render *ael* and *aeus* "uncle," and not "grandfather,"—it being historically true that the children of Ethelred took refuge with their uncle Richard of Normandy, their grandfather having died many years, probably, before. In l. 166 of the Harleian Life of the Confessor, *puer defertur ad avos suos in Franciâ* can only mean that the child (Edward) is taken to his *uncles* in France, Richard II., namely, and his brother or brothers.

The words *a cler semblant,* which occur in vv. 634, 1748, and 3525, are rendered by Mr. Luard, "like to a clerk." He may possibly have

good and sufficient reasons for so rendering them, but according to our own impressions, if we had to translate them, we should prefer rendering them "of bright (i.e. luminous) appearance." In our opinion, too, l. 3,502 fully supports this view of their meaning.

In l. 876, Mr. Luard suggests that *princes* should be read instead of *privée*. There can be little doubt, it appears to us, that *privée* is the reading, and that it should be rendered "privies" in the strictly legal sense. "The neighbouring princes who are privies to him in rank and privies in blood, are all friendly inclined to him." Who these princes were, privies in rank and privies in blood, that thus shewed their friendship for Edward, is explained at length in the parallel passage in the Harleian Life, ll. 200—225.

Gambes sanz brahun. engresliz (v. 1938), is interpreted by Mr. Luard, "His legs without coverings curved." In his Glossary, we observe, he hesitates as to the meaning of *brahun*, and suggests "breeches, coverings." We should prefer rendering the passage "legs without brawn [i.e. muscles], shrunk to the sinews;" and here at least, the learned Translator, we think, would hardly, upon second thoughts, have much difficulty in agreeing with us.

Beyond a few slips of the pen here and there, in matters of punctuation more particularly, there is nothing further for us to notice in the present volume in the way of suggestion or dissent; and we feel that we may conscientiously conclude our notice by saying that we know not whether more to congratulate Mr. Luard upon his successful completion of a very difficult task, or the Master of the Rolls upon having found an accomplished and conscientious editor in Mr. Luard.

EXTRACTS FROM AUBREY'S MSS. IN THE BODLEIAN.

"Catts. W. Laud, A.B. Cant., was a great lover of catts. He was possessed with some Cyprus catts, our tabby catts, w^h^ were sold at first for £5 a-piece: this was about 1638 or 1637. I doe well remember that the common English catt was white with some blewish piednesse, &c., a gallipot blew. The race or breed of them are now almost lost."

"Cane Chairs. One Hedband, (of Holstein,) invented the cane chaires, in the time of Oliver ye protector. The first that were ever sold by him were bought by Sir Daniel Harvey, of Comb, in Surrey. This information I had from one that was apprenticed to Hedband.

"Sedans or Chaires. George, Duke of Buckingham, (the father,) first used sedans in England; but first brought in by Sir Sanders Duncomb, who obtained a patent.

"Clover Grasse. Mr. Ranall, of Chilworth in Surrey, and Mr. Anthony Thomas, do affirm that Sir Richard Weston, of Surrey, was the first that brought clover grass into England, which was about the year 1643."

"Mdm. On Shotover Hill was heretofore (not long before the Civil Wars, in the memory of man) the effigies of a giant cut in the earth, as the White Horse by Ashbury Park."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Anniversary, Friday, April 23. Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.P., in the chair. This being St. George's Day, after the reading of the annual address of the President, who was prevented by indisposition from attending, the balloting-lists were examined by the scrutators, and the following gentlemen were announced as elected to fill the offices of President and Council:—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The Earl Stanhope, *President.*
Joseph Hunter, Esq., *V.-P.*
C. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., *V.-P.*
John Bruce, Esq., *V.-P., Auditor.*
Frederic Ouvry, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., *Director.*
The Lord Aveland, *Auditor.*
Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.
Robert Lemon, Esq.
Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.
William Wansey, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., *Auditor.*
James Whatman, Esq., M.P., *Auditor.*
Frederick William Fairholt, Esq.
The Earl Jermyn, M.P.
John Winter Jones, Esq.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Henry Reeve, Esq.
William Smith, Esq.
William Tite, Esq., M.P.
John Robert Daniel Tyssen, Esq.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq., *Secretary.*

April 29. Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The President's nomination of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., to be a Vice-President of the Society, *vice* Edward Hawkins, Esq., who retires by rotation, was read from the chair.

Mr. C. Purton Cooper, Q.C., exhibited a MS. volume containing notices of celebrated Scotchmen who have belonged to the brotherhood of St. Gall, in Switzerland.

A note was read from the Abbé Cochet, communicating an extract from a chartulary of the abbey of Beaubec, near Neuchatel-en-Bray, in which mention is made of a lady named Agnes de Canvilla as the nurse of John, King of England,—*ut dicitur a senioribus.*

Mr. Akerman read a note by himself addressed to the Director, Mr. Franks, on a fragment of a distaff discovered by him, with other remains, in the grave of an Anglo-Saxon woman at Wingham, in Kent, and described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. p. 178[a]. This object is engraved in "Remains of Pagan Saxondom," plate xxxvi. fig. 5. A similar fragment was found by the Hon. R. C. Neville in the course of his researches in the cemetery at Wilbraham, and is figured in "Saxon Obsequies," plate xxiii. No. 102. Mr. Akerman observed that he had described this object as a spindle-whirl, but it would be seen by an example of the modern distaff used in Italy at the present day—which by the kindness of Mr. Ashpitel he had been enabled to lay on the table—that it formed the bridge on which the cradle of the distaff was stretched. The inner diameter of the ring in Mr. Neville's example was sufficiently large for a stout staff of wood, but that found at Wingham was much smaller, and the staff was formed of an *iron rod.* He thought that the use of an iron rod may possibly explain that of the flat iron objects, resembling sword-blades hammered at the

[a] These relics were presented by Mr. Akerman to the British Museum.

point, which have been found in the graves of the Isle of Thanet and the Isle of Wight, but the subject required further investigation. Be this as it may, the fragments which had suggested these remarks prove incontestably the practice among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors of placing in the graves of their female relatives the distaff and spindle, as the spear, and, though much more rarely, the sword, were deposited in the graves of the men.

The Director then read a transcript communicated by Sir Henry Ellis from the Lansdowne MS., entitled "A Memoir of the State of Political Parties in England from the last year of the reign of William IIIrd. to the death of Queen Anne, written by the Earl of Coningsby."

May 6. The Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair.

The Rev. John Knowles, Minister of Brunswick Chapel, Chelmsford, was elected Fellow.

The Earl of Aberdeen exhibited, through Mr. Franks, Director, a block of basalt covered with cuneiform inscriptions and sculptures. At one end is carved in bas-relief a subject in two rows: on the upper one, what appears to be an altar, a human figure, a sacred tree, and a bull; on the lower one, a representation of a wooded hill, a plough, a palm-tree, and a cushion. This stone was brought from the East by Sir Henry Rawlinson some years since, and is considered to be inscribed with an edict issued by Esar-haddon, king of Assyria, in the first year of his reign, after the taking of Babylon. The inscription is in a peculiar style of cuneiform, something between Assyrian and Babylonian.

Mr. Henry Salusbury Milman read a communication entitled "The Political Geography of Wales," of which the following is the substance:—

The political geography of a country is a proper and necessary illustration of its history, and especially so in the case of Wales.

The political geography of Wales is to be confined to the period of its separate political existence, terminating with its annexation to the realm of England in the reign of Henry VIII., from which time it has been merged in the united realm of England and Wales. Its political boundary originally corresponded to its physical, viz., the line of the Severn and Dee, but was removed further westward by the Anglo-Saxon conquests, and at length defined by Offa's Dyke, which traversed the territory long known as the Marches of England and Wales. The true nature of the dyke and the marches appears from that of the Anglo-Saxon *mark*, the primitive character of which, and the extension of its principle from infant settlements to large communities, and at length to kingdoms, are fully described in a quotation from Mr. Kemble's 'Saxons in England.' It was the border or boundary-land of each state, held as public, and not as individual property; and the boundary-line of adjoining states was the line drawn between their respective boundary-lands. In the case of Mercia and Wales, this line long remained undefined, until peculiar circumstances—arising from the state of the mark-land, and the power and policy of Mercia under Offa—led to the formation of the dyke. These circumstances were developed from the original nature of the mark. The dyke is to be regarded as constituted under solemn political and religious sanctions. The accompanying measure of establishing private proprietors in the public mark-land is shewn from historical authority. The recognition of the dyke as a national boundary by the kings of Mercia, and subsequently of England, during Anglo-Saxon times, is traced by quotations from ancient chroniclers and other writers.

No other political limit of Wales toward England was ever laid down, although circumstances arising from the state of the marches deprived it of its importance. From the occupation by settlement of the mark-land, first on the English, and latterly on the Welsh side also of the dyke, may be traced the rise, progress, and political character of the lordships possessed by the Crown of England and its vassals in Wales and the marches, especially their independence of the realm of England. The true nature and import of the final conquest by Edward I. and of the Statutes of Rhydllan, and of the royal domain thereby consolidated and subsequently granted as the Principality of Wales, are then set forth, and the division of Wales into shires shewn to be analogous to that of England as described by Sir F. Palgrave, and some remarks offered on the statutes of Rhydllan in reference to this division. From the reign of Edward I., Wales, as distinguished from the marches, came to signify the royal domain, or principality, with the accessions of the Crown from time to time, which at length included those eight shires of Wales existing before the reign of Henry VIII. The creation of a President and Council of Wales and the Marches by Edward IV., and their Court of Equity, is then noticed, and also the change of policy towards Wales in the reign of Henry VIII., which finally resulted in its union to England. The Act of Union, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, its objects, and mode of effecting them, are carefully described and analysed. These objects were four :—two, namely, the union and the reduction of the marches to shire-ground, were fully accomplished; the remaining two, namely, the extension of English laws and that of English judicature to Wales, still remained incomplete, for various reasons. The union removed Wales as a separate country into the domain of history, and no subsequent limitation of it could have any historical or political meaning. On the final distribution of shires, it appeared that thirteen were for the most part on the Welsh side of the dyke; and thenceforth, accordingly, the shires of Wales were reckoned thirteen in number by the best authorities who wrote in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. English laws were extended to Wales so far as was then possible, and with certain reservations, chiefly in favour of the Lords Marchers; and the English judicature was extended to the new Welsh shire of Monmouth; but local judicatures were constituted, or, where already existing, retained in the remaining twelve. This latter arrangement rested on grounds of temporary convenience, and did not affect the boundaries of the two countries. The notion that English and Welsh judicatures constitute respectively England and Wales, is not supported by reason or authority. The "Act for certain Ordinances, &c., in Wales," in reference to the extent of Wales, is generally misunderstood. It merely creates a judicial Wales, as the province or scope of the new judicature thereby established, and which was by implication intended to last so long only as that new judicature.

The remarkable proceedings taken in the following century in reference to the commission of the Lord President of Wales, confirm what has been previously stated concerning the extent of Wales. The abolition of the Lord President's court after the Revolution of 1688 was a step towards unity of jurisdiction in matters of equity. A series of Acts from the reign of Henry VIII. assimilated the procedure in Wales to that in England; and, finally, the "Act for more Effectual Administration of Justice in England and Wales," (11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 70,) abolished the separate judicature, and, at the same time, the judicial province of Wales, with which it was inseparably connected. The conclusion is, that the line

of separation usually drawn in maps separating off the twelve counties has no real signification, and should disappear, and that the line of Offa's Dyke and the Wye should be drawn as an historical limit independent of shire divisions. It corresponds, with some trifling exceptions, to the distribution of the fifty-two counties into thirteen Welsh and thirty-nine English, as made by Camden and his contemporaries; and such a distribution may be adopted, if any be necessary.

The events and laws relating to the subject are stated with strict regard to chronological order, and with numerous references to authorities.

May 13. John Bruce, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Captain Von Dürrich, of the Wurtemberg Engineers, was balloted for and elected Honorary Fellow.

The following gentlemen were severally balloted for and elected Fellows:—The Rev. R. B. Matthews; John Cockle, Esq., M.D.; C. D. E. Fortnum, Esq.; Rev. E. E. Estcourt, M.A.; Spencer Hall, Esq.

The Rev. S. W. King, of Saxlingham, Norwich, exhibited a drawing of a Roman kiln recently discovered at Hedenham; and a description of it by Mr. Graystone B. Baker was read by Mr. Woodward.

The Director, by permission of the Bishop of Durham, exhibited an original brass seal, of pointed oval form, with the inscription,

W. DEI . GRĀ . DVNELMNS' . EPS.

The only bishops, the initial of whose name is W., are Walter Skirlaw, 1389—1405; William Dudley, 1476—1483; and William Sever, 1502—1507. From the style of the work of this seal it is probably of the time of William Dudley. It differs, however, from the seals of that bishop engraved in Surtees. The Director also exhibited impressions from three leaden matrices of seals in the British Museum, probably contemporary forgeries of episcopal seals, of the twelfth and thirteenth century, as they have not the usual finish and execution of prelatical seals.

The Rev. Frederick G. Lee exhibited a silver plaque, stamped with a rude figure of a saint or ecclesiastic. It is supposed to have been the ornament of a Saxon book-cover, or a portion of an ancient pax. It is said to have been found in a garden at Hexham.

Mr. Woodward further communicated some notes and illustrations of the *Liber Winton'*, a MS. of great curiosity and interest belonging to the Society of Antiquaries; and containing two surveys of the city of Winchester—one made in the reign of Henry I., and the other in Stephen's reign. After describing the MS. and its history (as far as it is known), Mr. Woodward remarked, that no attempt to elucidate it had been made in connexion with the Society since the time of Bishop Lyttleton, who, a hundred years ago, when this treasure was in the possession of Mr. James West, addressed a letter to the Society respecting it; which letter is now inserted between the fly-leaves of the MS., and abridgments of it may be seen in Gough's "British Topography," and in the Introduction to vol. iv. of the Record Commission's edition of Doomsday. Out of the Society, Mr. E. Smirke had contributed to the Archæological Journal three papers of great value bearing upon the subject; one on an "Inquest," *temp.* Edward I.; another on an ancient *Consuetudinarium* of Winchester; and the third on the Wait-service, and the supposed monastery of Sapalande, mentioned in the *Liber Winton'*. And nothing further had been done for the explanation of this highly interesting record. The notes

and illustrations contained in Mr. Woodward's paper were all topographical, and a large map of Wincestre, *circ.* A. D. 1150, was suspended on the wall, to assist in making the remarks more clear. Various published maps and views of Winchester were also exhibited. The principal subjects elucidated were the streets, houses, and particular places named in these two surveys; and surveys of the city later in date, the "Black Book" of Winchester in the British Museum, and charters of very diverse ages, some earlier than the Conquest, were referred to in proof of the identification of these sites. Illustrations of a "social and municipal" character, early surnames, and "philological" illustrations were also mentioned; and Mr. Woodward stated that he hoped to be able on a future occasion to present to the Society a more complete and satisfactory series of elucidatory notes, and a more perfect archæological plan of the city, which was once the capital of England.

Erratum in last Report.—For "Clinthus" *read* "Olinthus."

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 24. James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

John Stuart, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Dr. George R. Hilliard, of Chelmsford, and Wm. Enderly, Esq., of Beckington, were elected Associates.

Mr. Horman-Fisher exhibited an axe-blade of fawn-coloured horn-stone, ploughed up in a field near St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester, in January last.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper descriptive of a variety of British antiquities discovered in Lancashire, and sent for the inspection of the Association, through Dr. Kendrick, from the Trustees of the Museum at Warrington. They consisted of an axe-blade of clouded horn-stone flint, the convex surfaces nicely polished, and the semicircular edge as sharp as a fine pen-knife; a heavy bat-shaped club, weighing 6¼lbs., and more than 17 inches long—a specimen of great rarity; an axe-hammer, weighing 5lbs., made of Andernach lava, an extraordinary example; a tilhugger-steen of light grey burr-stone, found at Haydeck; another from Grassford, near Watt's Dyke, sent by Dr. Kendrick. In metal, specimens were produced of two spear-heads found on Col. Wilson Patten's estate, one of which is perhaps the largest and finest yet seen, measuring upwards of 19 inches, the other, 8½ inches; five socketed celts, suggested by Mr. Syer Cuming to have been ferrules of spears; an angurn, with side loop, 4¼ inches long, found at Winwick; a battle-axe found near Warrington; a paalstab and a bronze ring at Winwick; and another with a fluted head of blue glass, from Wales, to illustrate the preceding.

Mr. Gordon M. Hills read an exceedingly interesting paper containing notices of the round towers still extant in Ireland, and exhibited upwards of sixty coloured drawings of those now to be seen. The paper gave rise to an animated discussion, and a statement of the various theories that have been suggested in relation to them. The paper, with illustrations, was directed to be printed, as introductory to a contemplated extensive work on the subject, in the publication of which we trust Mr. Hills may be duly assisted.

April 14. James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Annual General Meeting. The auditors' report was received, by which it appeared that the receipts of the Association during the past year had amounted to £605 10s. 6d., and the expenditure to £590 15s. 11d., leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £14 14s. 7d. The Association was declared not to have any debt unliquidated. Forty-seven Associates had been elected, eleven had withdrawn, and ten were deceased. Ten members were ordered to be erased from the list for non-payment of their subscriptions. Mr. Pettigrew read obituary notices of the deceased members:—The Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Thurlow, Miss Anna Gurney, the Dean of Llandaff, Rev. Thomas Halford, M.A., Rev. E. D. Scott, M.A., Harry Criddle, Esq., Vice-Admiral

Sir W. Henry Dillon, K.C.H, and Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B. These were ordered to be printed in the next number of the Journal. A ballot was taken for the officers and Council for the ensuing year, and the scrutators reported the following to have been elected:—

President.—The Marquis of Ailesbury.
Vice-Presidents.—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir F. Dwarris, F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A.; James Heywood, F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Treasurer.—T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.
Secretaries.—J. R. Planché, *Rouge Croix;* H. Syer Cuming.
Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.—William Beattie, M.D.
Palæographer.—W. H. Black.
Curator and Librarian.—G. R. Wright, F.S.A.
Draftsman.—Henry Clarke Pidgeon.
Council.—George G. Adams; George Ade; Charles Ainslie; John Alger; John Barrow, F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Bartlett; Henry H. Burnell; George Augustus Cape; Charles Curle; Roger Horman-Fisher; George Vere Irving; William Calder Marshall, R.A.; J. A. Moore, F.R.S.; Lionel Oliver; Samuel R. Solly, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Alfred Thompson; Albert Woods, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald.*
Auditors.—W. E. Allen; Thos. Jones Barker.

Votes of thanks to the late President, the Earl of Albemarle, F.S.A.; the officers, the Treasurer, &c., were then passed, and the Association dined together to celebrate their fifteenth anniversary.

April 28. T. J. Pettigrew, V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a curious spike-shaped instrument of dark-coloured slate, found in the county Galway, and conjectured to be for forming decorations upon ancient pottery. Mr. Turner exhibited a bellarmin of the time of James I., found, together with coins of Hadrian and Valens, on excavating in King's Place, Southwark. Mr. Wright exhibited a collection of Maundy money of the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, George II. and III. Also a quarter-guinea of George I., 1718, in fine condition. Mr. Leuchars exhibited Scottish coins of the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth century, minted at Edinburgh, and belonging to the reigns of James II., III., IV., and V. Mr. Sheppard of Bath exhibited the drawing of a vase discovered in an ancient interment, in July last, in the parish of Bathwick. Three or four feet below the surface a human skeleton was found, with remains of a wooden coffin, long iron nails, &c. The vase is of red terra-cotta, covered with a buff colour—an example being at the head and at the foot, one of which was broken into pieces by the labourers. Mr. Elliott exhibited a fine oval intaglio of red cornelian, set in a well-chased gold ring. The subject is a circus, with the meta or turning-post of three conic columns, which partially conceal a quadriga. Three other quadriga, with their naked occupants, are represented in full activity. The letters LICEI are upon the field. Mr. Clarke of Easton exhibited three curious seals found in Suffolk. One of silver was of an extraordinary fashion, so contrived, that by turning the loop which forms the handle, the inscription can be drawn up, thus permitting the centre device to be used without the legend. It bears a figure in a pilgrim's habit, with a staff in the right hand, and a shield in the left charged with three lions heads erased. The legend reads—SIGILL . BARTHOLOMEI . EPRIOH. It is of the fourteenth century. Mr. Bateman gave an account of a fine-eyed spear-head, 15¼ inches in length, in his possession, found with a full socketed celt at Middleham in Yorkshire. Mr. Syer Cuming read notes in relation to the find of antiquities by Mr. Golding at Marden in Kent, of which an account had been transmitted by Mr. Beale Poste. Mr. Cuming contended that the urn belonged to the ancient British period, in which opinion he was supported by Mr. Bateman. Mr. Corner exhibited a remarkable specimen of Roman flower-vase; and Mr. Lynch, portions of one similar: the former found in Southwark. Mr. Cuming described the ornamentation with great precision, and remarked upon the great rarity of such examples. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading and discussion of an account drawn up by Mr. Cuming relating to some recent forgeries in lead. These are figures reported to have been found in the Thames, and called pilgrims' signs. They are being offered not only in London, but throughout the country, and antiquaries should be upon their guard in the purchase of them. Mr. Cuming had inspected no less than 800, but the aggregate is stated to be not less than 12,000! The whole are of recent fabrication, though put forth as relics of the fourteenth century. Bishops are equipped with mitres

of three distinct fashions, forms known to have been used from the twelfth century to late times. The military figures are as absurd as the ecclesiastical. They appear to have been made in moulds of chalk, the graving tools being nails and pen-knives! They have been steeped in a strong acid and smeared over with Thames mud. It is to be lamented that there are no legal means of punishing so gross an attempt at deception and extortion.

May 12. Nathaniel Gould, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Gordon M. Hills, esq., of the Adelphi, Ambrose Bayson, esq., of Newington-place, R. Horman-Fisher, esq., of James-street, and S. Sheppard Scott, esq., of Kensington-park Gardens, were elected Associates.

Mr. Wills exhibited a small bronze eagle said to have been found off Queenhithe: it was of rude workmanship, and like early Etruscan. Mr. Gunston produced a brass medalet of Sanctus Claudius, with full mitred bust, having on the reverse the celestial choir. Mr. Elliott exhibited an ovate Roman intaglio set in a gold ring, representing the imperial eagle, with a tropæum on either side. It was probably wrought to commemorate a conquest. Mr. Fitch also sent an intaglio found at Felixstowe, in Suffolk; the device a satyr, wearing a petasus, and holding a poppy-head and a wheat-ear in the right hand, and the pedum, or shepherd's crook, in the left, with a panther's skin thrown round the arm. Dr. Lee laid before the meeting a MS. "List of such Doctors as are known to have been Advocates in the Court of Arches, taken from the Treasurer's book; to which is prefixed a letter of Sir Robert Wyseman, relating to Lambeth Doctors." This letter is addressed to Archbishop Sancroft, dated Jan. 28, 1678, and intimates the resistance offered by the advocates to the admission of Dr. John St. John, created by his Grace, and holding the Archbishop's *fiat* for admittance. The two senior advocates, however, refused to present him, alleging that no instance had occurred of the admission of any advocate who had not previously studied either at Cambridge or Oxford Universities. The Archbishop persisted in his right. Dr. St. John was admitted, but by no presentation; nor would any proctor employ him in any cause, nor any judge appoint him a surrogate, though he resided in the Commons for upwards of two years. Neither was he admitted to Commons. Mr. Lepard sent drawings and a notice of four brazen columns standing in front of the Exchange at Bristol, on which, by the laying on of hands, bargains are concluded. The histories of Bristol give no account of them, or the practice connected with them; and it would be curious to know whether such custom prevailed at any other place. Mr. Adey Repton sent a very interesting paper, accompanied by beautiful drawings, on the introduction of the strawberry-leaf into architectural ornamentation, and could not trace an example earlier than the reign of Edward III. Mr. Barnes exhibited a variety of antiquities he had obtained amid the ruins of ancient Babylon; the most interesting of which was a small ampulla with a white glaze. Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on ancient spindles, and exhibited specimens of whorls, and other portions, from various places and of various periods.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 22. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

A communication was read from Dr. L. Müller, Inspector of the Royal Danish Cabinet of Coins at Copenhagen, upon a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, struck at Melitœa, in Thessaly.

Mr. Goddard Johnson exhibited a barbarous gold coin, struck in imitation of those of Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, which he considers may have been intended as an amulet, the coins of Helena having been in the middle ages regarded as a specific against epilepsy. An interesting notice of them will be found in "Notes and Queries," vol. i. p. 100.

Mr. Evans exhibited a very rare half-groat, of the 37th year of Henry VIII., of which but one other specimen is known. The inscription on the reverse is "Redde cuique quod suum est;" which, on a debased coinage containing only one-third of its proper amount of silver, must almost be regarded as ironical.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

A MEETING of the members was held on May 12, in their hall, George-street—Lord Neaves, Vice-President, in the Chair.

On a ballot, Robert Paterson, Esq., M.D., and William Hedley, Esq., were elected Fellows.

Mr. Stuart read a communication to him from Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., on the present state of the burg, or round-tower, of Mousa, in Shetland, well known as one of the most complete of those primitive buildings. From Sir Henry's letter it appeared that a moderate sum spent at present would put the walls in safety for a long time, but that without some repair they would soon become ruinous. Both the proprietor and Sir Henry agree to contribute, and the latter now invited the members, and others interested, to join with them. Mr. D. Laing, Dr. Smith, and Mr. Stuart were appointed a committee to ventilate Sir Henry's proposal.

1. Account of a Circular Building, and other Ancient Remains, discovered in South Uist. By Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.

The remains of this building were discovered in a mound of sand near the west shore of the island, and almost on a level with the sea. It appeared to have been about twelve feet in diameter in the interior, composed of rough walls about five feet thick. There were two entrances, with a paved path leading to one of them. Part of the roof, which had been dome-shaped, remained, and was formed of stones laid horizontally, each projecting inwards a little more than the one below it. In the thickness of the walls were chambers or cells. On the floor of the main chamber were found a copper needle, a quantity of deers' horns, a human thigh-bone, thirty or forty vertebræ of whales, a knife of thin bone, six black stone dishes. Sir Henry considers this building to be a link between the forts or "burgs," and the so-called "Picts' houses" found in Orkney and Shetland. Some of the peculiarities of these buildings were next described, and a comparison made between them and the building in South Uist, of which, and of several of the relics, sketches accompanied the paper.

2. Notices of some Antiquities in the Island of Harris. Illustrated by Photographic Views. By Lieut. J. W. L. Thomas, R.N.

While in Harris, on the hydrographic survey, during last autumn, Captain Thomas examined all accessible remains of interest, such as old churches, crosses, Picts' houses, tombs, &c. Of these he gave an interesting account, with these accurate illustrations afforded by the photographic process.

3. Note of the recent Excavation of a Cairn on the High Law, and of other Antiquities in the Parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire. By the Rev. J. B. Pratt.

In this paper Mr. Pratt described the excavation of this cairn, made in the autumn of 1857, by Major-General Moore. After removing about two feet of earth and ten feet of stones, a cist was found, but it contained nothing, and there is some reason for thinking that its contents may have been removed during a previous examination. In the same neighbourhood is the site of an old chapel dedicated to St. Olave. Excavations were made at various places in what had been the area of the building, which brought to light considerable quantities of human remains.

Mr. Stuart made some remarks on the dedication of this ancient church to the Norwegian saint, and on the amount of influence which Scandinavian settlements probably produced on the state of society in the Lowlands of Scotland. He was not inclined to think that such influence was very appreciable in any way, and it could be shewn from evidence recently brought to light, that in Buchan, which was generally believed to have been the seat of early Teutonic influences, there existed about the time of the supposed dedication of the church to St. Olave, and also of the supposed occupation of the country by Thorfinn, a Celtic people, with Celtic officers and a Celtic polity; so that we must look elsewhere than to the roving Northmen for the influences which formed the language or institutions of Lowland Scotland, although the early introduction of a Teutonic language among a Celtic people was a subject which required much additional illustration. Mr. Stuart also suggested as a subject for inquiry, the nature of the materials from which Boece composed his history of Scotland, as his account of Danish battles, although mixed with traditionary fable, was in some measure borne out by the Sagas, and a critical examination of his work generally, with a view to trace out his materials, might lead to curious and interesting results.

A discussion took place, in which Professor Simpson, Mr. Innes, Mr. Joseph Robertson, Rev. Mr. Maclauchlan, and Mr. J. M. Mitchell took a part.

On Lord Neaves' suggestion, a small

committee was named for the purpose of collecting and digesting information on the history and structure of our Scottish language.

Among the donations were the following:—An ancient comb formed of bone, a knife and pin of bone, fragment of a pin of bone, a fragment of bone resembling the lid of a small box, a small brooch of bronze—from C. Gordon, Esq., by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. Fibula from the breast of a human skeleton, found in the foundation of the Old Church, Dundee, 1841, three silver and one steel seals, head of an ancient halbert, found in a field near Stockport, Lancashire—by J. C. Roger, F.S.A. Scot.

The Secretary exhibited drawings made by Mr. Tate, of Alnwick, of figures sculptured on rocks near the site of two hill-forts in Northumberland. They corresponded most remarkably with some of those engraved in the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," and in the last part of the Society's Proceedings. Mr. Innes and Professor Simpson also remarked on the resemblance which these sculptures bore to figures in the mound at New Grange, in Ireland, and others in Brittany.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this society was held May 4, Robert Davis, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair. Mr. Sunter presented to the museum a piece of sculpture, removed many years since from Fishergate Bar, commemorating the erection or repair of sixty yards of the wall by Sir William Tod, Knight, Lord Mayor of York, in the year 1487. The chairman presented some sulphur casts, made by Mr. Doubleday, of seals connected with the Abbey of St. Mary and the Hospitals of St. Peter and St. Leonard. A communication was read from the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, relative to a supposed seal of St. Mary's Abbey, figured in the account of that establishment in the fifth volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta.* That account was drawn up by Mr. Wellbeloved, but he believes that the engraving of the seal in question was appended to it by Mr. Markland, then Director of the Society of Antiquaries. It was first published in Hargrove's History of York, in 1818, and the matrix was then stated to be in the possession of Mr. Richard Dalton, by whom, in 1824, it was presented to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, with an inscription, composed by himself, declaring it to be the seal of the Abbey of St. Mary, York. He gave no account of the place, time, or manner of its discovery. Mr. Way having pointed out to Mr. Wellbeloved that a seal precisely similar was figured in Poulson's "Holderness," (2, 313,) as that of the Abbey of Melsa or Meux, near Beverley, Mr. Wellbeloved inquired of Mr. Poulson where it had been found, and what was the evidence of its having been the seal of that abbey. From Mr. Poulson's work and his reply it appeared that a labourer professed to have found the matrix in June, 1834, in a stone coffin, beneath the pavement of the abbey. He sold it for a few shillings to an itinerant dealer in plaster images, on condition of receiving a plaster cast, gilded and framed. This account was given by the Rev. Mr. Dennis, of Beverley, who had received it from the labourer, to Mr. Greenwood, the engraver, of Hull, who made a drawing from the plaster cast for Mr. Poulson's work. Neither Dennis nor Greenwood appear to have seen the original, nor is it known what has become of it, unless it be the same which Mr. Dalton presented to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society as the seal of St. Mary's Abbey. The date of 1834, assigned for its discovery, is inconsistent with this supposition, but that date rests on the accuracy of the account given by the labourer and transmitted through Dennis and Greenwood to Mr. Poulson. No seal corresponding to it has ever been found appended to any document proceeding from the Abbey of Meux; but there is in existence an agreement between the Abbey and the Hospital of St. Leonard's, York, touching a mill at Wharram-le-street, which is quite different from that said to have been discovered in the coffin. But it has as little claim to be considered as the seal of St. Mary's, York. It has never been found attached to any ancient deed of this abbey. That which is exhibited by Mr. Drake was appended to a deed of the 13th of Edw. III., that from which the cast presented to the museum by Mr. Davis is taken, and which is considerably more perfect than Drake's, is from an ancient deed of the abbey, found in the records of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Wellbeloved has no doubt that it has been the common seal of the abbey during the whole period of its existence.

An elaborate paper was read by W. Proctor, Esq., on "The Archæology and Chemistry of Bronze." It was accompanied by tables exhibiting the result of analyses made by himself and other chemists, of the constituent proportions of copper,

tin, lead and zinc in ancient articles of bronze. Neglecting decimal fractions, given in the tables, the proportions may be thus stated. A Roman bronze cauldron, analysed by Dr. Wilson, gave as much as 92 parts in 100 of copper to 5 of tin; an Etruscan patera, 88 of copper to 8 of tin and 3 of lead; an Egyptian arrow-head, 77 of copper to 21 of tin, with a faint trace of iron; a Mexican idol, 79 of copper to 12 of tin and 8 of lead; a bronze celt, 83 of copper to 11 of tin and 5 of lead. As the effect of the admixture of lead would be to soften the compound, while the tin gave it hardness, it appears doubtful whether it had been designedly introduced, or its presence was owing to an impurity in the ore. On the other hand some of the Northumbrian stycas contain as much as 25 per cent. of zinc, giving them the quality of brass, as distinguished from bronze.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 12. A general meeting of this Society was held at the St. Olave and St. John's Grammar-school, Horsleydown,—William Pritchard, Esq., in the Chair.

The Rev. Charles H. Griffith read the first paper, which was written by his brother, W. Pettit Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., honorary member. It was an architectural notice of the nave of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, made during its demolition. The paper was illustrated by prints, which were hung round the walls of the room. George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Ancient Inns of Southwark." This alluded first to the words of "Honest John Stowe," who says, "From thence [the Marshalsea] towards London-bridge on the same side, be many fair inns for receipt of travellers by these signs: 'The Spurre,' 'Christopher Bull,' 'Queen's Head,' 'Tabard,' 'George Hart,' 'King's Head,' &c." Of these inns, those still remaining are "Spur," the "Queen's Head," the "Tabard," or "Talbot," the "George," the "White Hart," and the "King's Head." The "Tabard," or "Talbot," is mentioned by Chaucer in connection with the Canterbury Pilgrimage. Again, Chaucer says that it was "faste by the Belle." The date of that pilgrimage is supposed to be 1383. The first record relating to the property is in the year 1304, the 33rd of King Edward I., when the abbot and convent of Hyde purchased of William de Lategareshall two houses in Southwark, held of the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the 6th of August, 1307, this abbot had a license from the Bishop of Winchester for a chapel at his hospitium in the parish of St. Margaret, Southwark. Chaucer thus describes the jovial host of the "Tabard:"—

"A semely man our hoste was with alle,
For to have been a marshall in an halle;
A large man he was, with eyen stepe,
A fairer birgeis is ther none in Chepe;
Bold of his speeche, and wise and well ytaught,
And of manhood him lack'd righte naught,
Else thereto was he righte a mery man."

It appears from the Cook's Tale that his name was Henry Bailly, and it is not improbable he was a descendant of Henry Fitz-Martin, of the borough of Southwark, to whom King Henry the Third, by letters patent, dated the 30th of September, in the fiftieth year of his reign, at the instance of William La Zouch, granted the customs of the town of Southwark. By that grant he was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and would thereby acquire the name of Henry the Bailiff, or le Bailly. The Henry Bailly described by Chaucer was one of the burgesses who represented the borough of Southwark in the parliament held at Westminster in the fiftieth year of King Edward III., 1376, and again in the second year of King Richard II., 1378. On the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of King Henry VIII., the "Tabard," with the Abbot of Hyde's-house in Southwark, were surrendered by John Salcote, Saltcote, *alias* Capon, the last abbot, in April, 1538; and in 1544 were granted by the king to John and Thomas Master. Old Johnston says of the "Tabard," that it was "so called of a jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders: a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars; but then (to wit, in the wars) their arms embroidered, or otherwise depict upon them, that every man by his coat of arms might be known from others. But now these tabards are only worn by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service." Mr. Speght, in his edition of Chaucer, in 1602, says, "This inn, through time, hath much decayed, and is now, by Master J. Preston, with the abbot's house thereto adjoined, newly repaired, and with convenient rooms much increased for the receipt of many guests." This house, mentioned by Mr. Speght, was an old timber house, probably coeval with Chaucer's time. The "Tabard" was burnt in the great fire of Southwark, 1676.

Aubrey says, in 1719, "The ignorant landlord, or tenant, instead of the ancient sign of 'The Tabard,' put up 'The Talbot,' a species of dog, and on the frieze of the beam supporting the sign was this inscription: 'This is the inn where Sir Jeffery Chaucer and the nine-and-twenty pilgrims lay, in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383.'" Robert Bristow, Esq., of Broxmoor, Wiltshire, was owner of this inn in 1822. Mr. Saunders is of opinion that part of the "Tabard" and the "Pilgrims' Hall" are still in existence, but the writer, having examined the place, came to the conclusion that there were not any remains of an earlier date than 1676. The "White Lion" is referred to by Stow in these words:—"Then is the White Lion a gaol, so called for that the same was a common hostery for the receipt of travellers by that sign. This house was first used as a gaole within this threescore years last (i. e. from about 1538), since which time the prisoners were once removed to a house in Newtowne (Newington), where they remained for a short time, and were returned back again to the aforesaid White Lion, there to remain as the appointed gaole for the county of Surrey." There is a grant by King Harry VIII., in the 30th year of his reign, to Robert Cursen, of part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Mary Overy, consisting of a tenement called the "Whyte Lyon," situate and being in the parish of the blessed Mary Magdalen, in Southwark, which said tenement on the east part abuts upon the new burying-ground of St. Olave's, and a garden belonging to the late monastery of Lewes; on the west part on the king's highway; on the north part on the sign of the "Ball" (late pertaining to Thomas Becket), and on the south part by a tenement belonging to Robert Tirrell. By a letter of complaint from "the wife of one Thorp, late gaolor of the White Lion," it appears that this place had been used as a gaol as far back as Queen Elizabeth's time. During her time it was used as a prison for Roman Catholic recusants. In 1681, the "White Lion" was in so ruinous a condition that prisoners could not be safely kept there, and at the quarter sessions, held at Dorking in January of that year, a committee was appointed, but nothing was done till 1695, when the county prisoners, having been kept in the Marshalsea for some years, the sheriff agreed with Mr. Lowman, the keeper, for the use of that prison to keep the county prisoners in, granting him the benefit of the "White Lion," except that part that had been used as a house of correction; and in 1696 a lease of the "White Lion" was granted to Lowman for fifty-nine years. Presuming that the "White Lion" was the same house afterwards called the "Crown," or the "Crown and Chequers," and subsequently "Baxter's Chop-house," it existed until the year 1832, when it was pulled down to form the approach to London-bridge; and the site is now occupied by the new north wing of St. Thomas's Hospital. This house is mentioned in "The Epicure's Almanac," as interesting on account of its antiquity, and the author states it was part of a palace where King Henry VIII. once kept his court. It was decorated externally with the remains of the royal insignia. Some of the rooms, then occupied by a hop-merchant, had ceilings richly embossed with the arms of the royal Harry. This is, however, all conjecture, inasmuch as the arms were really those of Queen Elizabeth, and the room was probably the court-room, in which the justices sat. The house had formerly been known by the name of the "Three Brushes," or "Holy Water Sprinklers." In 1652 it was conveyed by Thomas Overman to Hugh Lawton, who died in 1669; and in 1678 it was, by bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery. Abraham Lawton and Mary his wife, he being nephew and heir of Hugh, conveyed the premises to Nathaniel Collier, who by his will, dated Nov. 7, 1695, devised the same to his daughter Susanna Lardner, wife of Richard Lardner. A fine was levied in 1700, and in 1739 Richard Lardner, by will, devised the property to his son Nathaniel, who left by will, dated 1767, a moiety of the "Three Brushes" to his niece Mary, and the other moiety to Elizabeth Solly and Mary Rogers. In 1769, Isaac Solly and Elizabeth his wife, with John Rogers, conveyed and levied a fine of their moiety to the Rev. William Lister, who, by will, in 1777, devised it to his nephews Daniel and William Lister, and his daughter Elizabeth. In 1795 the premises were conveyed to Joseph Prince, and in 1832 they were bought by the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, and are now comprised within the hospital gates. The "George Inn" is mentioned by Stow, and even earlier, in 1554, the thirty-fifth year of King Henry VIII. Its name was then the "St. George." There is no further trace of it till the seventeenth century, when there are two tokens issued from this inn. Mr. Burns quotes the following lines from the *Musarum Deliciæ*, upon a surfeit by drinking bad sack at the "George Tavern," in Southwark:—

"Oh, would I might turn poet for an hour,
To satirize with a vindictive power

Against the drawer, or could I desire
Old Johnson's head had scalded in the fire;
How would he rage, and bring Apollo down
To scold with Bacchus, and depose the clown
For his ill government, and so confute
Our poets, apes, that do so much impute
Unto the grape inspirement."

In the year 1670 this inn was in great part burnt down and demolished by a fire which happened in the Borough, and it was totally burnt down by the great fire in Southwark in 1676—the owner at that time being John Sayer, and the tenant Mark Weyland. The present building, although built only in the seventeenth century, seems to have been rebuilt on the old plan, having open wooden galleries leading to the chambers on each side of the inn-yard. In 1739 this property was in the possession of Thomas Aynescombe, Esq., of Charterhouse-square, from whom it descended to his granddaughter Valentina Aynescombe, who married Lillie Smith, Esq. In the thirtieth year of George II., an act was passed for vesting the settled estates of Lillie Smith, Esq., and Valentina his wife, in trustees, to be sold, and in 1785 this and other property was conveyed and sold to Lillie Smith Aynescombe, Esq., and within a few years it has been purchased by the trustees of Guy's Hospital. The "White Hart" was the head-quarters of Jack Cade and his rebel rout, during their brief sojourn in London in 1450. Shakspeare represents Cade as saying to his followers, "Hath my sword therefore broke through London gates, that ye should leave me at the White Hart, in Southwark?" The chronicle of the Grey Friars records one of the deeds of violence committed by these rebels, in these words: "At the Whyt Hart in Southwark one Hawaydine of Sent Martin's was beheaded." The "White Hart" now existing is not the same building that afforded quarters to Jack Cade, for in 1669 the back part of the old inn was accidentally burnt down, and the inn was wholly destroyed by the great fire which happened in Southwark in 1676. The "Boar's Head" was the property of Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor, in Norfolk, and who died in 1640, possessed, among other estates in Southwark, of one messuage in the parish of Saint Mary Magdalen (now part of St. Saviour's), called the "Boar's Head." Mr. Chalmers, in his History of Oxford, says, "It is ascertained that the 'Boar's Head' in Southwark (then divided into tenements), and Caldecott Manor, in Suffolk, were part of the benefactions of Sir John Fastolf, Knt., to Magdalen College, Oxford." Henry Windesone, in a letter to John Paston, dated August, 1459, says, "An it please you to remember my master (Sir John Fastolf) at your best leisure, whether his old promise shall stand as touching my preferring to the Boar's Head in Southwark. Sir, I would have been at another place, and of my master's own notion he said that I should set up in the Boar's Head." This inn was situate on the east side of the High-street, and north of St. Thomas's Hospital, opposite St. Saviour's Church; and that court, the writer thought, was the site of the old inn. In the churchwardens' accounts for St. Olave's, Southwark, in 1614 and 1615, the house is thus mentioned: "Received of John Barlowe, that dwelleth at ye Boar's Head, in Southwark, for suffering the encroachment at the corner of the wall in ye Flemish churchyard for one yeare, IIIIs." The "Bear" at the bridge foot was a noted house during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it remained until the houses on the old bridge were pulled down, in or about the year 1760. This house was situate in the parish of St. Olave, on the west side of High-street, between Pepper-alley and the foot of London-bridge. It is mentioned in a deed (dated Dec. 12, 1554, in the first and second year of Philip and Mary), whereby "Edmonde Wythipoll, of Groypiswicke, gentleman, conveyed to Henry Leke, of Suthwerk, berebruer, (with other premises,) the yearly quit-rent of two shillings going out of a tenement being a tavern, called the 'Beare,' in Southwark aforesaid, and in the parish of Saint Oluf." There is another deed of the same date and to the like effect, witnessed by Roger Hyepy, who, from the parish books, it appears, was landlord of the "Bear." There is still earlier mention of this house, for among the entries of the disbursements of Sir John Howard, in his steward's accounts, are to be found recorded,—"March 6th, 1463-4. Item payd for red wyn at the Bere in Southewerke, III*d*." And again,—"March 14th (same year), Item payd at dinner at the Bere in Southewerke, in Costys, III*s*. III*d*. Item, that my mastyr lost at shotynge, XX*d*." From 1568 to 1570 there are three entries in the accounts of the churchwardens of Saint Olave's, for dinners and drinkings at the "Bear." Cornelius Cooke, mentioned in the parish accounts of St. Olave's as overseer of the land side as early as 1630, became a soldier, and ultimately was made captain of the trained bands. He rose to the rank of colonel in Cromwell's time, and was appointed one of the commissioners for sale of the king's lands. After the Restoration, he settled down as landlord of this inn. Gerrard, in a letter

to Lord Strafford, dated January, 1633, intimates that all back doors to taverns on the Thames were commanded to be shut up, excepting only the "Bear" at the bridge foot, exempted by reason of the passage to Greenwich. The "Cavaliers' ballad" on the magnificent funeral honours rendered to Admiral Dean (killed June 2, 1653) has the following allusion:—

"From Greenwich towards the Bear at Bridge foot,
He was wafted with wind that had water to't;
But I think they brought the devil to boot,—
Which nobody can deny."

There is also another allusion in the following lines from a ballad "On banishing the Ladies out of Town:"—

"Farewell Bridge foot and Bear thereby,
And those bald pates that stand so high;
We wish it from our very souls
That other heads were on those poles."

Pepys on the 24th Febuary, 1666-7, mentions the mistress of the "Bear" drowning herself, and again alludes to the inn on the 3rd of April following. In the year 1761 the "Bear" was pulled down, on the bridge being widened. In the "Public Advertiser" of Saturday, Dec. 26th, 1761, is the following announcement:—"Thursday last, the workmen employed in pulling down the 'Bear' tavern at the foot of London-bridge, found several pieces of gold and silver coin of Queen Elizabeth, and other monies to a considerable extent." The paper was illustrated by the following views and engravings; viz., Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, engraved Oct. 8th, 1810, from a painting in fresco by W. Blake; view of an ancient house in Southwark; view of a panelled room and ceiling of a house in High-street, Borough; a view of the "Tabard" in 1720; and one or two drawings, executed, we believe, by the writer of the paper.—John Wickham Flower, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Notices of Croydon Church."

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting held in the Tholsel, May 5, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, President of the Society, in the chair.

The Rev. J. Graves reported that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the March meeting, he had communicated with various persons on the subject of the restoration of the chancel-arch of the ancient building known as the Nunnery, at Clonmacnoise, said to have been built by a Dervorgilla after her separation from her paramour, Dermot M'Murrough. He had received so much encouragement, that he thought the issue of a circular, containing a brief historical notice of the building, and the nature of the repairs required, would produce the necessary funds. It was then resolved that such a circular should be prepared and issued.

A number of interesting presents to the museum were exhibited, and the following papers were read:—

"The Clan Cavanagh, temp. Hen. VIII." By Herbert T. Hore, Esq. A most interesting chapter in the history of Ireland, especially as connected with the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

"On Ancient Masons' Marks at Youghal and elsewhere, and the Secret Language of the Craftsmen of the Middle Ages in Ireland." By Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., architect. A very interesting paper, illustrated by drawings of a great number of ancient masons' marks.

"On Ancient Glass Beads and Cylinders, found on the strand of Dunworly Bay, county Cork," (accompanying a donation of the beads). By Dr. Belcher.

An account of an ancient manuscript of the early part of the fourteenth century, preserved at the public library at Nice, and the work of "Master Thomas de Hybernia, Fellow of the Sorbonne." Communicated by Albert Way, Esq.

A notice of "John Annias, the Poisoner." By the Rev. C. B. Gibson, M.R.I.A.

The Excavations at Ostia.—A letter from Rome gives some additional details of the excavations going on at Ostia, in the Papal States. The more important excavations, thus far, have been made on the side of the gate which opened on the road which led to Rome. The road of the tombs, which has been entirely freed from rubbish, contains monuments which, from their state of preservation, and from the inscriptions relative to historical personages, are of equal interest with those of Pompeii. The military station is near the gate, and is well preserved; in it has been discovered a marble table, on which the soldiers played at different games when not on duty. Near the gate also is a fountain, richly decorated, and fed by a large conduit. As the soil is sandy and arid, surprise is felt that the site should have been chosen for a fountain. From the gate, narrow and winding streets run in different directions. Ostia was built near the sea, though it is now somewhat inland; but on account of the ravages of the barbarians, its inhabitants, instead of causing it to spread along the shore, as originally intended, continued

building landwards. Excavations have also been made on the side near the sea, and it is there that the veritable Roman remains are most numerous and interesting. Some time ago, ruins of what appeared to M. Visconti, director of the excavations, to be the baths built by Antoninus Pius, were discovered, but some authorities considered that he was mistaken. It has now been positively ascertained that the ruins in question are those of the baths. In one of the rooms a mosaic floor has just been brought to light; its colours are striking, and the design exceedingly pleasing.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.

Uttlesford Hundred.—No. VII.

Saffron Walden.

In a series of ten shields under the clerestory windows are these arms, each repeated twice:—

1. *Audley,* Quarterly per pale indented or, az., in second and third quarters an eagle displayed of the first, over all on a bend of the second a fret between two martlets of the first; impaling *Grey,* Barry of 6, arg., az., in chief 3 torteaux.
2. *Howard,* quarterly of 6:—
   1, 6. *Howard.*
   2. *Brotherton.*
   3. *Warren.*
   4. *Mowbray.*
   5. *Audley.*
   On an escutcheon of pretence, *Knyvett,* Arg., a bend and border engrailed sab.
3. *Griffin,* quarterly of 8:—
   1. *Griffin,* Sab., griffin segreant arg., armed or.
   2. *Brotherton.*
   3. *Latymer,* Gu., a cross patée or.
   4. *Mowbray.*
   5. *Howard.*
   6. *Warren.*
   7. *Mowbray.*
   8. *Audley.*
4. *Griffin* only.
   On an escutcheon of pretence, *Howard,* quarterly of 6, as No. 2.
5. *Howard,* quarterly of 4:—
   1. *Howard.*
   2. *Brotherton.*
   3. *Warren.*
   4. *Mowbray.*
   On an escutcheon of pretence, *Audley.*

In the east window of the south aisle of the chancel this coat of arms in glass, A.D. 1792:—

Griffin, quarterly of 9; viz.,
1. *Griffin.*
2. *Brotherton.*
3. *Latymer.*
4. *Mowbray.*
5. *Ferrars,* Gu., 7 mascles conjoined or, 3, 3, 1.
6. *Howard.*
7. *Warren.*
8. *Mowbray.*
9. *Audley;* impaling,

Dexter, *Schute,* Az., a stag's horn paleways, surmounted by a mullet arg.;
Sinister, —— Arg., a cross sab. between 4 pellets.

In the east window of the north aisle of the chancel the following, also 1792:—

Griffin, quarterly of 9, as before, impaling Arg., a cross sab. between 4 pellets.

Dr. Heckford, in his MS. notes of Walden Church, taken in 1765, mentions the following arms in the windows, which have since disappeared:—

1. *Beaufort, Duke of Somerset,* France and England quarterly, border gobony arg., az.
2. —— France and England quarterly, file of 3 points arg., semé de-lys gu.
3. *Ferrars of Groby,* Gu., 7 mascles conjoined or, 3, 3, 1.
4. *Walden Abbey,* Az., on bend gu. cottized arg. between 2 mullets or 3 escallops arg.
5. —— Gu., on a chevron arg. 3 mullets sab.
6. —— Az., a lion passant or.
7. —— Gu., a cross or between 4 plates.

On the monuments these arms:—

1. On the altar-tomb to *Sir Thomas Audley*, 1544, *Audley* alone, several times repeated. Also *Audley* impaling quarterly of 8:—

1. *Grey*, Barry of 6, arg., az., in chief 3 torteaux.
2. *Hastings*, Or, a maunch gu.
3. *Valence*, Barry of 10, arg., az., an orle of 8 martlets gu.
4. *Ferrars*, Gu., 7 mascles conjoined or, 3, 3, 1.
5. *Astley*[a], Az., a cinquefoil erm.
6. *Widville*, Arg., a fess and canton gu.
7. *Bonville*, Sab., 6 mullets arg., pierced gu., 3, 2, 1.
8. *Harrington*, Sab., a fret arg.

2. A monument to *William Woodhall*, of Ulloch, co. Cumberland, Gent., 1603:—

1, 4. *Woodhall*, Arg., a cross moline gu.
2, 3. *Grindall*, Quarterly, or, sab., a cross counterchanged.

3. A monument to *William Byrde*, *Gent.*, 1568. Three coats:—

1. *Byrde*, Quarterly, arg., sab., in first quarter an eagle displayed of the second. Crest, a Tudor rose.
2. *Shirley*, Sab., a chevron erm. between 3 roses or, leaved vert.
3. *Woodhall.*

4. A monument to *William Holgate*, *Gent.*, 1630:—

Or, a bend between 2 bulls' heads couped sab. Crest, a bull's head couped sab.

5. A monument to *Thomas Baron*, *Gent.*, 1647:—

Erm., 3 bendlets gu. impaling paly of 6, or, arg., on a chief gu. 3 lions' heads erased of the second.

6. A monument to *Isaac Gardner*, *Esq.*, of Chesterford, 1811:—

Arg., a griffin segreant sab., armed gu. Crest, a griffin passant sab.

7. A monument to *William Caley*, *Esq.*, of Brompton, co. York, 1719:—

Quarterly, arg., sab., on bend gu. 3 mullets or. Crest, a demi-lion rampant arg., debruised by a bend gu., holding a battle-axe.

8. A monument to *Thomas West*, merchant of London, 1696:—

Arg., a fess dancette sab., impaling *Robinett*, on a chevron 3 roundles, a canton erm.

9. A monument to *James Robinett*, *Gent.*, Mayor of Walden in 1674:—

Robinett as before, impaling *Dyke*, Or, 3 cinquefoils sab., 2, 1. Crest, a pair of wings conjoined and displayed, between them a cross patée.

10. A monument to *Charles Wale*, *Esq.*, of Little Bardfield, 1722:—

Arg., on cross sab. 5 lions rampant or. Crest, a lion rampant holding a cross patée fitchée.

11. On another monument to the *Wale* family:—

Wale impaling *Andrews*, Or, a saltire az., on a chief gu. 3 mullets of the field.

12. A monument to *Frideswide*, wife of *James Robinett*, *Gent.*, 1706:—

Robinett impaling *Cook*, Arg., a chevron gu., in chief 3 horses' heads couped sab.

13. A monument to *George Kilborne*, *Vicar.* Two shields:—

1. *Kilborne*, Arg., on chevron az. between 3 bald coots sab. a fret or; impaling *Raymond*, Sab., a chevron between 3 eagles displayed arg., on a chief of last a bend engrailed between 2 martlets of the field. Crest, a bald coot sab., in his beak a crosslet fitchée arg.
2. Quarterly:—
   1, 4. *Kilborne.*
   2, 3. *Aston*, Arg., a fess, and in chief 3 lozenges sab.

On an escutcheon of pretence, *Revell*, Arg., on chevron gu. 3 trefoils slipt erm., a border engrailed sab.

14. A monument to the *Fiske* family:—

Checky, arg., gu., on a pale sab. 3 mullets or.

15. A flat stone to the *Hon. Colonel Thomas Walsingham*, 1691:—

Paly of 6, arg., sab., a fess gu.

16. A flat stone to *Sir John Osborne*, *Bart.*:—

Quarterly, erm., az., a cross engrailed or, with *Ulster* impaling *Walsingham.*

17. A flat stone to *Richard Mayo*, *Gent.*, 1738:—

Gu., a chevron vaire between 3 ducal coronets or.

18. A flat stone to *Richard Drake*, *D.D.*, Rector of Radwinter, 1702:—

Arg., a wyvern between 2 flaunches gu., impaling *Tufton*, Arg., on pale sab. an eagle displayed arg.

19. A flat stone to *James Monteith*, *Gent.*, 1681:—

Quarterly—1, 4, Or, bend checky, arg., sab.; 2, 3, Az., 3 axes arg.: all within a border of last.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

Wicken Rectory, April, 1858.

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[a] In Lord Braybrooke's History of Audley End this coat is erroneously called *Bellomont.*

THE SUPPOSED PORTRAIT OF ADDISON.

Mr. Urban,—It is a very remarkable fact, that year after year we accept traditions as truths, and perpetuate conventional opinions and impressions as indisputable; and this not only in matters which fairly may be considered as within the province of the scholar, the man of taste, and the disciple of a particular branch of art, but in subjects of a wider range and common interest. It is proposed to familiarize all classes with the features of our standard worthies and authors by the publication of a national portrait-gallery: in London, the monuments that disfigure our metropolitan Valhallas, St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, are only tolerated as containing, among masses of stone and marble, some statues of the great departed. A very important discovery has cast a shadow of discredit on the authenticity of the portraiture of one man, whose exquisite writings have been described as the pure and undefiled fountain of the English language, and the erection of whose statue in Poet's Corner by a subscription headed by Rogers and Mackintosh, elicited a brilliant and well-known eulogium from Lord Macaulay;—need I say I allude to Joseph Addison?

This statue, one of the earliest works of Sir Richard Westmacott, was designed from a celebrated picture of Addison at Holland-house, Kensington. A careful comparison of this portrait with three others—a kitcat, a full length of him in his robes as King's Chamberlain, and a miniature by Zincke, in the possession of Sir Andrew Fountaine, of Narford-house, Norfolk—has proved that it is a copy of the former, the kitcat, which is the picture of that gentleman's ancestor, Sir Andrew Fountaine, the friend of Addison, Pope, Swift, and Leibnitz. The error probably arose from a friendly interchange of portraits between Sir Andrew and Sir Stephen Fox, whose picture figures at Narford as that of Lord Lauderdale. An undoubted original, because cotemporaneous, portrait was painted for the Duke of Dorset by Pope's Jarvis, at Knole, and represents Addison as a hard-featured man, while Sir Andrew was remarkably handsome, (and strongly [strangely?] resembling Congreve, though the latter had a slightly aquiline instead of a straight nose;) the only similarity lying in the *wig*. The dress of Sir Andrew is a well-cut robe of a claret colour, and his right hand points to his favourite book-shelves at Narford: the loose gown of the essayist is ill-set on.

It may be interesting to give some particulars of the life of Sir Andrew. He was the eldest son of Andrew Fountaine, Esq., M.P., of Salle, Norfolk, by Sarah his wife, daughter to Sir Thomas Chicheley.

He attracted the notice of William of Orange when a gownsman at Oxford, by a Latin congratulatory speech, received knighthood, and on the death of Queen Anne announced his accession to the English throne to the Elector of Hanover. In the valuable state papers edited by the late Mr. John M. Kemble, we find him, in a letter dated Oct. 18, 1701, Berlin, dedesiring Leibnitz to forward his election as a member of the Royal Society in that city, (Lett. 105); in their subsequent correspondence we hear of him at Wittemberg, Leipzic, delighting the Queen of Prussia with his conversation; entreated to forward his observations on nature during his travels; at Nuremberg, Munich, Vienna, and meditating a visit to Vienna; passing through Saltzburg, visiting the camp of the imperial army, and visiting Modena, having interviews with literary men at Rome in 1702; in the following year receiving "a most noble gold medal" from the ill-fated Electress at Zell; on his way to Hamburgh. Home again in 1704, he writes suspiciously of the impostor of Formosa, adding, "My Saxon coins go on apace, and I have inclosed the first table, that you (Leibnitz) may give your opinion on it," (Lett. 145). And Leibnitz replies, "I have sent your specimen of ancient medals to M. the Count of Schwaltzburg." Before we again hear of him, Sir Andrew was doubtless employed in arranging his treasures gathered with such ardent zeal on the Continent, and still at Narford, which he erected in 1706, on his accession to the family property, medals, coins, missals, rare books, and costly articles of vertu. There are the original drawings by Swift for the "Tale of the Tub," and books, the witty author's gift. They appear about 1710 to have been inseparable friends, playing at anbre, dining at the Vanhanrighs, and occasionally elsewhere, with greater freedom! On Dec. 30, 1710, Swift records in his journal to Stella, Sir Andrew's recovery from a bad fever, but adds, "I have lost a legacy by his living, for he told me he had left me a picture." Sir Andrew superintended the education of Prince William, and was Vice-Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales. He succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as Warden of the Mint, 1727, and was created K.B. Jan. 14, 1725; he died in 1753, and was buried at Narford.

The picture, which bears the initials "H. S. pinx.," and is said to have been painted at Rome, is now at Farrar's, in New Bond-street: the original of the picture at Holland-house, by frequent groups of visitors gravely regarded with admiration, was by Lord Holland's order prominently introduced into the great picture of the Fox family by Leslie; was copied by Sir Richard Westmacott in stone; and lastly, was thus celebrated by the great Whig critic and historian: "The features are pleasing, the complexion is remarkably fair, but in the expression we trace rather the gentleness of his disposition than the force and keenness of his intellect."

Such is the romance of a portrait; pending enquiries may add before very long to its history: should this be the case, I will not fail to communicate the particulars.—I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

15, *Hill-st., Knightsbridge.*

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The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

MAY 15.

The New Italian Opera.—Mr. Gye has succeeded in opening the new Covent Garden Theatre on the day announced for many weeks. This Herculean labour, we are told, has been accomplished at a cost of exertion and anxiety which has for the present prostrated his strength and seriously injured his health. His eventual success was much doubted—the question was everywhere a subject of gossip—the English fashion of treating disputed points, betting, was largely resorted to, and it seems that the opening of the doors involved an amount of money lost and won that would have done no discredit to the St. Leger or the Derby.

The theatre is a stately pile, and must rank high among the architectural ornaments of London. It cannot be called chaste or severe; but we are not sure that extremely classical purity is desirable in buildings for public amusement. Richness and variety are more essential, and these have been obtained in the form of this theatre. The Bow-street front consists of a central portico and two wings; the portico is composed of five great Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a richly sculptured frieze. The bottom of the portico forms a covered way leading to the different doors, five in number; so that the visitors to every part of the house are sheltered from the weather. The whole exterior of the building, if not strictly regular, is striking and imposing. The theatre, inside, is larger than the former house, and apparently equal to Her Majesty's Theatre, though very different in form. The area, which includes the pit and stalls, is not so deep as that of the other house, but broader; and the stage, too, is broader, giving "ample room and verge enough" for the magnificent "spectacular" displays for which the Royal Italian Opera has always been so famous. There are only three tiers of boxes, but each circle is of greater height than in the former house; and the whole distance from the floor to the ceiling is equally great. The decorations are splendid. The great centre chandelier, in particular, is a magnificent object, containing three tons of cut crystal, lighted by seven hundred gas-burners. The prevailing colours are white and gold, contrasting well with the dark crimson draperies of the boxes. The seating and ventilation are unexceptionable; and—the greatest point of all—the house is found to be admirable for the development and transmission of musical sound.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

April 28. Adam Bittlestone, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court, Madras, received the honour of knighthood.

The Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley to be fourth Charity Commissioner.

William Deedes, esq., M.P., to be one of the Church Estates Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Lord Justice Turner to be a Member of the Cambridge University Commission.

May 6. Alexander James Johnston, esq., to be one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, New Zealand.

William Blanc, esq., to be Attorney-General, Dominica.

Thomas Johnson, esq., to be Registrar of Deeds, River Gambia.

May 7. Charles Neaves, esq., to be one of the Lords Justiciary in Scotland.

William Penney, esq., to be one of the Lords of Session.

The Duke of Devonshire to be Lord-Lieutenant of Derby.

Henry Watson Parker, esq., late First Minister and Principal Secretary for New South Wales, received the honour of knighthood.

May 10. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., to be Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Hon. Edward Morris Erskine to be Secretary of Legation at Washington.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West to be Secretary of Legation, Turin.

David Erskine, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Natal.

May 11. Henry Byerley Thomson, esq., to be Queen's Advocate, Ceylon.

John Holmes, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council, Nova Scotia.

May 14. In consideration of his eminent services, Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., to be promoted to the rank of General in the Army.

May 18. Colonel Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., to be Major-General.

May 21. Felix McCarthy, esq., to be Member of the Executive Council, and James Jarrett, esq., to be Member of the Legislative Council, Bahamas.

Isaac Farrington, Augustus Benners, and Abram Charlevill Smith, esqs., to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council, Virgin Islands.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Leitrim.—William Richard Ormsby Gore, esq.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At Cambridge-house, Wimbledon, the wife of Alfred Downes, esq., a dau.

At Curzon-st., Mayfair, the wife of J. H. Brewer, esq., a son.

April 16. At Middle Rectory, the wife of Philip Henry Egerton, esq., H.E.I.C.S., a son.

April 17. At Wheeler's-court, Hants, the wife of V. Douglas Vernon, esq., a dau.

April 18. At Caterick-hall, Withington, near Manchester, the wife of William Slingsby, esq., a son.

At Wydale-house, near Pickering, the wife of the Rev. William Greenwell, a dau.

At Rock-cottage, Skull, co. Cork, the residence of her father, J. O'Callaghan, esq., the wife of William B. Baldwin, esq., J.P., a son and heir.

April 19. Viscountess Folkestone, of twins, (a boy and girl.)

At Eaton-sq., the residence of her father, T. Cotterell, esq., the wife of the Rev. Theodosius W. Boughton-Leigh, Vicar of Newbold-on-Avon, a son.

At Portman-sq., Lady Login, a dau.

At Rothes, Elspet Gordon gave birth to three male and two female children. The three boys were born alive, and lived till the following morning, but the two girls were stillborn. The births were premature, being in the six month; but what is very extraordinary, all were full-grown for the period of gestation; nor is this the most surprising circumstance in the case, one of the boys having actually two front teeth when he came into the world. Dr. Dawson, Rothes, attended the woman.—*Elgin Courant.*

April 20. At Harewood-house, Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. Egremont Lascelles, a dau.

At Bankfield, near Ulverstone, the wife of John Bridson Smith, esq., a son.

April 21. At Eton, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Marriott, a dau.

At the Queen's-house, Lyndhurst, the wife of Lawrence Henry Cumberbatch, esq., a dau.

April 22. At Rosemont, Jersey, Mrs. Holme, a son.

At George-sq., Edinburgh, the wife of Henry Lushington, jun., esq., B.C.S., a son.

At the house of her father, Sir H. Ferguson Davie, bart., M.P., the wife of Major Thompson, King's Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Hollyh ll-house, Erith, Kent, the wife of Thomas Bartlett, esq., a son.

In Lower Seymour-st., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Smyth, Bengal Artillery, a dau.

April 23. At Waltham-abbey, the wife of Major Baddeley, R.A., a dau.

At Hadzor, Worcestershire, the wife of Cameron Galton, esq., a dau.

The Lady Margaret Beaumont, a dau.

At Burton-hill-house, the wife of Chas. Miles, esq., a dau.

April 24. At Steeple-Ashton, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Henry C. Deshon, a son and dau.

At the School-house, Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. Hubert A. Holden, M.A., Head-Master, a dau.

At Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, Mrs. Edward Liddell, of Jesmond-park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a son.

At the Vicarage, Longbridge Deverell, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. D. Morrice, a dau.

At Ashbourn, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland, a son.

April 25. At the Oaks, Wimbledon-park, the wife of Alfred Giles, esq., a son.

At Crawley, Sussex, Mrs. Wellesley, the Elmes, a son.

At Chauntry-house, Bray, Berkshire, the wife of R. W. Lodwick, esq., Bombay Civil Service, a dau.

At Savile-row, Burlington-gardens, the wife of Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., a dau.

April 26. At Penlu-cottage, Devonport, the wife of Capt. William Houston Stewart, C.B., R.N., H.M.S. "Impregnable," a dau.

At Kensington-palace-gardens, the wife of Donald Larnach, esq., a dau.

At the Lymes, Upper Clapton, Mrs. Alfred Collier, a son.

At Chesham-st., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hogg, 1st Life-Guards, prematurely, of a dau. stillborn.

April 27. At Countess-Wear, near Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Robert Bartholomew, a dau.

At Princess-ter., the Viscountess Somerton, a son and heir.

At Salcombe-hill, Sidmouth, the wife of Edward Harrison Solly, esq., of West-heath, near Congleton, Cheshire, a dau.

At Brompton, the wife of Capt. Rose, Northamptonshire Militia, a son.

April 28. In Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Bateman, a dau.

At Paris, the Right Hon. Lady Elibank, a dau.

At Morley-house, Plymouth, the wife of James Rew, esq., a dau.

April 29. At Cadogan-pl., London, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald of Clanroland, a dau.

At Spetisbury Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Henry Brougham Vizard, Rector, a dau.

At Stone, Mrs. Octavius Winstanley, a son.

At Kiddington-hall, Woodstock, the wife of H. L. Gaskell, esq., a son.

April 30. At Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, a son, who survived his birth only one day.

At Pishobury, Herts, Mrs. Colvin, a son.

At Bordeaux, the wife of Kenelm Digby Wingfield, esq., a dau.

At Grota-house, the wife of Thomas Pilkington Dawson, a son.

May 1. At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, a dau.

At Walmer-house, Addison-road, Kensington, the wife of T. B. Hall, esq., a dau.

May 2. At Naples, Lady Milliken Napier, a son.

At Myddleton-sq., the wife of the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., Incumbent of Clerkenwell, a dau.

At Castle-hill-villa, Cowes, Isle of Wight, the wife of J. B. Hepburn, esq., of Clune, a dau.

At Dresden, Mrs. Augustus Wellesley, a dau.

At Rusham-house, Egham, the wife of Adolphus Frederick Govett, esq., a son.

At the Hendre, Monmouthshire, the wife of John Taylor Harding, esq., a son.

May 3. At the Currah, the wife of Major Tattnall, 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, a son.

At Lindridge, the wife of James George John Templer, esq., a son.

At Half Moon-st., the wife of Robert Edward Ward, esq., of Bangor-castle, county Down, a dau.

At the Manor-house, Piddletrenthide, the wife of John E. Bridge, esq., a son.

At Turin, Piedmont, Mrs. W. Scott, a son.

May 4. At Tiptree-hall, the wife of Mr. Alderman Mechi, a dau.

At Upper Deal, the wife of Capt. Thos. Fisher, R.N., a son.

At Brompton, the wife of Major Rob. Pitcairn, a dau.

At Aswardley Rectory, Spilsby, the wife of the Rev. Charles Trollope Swan, a son.

May 5. At Beyton Rectory, Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of Capt. Fisher, Royal Engineers, a dau.

At Diss Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Charles R. Manning, a dau.

At Compton-house, Lower Norwood, Mrs. Wm. Burr, a dau.

At Esgair-hall, Montgomeryshire, the wife of Arthur Sampford Tripp, esq., a dau.

May 6. At Berlin, the wife of Frank Chance, esq., M.D., a dau.

At Farthinghoe-lodge, the wife of Alfred Rush, esq., of Farthinghoe-lodge, Northamptonshire, a son.

At Ballyglan, co. Waterford, the wife of Sir Robert Paul, bart., of twin daus.

May 7. At Needwood Parsonage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. John E. A. Fenwick, a dau.

May 8. At the Strand, Mrs. Samuel Harvey Twining, a dau.

At Dalston-rise, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Cappel, a dau.

May 9. At Hatton-castle, Aberdeenshire, Mrs. James Duff, a son.

At Cefn Ila, near Usk, Monmouthshire, the wife of Michael Parker Smith, esq , a son.

At Imperial-sq., Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Glyn, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At the Grange, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, a son.

At the Rectory, Church Stretton, Salop, the wife of the Rev. H. O. Wilson, a dau.

May 10. At Eccleston-sq., the wife of Capt. Curtis, late 12th Royal Lancers, a dau.

At Sulhamstead-house, Turnham-green, the wife of W. H. Wylde, esq., a son.

At Belper, Derbyshire, the wife of C. W. Wilkinson, esq., a son.

At Court-lodge, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Lewis J. M. Mason, esq., a dau.

May 11. At Sandgate, the wife of Major Hoste, C.B., Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Badsey Parsonage, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. Henry Hunt, a dau.

May 12. At the Grange, Southport, Lancashire, the wife of George Robertson, esq., a dau.

At Salt-hill, Slough, Bucks, the wife of W. P. W. Norsworthy, esq., a son.

At Portland Island, Dorsetshire, the wife of William Clay, esq., (late Capt 37th Regt.,) a son.

At Stonham-lodge, Suffolk, the wife of J. K. Sidgwick, esq., a son.

At 5, Great James-st., Bedford-row, the wife of George F. Mant, esq., a dau.

At the house of her father, Bramley-grange, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. William Vassal, Rector of Hardington, a son.

May 13. At Newport, Monmouthshire, Mrs. T. Dyne Steel, a son.

At Altamount, Perthshire, the wife of J. L. Campbell, esq., of Achalader, a son.

At Nettelton Rectory, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Charles Compton Domvile, a dau.

May 15. At Roxeth-lodge, Harrow, the wife of Major-General Chase Parr, a dau.

At Friars'-pl., Acton, the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, a dau.

At Aldbar-castle, N.B., Mrs. Chalmers, a dau.

At the Rectory, Moretonhampstead, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Elphinstone Stone, 9th Regiment Madras N.I., a son.

The wife of Major Albert Vaillant, (retired,) H.E.I.C.S., Bombay, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. C. F. Hayden, M.A., Rector of Helmdon, Northants, a dau.

At Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, Mrs. Charles Bignold, a son.

May 16. At Grosvenor-sq , Lady Anna Gore Langton, a son.

At Blairgowrie-house, the wife of Allan Macpherson, esq., jun., of Blairgowrie, a son.

May 17. At West Huntington, near York, the wife of Lieut.-Col. George Lister Kaye, a dau.

At St. Nicholas Vicarage, Warwick, the wife of the Rev. Thomas G. Carter, a son.

At Rothmans, Great Baddow, Essex, the wife of John S. Crabb, esq., a son.

At the Camp, the Curragh of Kildare, the wife of Major J. Blaquière Mann, Major of Brigade, a son.

May 18. At Ipsden-house, Oxfordshire, the wife of Henry William Cripps, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Erbistock, Flintshire, the wife of C. Godfrey Price, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At the Manor-house, Aylesbury, Bucks, Mrs. Acton Tindal, of twin daus.

At Jermyns, Hants, the wife of Robert George Linzee, esq., a son.

May 19. At the R. M. Academy, Woolwich, the wife of J. Lardner Clarke, esq., Royal Artillery, a son.

May 20. At Belgrave-house, Wandsworth-rd., the residence of her grandfather, Charles Francis, esq., Mrs. Jas. Evan Adlard, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 13. At Jullundhur, Major S. B. Faddy, 36th Regt. N.I., to Eliza Sophia, eldest dau. of Major J. C. Innes, 61st Regiment N.I.

Feb. 3. At Moulmein, the Rev. George Broadley Howard, Chaplain at Rangoon, son of the Rev. J. G. Howard, Rector of Stanton by Dale-abbey, to Emilie Cecilia Martha, second dau. of Major-Gen. Johnson, Hon. E.I.C. Service.

April 3. At Poona, Bombay, Emilias Archibold Hobson, esq., younger son of Col. Hobson, to Anne Charlotte, second dau. of the late Col. H. Sandwith, H.E.I.C.S.

April 6. At Kingston, Canada West, Thos. M. Bruce-Gardyne, esq., of Middleton, Forfarshire, Scotland, late Lieut. H.M.'s 40th Regt., to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Charles Willard, esq., of Kingston, C.W.

April 10. At Cadiz, Arthur John Schreiber, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 31st Regt., and third surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. James Alfred Schreiber, of the Mill-house, Melton, Suffolk, to Amelia, third dau. of Don Francisco Sanchez di Pina, of Gibraltar, and sister of Lady Douglas, of Springwood-park, Roxburghshire.

April 14. At Stockton, the Rev. Slade Baker, Vicar of Clifton-on-Teme, eldest son of Slade Baker, esq., of Sandbourne, Worcestershire, to Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. F. Raymond, Rector of Stockton, rural dean, and prebendary of Hereford.

At Chilthorne Domer, Charles Leftwich Oldfield Bartlett, esq., of Sherborne, to Mary Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Whitely, British Chaplain at Oporto.

April 15. In London, George A. Grey, esq., of Milfield, Northumberland, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Morton, esq., of Biddickhall.

At Hansworth, Staffordshire, William Fred. Hancock, esq., H.M.'s 85th Light Infantry, to Edith Clara, dau. of John Rawlins, of Ashley-house, Handsworth.

At Box, Wiltshire, Lieut. Edward Barkley, R.N., to Harriette, second dau. of H. Thomas Holworthy, esq., of Newtown-house, Box, Wilts.

April 20. At Claines, Worcester, the Rev. Charles Powys Isaac, Incumbent of Boninghall, Salop, to Charlotte, dau. of James Best, esq., Britannia-sq.

At Box, Wilts, Harry Curtis Nisbet, esq., of Duchess-st., Portland-pl., London, eldest son of Harry Nisbet, esq., late of the Bengal C.S., to Louisa Margaret, only dau. of the late Rev. Courtenay Boyle Bruce, Rector of Homersfield, and St. Cross, Suffolk.

At Rougham, the Rev. Dacres Oliver, son of

Col. Olivier, of Pottern, Wilts, to Mary E. M. Gould, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Gould, Rector of Sproughton, Suffolk.

At Achurch, Northamptonshire, Thomas H. Burroughes, esq., eldest son of the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood-lodge, Norfolk, to the Hon. Edith Galfrida Powys, second dau. of Lord Lilford.

At Eton College Chapel, John Patterson, eldest son of John Chevallier Cobbold, esq., M.P. for Ipswich, to Adela Harriette, second dau. of the Rev. George John Dupuis, Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk.

At Froyle, Walter Henry Medhurst, esq., her Majesty's Consul at Foo-Chow-Foo, in China, to Julian Tryphend, second dau. of Henry Burningham, esq., Froyle-house, Hants.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Stephen Nowell-Usticke, esq., of Trenley-house, Mannamead, Plymouth, to Lucy Eliza Marianne, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Robert Stapylton Bree, Vicar of Tintagel, Cornwall.

At Barkstone, in the Vale of Belvoir, the Rev. John Cartmell, M.A., Rector of Asfordby, in the county of Leicester, to Adelaide, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Ponys Outram, Rector of Redmile.

April 21. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, of Harewood-house, near Leeds, to Miss Smyth, eldest dau. of Col. J. C. Smyth, of Heath-hall, near Wakefield, and M.P. for York.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Hatherell, only son of the Rev. Dr. Hatherell, of Westend, Hampshire, to Eliza Emily, youngest dau. of the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, of Coton-house, Warwickshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Marshall, esq., of West Derby, near Liverpool, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Thomas Harrison Marshall, esq., to Emma Letitia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Dowling, 96th Regt., and Barrack Master of St. James's.

At Claverton Manor Church, Somerset, Walter, only son of Thomas Watson Bagehot, esq., of Herd's-hill, near Langport, Somerset, to Eliza, eldest dau. of James Wilson, esq., M.P.

At Torquay. Harry Moulton Barrett, esq., son of the late Edward Moulton Barrett, esq., of Wimpole-st., to Sophia Amelia, widow of Edward Morris, esq., and youngest dau. of T. E. Holland, esq., of Bathwick-hill, Bath.

At St. Thomas's, Lymington, George Ryding, esq., M.D., to Henrietta, second dau. of Robert Senior Barfoot, esq., late of Melbury, Dorset.

At Castle Carey, Somersetshire, the Rev. R. Conway, M.A., Chaplain of Fort Clarence, Rochester, to Mary, second dau. of the late Edward Russ, esq., of Castle Carey.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Charles J. R. Cooke, Rector of Orton Longueville, to Frances Sarah Bowen, youngest sister of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone.

At Bedstone, Salop, the Rev. William Elliot, Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Curate of Chetwynd, Salop, to Anne Louisa, only dau. of Edward Bennett, esq., Bedstone-house.

April 22. At Long Ashton, Clement Cottrell Dormer, esq., of Rousham, Oxfordshire, to Florence, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Upton, esq., of Ingmire-hall, Westmoreland, and sister of Greville Smyth, of Ashton-court, Somersetshire.

At South Walsham, William Thornhill Cator, esq., second son of John Cator, esq., of Beckenham and Woodbastwick, Norfolk, to Ellinor, third dau. of the late William Heath Jarry, esq., of Blofield-lodge, Norfolk.

At Blackburn, Lieut.-Col. Feilden, late 44th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. R. M. Feilden, Rector of Bebington, Cheshire, to Louisa Willis, fifth dau. of Jose Feilden, esq., of Witton-park, Lancashire.

At St. Clement Danes, London, Hugo Conrad, Baron Zedlitz, (Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Prussia), to Elizabeth Ellen Louisa Gabrielle, second dau. of the late Francis Cowell, esq., of London.

At St. John's, Paddington, George, second son of Thomas Salmon, esq., of South Shields, to Harriet Isabella, younger dau. of the late John Kinnersley Hooper, esq., of Cambridge-sq., Hyde-park, London.

At Beckenham, Herts, John Balguy, esq., eldest son of Mr. Commissioner Balguy, to Harriet Ann, third dau. of the late James Ogle, esq., of Oakwood.

The Rev. Wellesley Pole Pigott, Rector of Fugglestone and Fovent, and Vicar of Bemerton, youngest son of the late George Pigott, bart., to Fanny, second dau. of Bernard Granville, esq., of Wellesbourne-hall, Warwick.

At Brighton, the Rev. William Henry Hawker, fifth son of Admiral Hawker, of Ashford-lodge, Petersfield, Hants, to Eugenia, youngest dau. of the late J. Jones, esq., of Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire, and Portland-place.

At Thanet, William Frederick Neales, esq., of Liverpool, to Georgiana, only dau. of the late George Finnis, esq., of Salmestone-grange, Thanet.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edward Thornhill Applewaite, esq., of Grosvenor-street, to Miss Eleanor Hind, dau. of P. E. Hind, esq., of Portland-place.

April 23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Reginald Capel, son of the Earl of Essex, to Miss Fazakerly, niece of Lord Rokeby.

April 24. At Burnham, James Buckman, esq., Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, to Julia Sophia, only dau. of John Savory, esq., of Burnham-priory, Bucks.

At St. Pancras, Edward William Denne, esq., Lieut. 60th Rifles, son of D. Denne, esq., D.L., Lydd, to Grace Hailes, dau. of the late Colquhoun Grant, esq., of Kinchurdy, Morayshire, N.B., and late Staff-Surgeon to H.M.'s Forces at Zante.

At Hatton, Warwickshire, Richard S. Chattock, esq., of Solihull, to Fanny, younger dau. of the late Rev. James Birkett, Incumbent of Ovingham, Northumberland.

At Cheltenham, William F. Croome, esq., surgeon, Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, to Susan, youngest dau. of the late John Golby Milward, of the Lawn, Banbury.

April 27. At Wargrave, Berks, Frederick Peel, esq., eldest son of the Rev. F. Peel, Canon of Lincoln, to Sarah, second dau. of J. W. Rhodes, esq., of Hennerton-house, Berks.

At Bayonne, the Rev. Montagu Bayly, M.A., to Emma, widow of William Gordon, esq.,

At Chesterfield, David Knox, esq., M.D., Bakewell, to Hannah Dixon, second dau. of the late Geo. Jenkinson, esq., Holly-house, Whittington.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. John William Hind, of Ryall-grange, Rutland, and of the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Bank, to Catherine Ann, second dau. of Ralph Bagshaw, esq., of Heath-cottage, Uttoxeter.

At North Cerney, the Rev. R. R. Stephens, B.C.L. and M.A., Vicar of Adderbury, Oxon, and Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Elizabeth Ellen, second dau. of the late W. Croome, esq., of Cerney-house, Gloucestershire.

At the Church of the Oratory, London, Henry Carnegie, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Elizabeth Ann Louise, eldest dau. of the late W. Gibbons, esq., M.D., of Richmond, Surrey.

At Newington, John Barker, esq., of Manor-road, Stamford-hill, and Mincing-lane, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Frank Gardner, esq., late of Rogate, Sussex.

At St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, John Stainforth, esq., jun. to Harriette Georgina, second dau. of F. W. Slade, esq., Q.C.

At Marlborough, the Rev. Chas. Soames, of Mildenhall, Wilts, eldest son of Chas. Soames, esq., of Coles, Herts, to Lydia Gordon, eldest

surviving dau. of T. B. Merriman, esq., of Marlborough.

At Streatham, the Rev. Howell Harries, late Assistant Chaplain at Nice, to Helen Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Fox, esq., of York-gate, Regent's-park.

At Hove, Sussex, the Rev. James Morris, D.D., to Rachael, widow of Blncher Elwall, esq.

At Peasemore, Berks, the Rev. Francis P. Fleming, M.A., Incumbent of Kidmore, Oxon, to Anna, dau. of Mr. Tull, lord of the manor of Peasemore.

April 28. At Chelsea, Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., son of the Earl of Kenmare, to Gertrude Harriet, only dau. of Lord and Lady C. Thynne.

At Southborough, Tunbridge-Wells, Robert Taylor, esq., youngest son of the late Capt. John Taylor, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to Harriet Laura, eldest dau. of C.A. Johnston, esq., of Madras.

At Whitby, the Rev. Hugh S. Campbell, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, to Susan, fourth dau. of the late Benjamin Hunter, esq., of Whitby.

At New St. Pancras, George Richardson, esq., of Chignall-hall, Chelmsford, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Stephen Green, of Broomshaw Bury, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Jas. G. Russell, esq., of Aden, Aberdeenshire, to Elizabeth Sophia, dau. of the late Sir William Lawrence Young, bart., of Marlow-park, M.P. for Buckinghamshire.

At Parkstone, Dorset, Capt. Harvey George Dickenson, Madras Army, to Augusta Christiana Davie, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. B. Cobam, of Dunsland.

At Holy-Rhood, Southampton, S. S. W. Bartlett, eldest son of the late Henry Bartlett, esq., of Teignmouth, to Elizabeth Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. F. Woodburn, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, canon of Winchester Cathedral.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, John, youngest son of the late James Russell, of Horton-court-lodge, Kent, esq., to Sarah Rebecca, only child of Wm. Thomas Elgar, esq., of Sutton-at-Hone.

At St. George's, Leicester, Wm. Henry, eldest son of Wm. Jackson, esq., Southfields, to Ellen, only dau. of Wm. Wall, esq., the Crescent.

At Plymouth, Lieut.-Col. Salmon, Madras Army, late 47th Regt. N.I., to Elizabeth Frances Warren, youngest dau. of Adm. Devonshire, R.N.

At Passage, Wm. Henry, eldest son of Wm. Worthington, esq., of Newton-park, Derbyshire, to Alice Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Craig, esq., of Horsehead-house, Passage West, county Cork.

At St. Stephen's, Hammersmith, Henry Baker, esq., of the War Office, to Maria Louisa, widow of E. Campbell, esq , and youngest dau. of the late Evan Jones Cruchler, esq., R.N.

In the Cathedral, Londonderry, the Rev. Olinthus J. Vignoles, youngest son of C. Vignoles, esq., F.R.S., London, to Mary Jane, youngest dau. of S. J. Crookshank, esq., Londonderry, and grand-daughter of the late Capt. Maughan, of Harrington-hall, Yorkshire.

At Knightsbridge, Lieut.-Col. Fordyce Buchan, of Kelloe, Berwickshire, to Anne, dau. of Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B ; and, at the same time and place, Francis Coltman, esq., youngest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Coltman, to Laura, dau. of Gen. Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B.

At Worsbro', near Barnsley, Edward Chivers Bower, esq , of Broxholme, near Doncaster, to Amelia Mary, second dau. of the late Wm. Bennett Martin, esq., of Worsbro'-hall.

At Cardington, near Bedford, the Rev. Ezekiel Sparke, Rector of Tuddenham St. Mary's, third son of the late E. Sparke, esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, to Mary Hillier, third dau. of the late W. C. Hillier, esq., Paymaster R.N., of Boley-hill, Rochester.

At Framfield, Sussex, John Henry Biddulph Pinchard, esq., of the Mount, Taunton, to Laura Elizabeth, eldest dau. of R. C. Arnold, esq., of Whartons, Framfield.

May 1. At West Ham, George Head Head, esq., of Rickerby, Cumberland, to Sarah, dau. of the late Samuel Gurney, esq., of Upton, Essex.

At Cheltenham, George O'Grady, esq., of Plattenston, to the Hon. Jane Ruthven, fifth dau. of Lady Ruthven and Walter Hore Ruthven, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., J. Simpson, esq., of Longstow-hall, Cambridgeshire, to Evelina, eldest dau. of Thomas Shaw Hellier, esq., of Rodbaston, Staffordshire.

At Croydon, the Rev. Richard Baxendale, youngest son of Lloyd Salisbury Baxendale, esq., to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of Lieut-Col. Fuller, C.B., late H.M.'s 59th Regt.

At Bath Easton, Bath, George Henry Pierce, esq., of Hitchings-park, Witham Friary, to Sophia Catherine, youngest dau. of the late John Skinner, esq.

At Cheltenham, Robert Christie, esq., of Fulwood-park, Liverpool, to Elizabeth Macknight, dau. of the late William Crawfurd, esq., of Cartsburn, Renfrewshire, N.B.

May 4. At Affpuddle, Dorset, the Rev. Chas. R. W. Waldy, Vicar of Gussage All Saints, Dorset, to Laura, dau. of the late John Bendyshe, esq., of Barrington-hall, Cambridgeshire, grand-niece of Horatio, 1st Viscount Nelson.

At Dover, Capt. Wm. George Everard Webber, 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Catherine, only dau. of Col. Hammond, of Lauriston-house, Dover.

At Herne Bay, William Wright Eaden, esq., son of W. Eaden, esq., of Cambridge, to Blanche, eldest dau. of George W. M. Reynolds, esq., of Belmore-hall, Herne Bay.

At Albury, the Rev. Arthur Drummond Wilkins, M.A., Vicar of Sawbridgeworth, Herts, to Amelia Sophia, eldest dau. of William Prinsep, esq., Weston-house, Albury, Surrey.

At Charlbury, Oxon, the Rev. John Cross, of Charlbury, to Annie Maria, youngest dau. of Thomas Russell, esq., of Chertsey, Surrey.

At Bremhill, Wilts, the Rev. Arthur A. Dawson, son of the late Henry Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to Cicely A. Male, dau. of the late Arthur Male, esq.

At Guernsey, Capt. Francis H. Shortt, R.N., to Emily, only dau. of John Thomas De Sausmarez, esq.

May 5. At Portaferry, James Edward Scott, esq., M.D., Rifle Brigade, to Martha, dau. of the late George Johnson, esq., of Portaferry.

At Reading, the Rev. Charles Tufnell, Vicar of Stourpaine, Dorset, to Catherine Jane, second dau. of William Blandy, esq., of Reading.

R. Clifton, esq., son of Capt. Gordon, late of the 54 Regt., to Georgiana Catharine, widow of Charles A. Whittuck, esq.

At Huddersfield, Lewis Randle Starkey, esq., son of the late John Starkey, esq., of Springwood-house, near Huddersfield, to Constance Margarette Starkney, of Woodhouse, second dau. of the late Thomas Starkey, esq.

At West Cowes, Ebenezer Davies, esq., surgeon, Swansea, to Eliza Jane Caroline, eldest dau. of P. F. Bluett, esq., of Grantham-house, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, and late of Holcombe-court, Devon.

At Islington, the Rev. W. Burton, of Berwick-on-Tweed, to Eliza Couzens Thomas, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Thomas, of Milford Haven, Wales.

May 6. At Adel, near Leeds, Stair, second surviving son of Gen. Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., to Janet Mary; and at the same time and place, John Sumner, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Gibson, Rector of Fawley, Southampton, to Katherine Alice—daus. of the late John Marshall, esq., M.P., of Headingley, Yorkshire, and Keswick, Cumberland.

At Hale, Robert Arthur Brooke, esq., late of the 11th Hussars, to Dora, second dau. of Miles Ponsonby, esq., of Hale-hall, Cumberland.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. G. Crespigny Lamotte, Rector of Denton, domestic chaplain to Lord Tenterden, to Caroline Jennetta, only surviving child of Rear-Admiral Digby, K.C.B.

At Enfield, Arthur Francis Clarke, esq., to Georgiana Mary, second dau. of the late Edwin Walker, esq., of Chase-cottage, Enfield.

At Curry Rivell, Somerset, George, youngest son of John Symonds, esq., of Symondsbury, Dorset, to Mary Lowman, eldest dau. of William Fry, esq., of Portfield, Langport.

At St. Peter's, West Lynn, Norfolk, the Rev. Plumpton S. Wilson, Curate of Castle Rising with Roydon, to Elizabeth, second dau. of G. Walker, esq., North Lynn, Norfolk.

At Derby, William Brook, esq., eldest son of Charles Brook, esq., Healey-house, near Huddersfield, to Helen Elizabeth, only dau. of J. Whitaker Johnson, esq., of Derby.

May 7. At Edinburgh, John Turner Hopwood, esq., M.P., to Miss Augusta Coventry, third dau. of the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Coventry.

May 8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Richards Paull, esq., of Bosvigo, Truro, Cornwall, to Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Philip Sandy Tom, esq., of Rosedale, in the same county.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Douglas Charles, eldest son of D. C. Gardiner, esq., of Tottenham-park, Tottenham, to Frances Charlotte, only dau. of William Hunter, esq., Hart-st., Bloomsbury.

May 10. At St. Anne's-in-the-grove, near Halifax, John Benson, esq., of Leeds, to Emma; also, Stephen, son of W. N. Nicholson, esq., of Roundhay-park, near Leeds, to Lucy Elizabeth—daus. of E. Dawson, esq., of Waterclough-hall, near Halifax.

At St. John's, Brixton, Thomas, son of William Russell, esq., late of Croydon, to Harriett, youngest dau. of George Russell, esq., late of Wilmington-hall, Kent.

May 11. At St. James', Paddington, the Hon. Lucius Cary, son of the Viscount Falkland, to Sarah Christiana, only dau. of the late Major Henry Peach Keighly, Judge Advocate General of the Madras Army, and of Idlicote-house, Warwickshire.

At Narborough, Samuel Henry Haxby, esq., of Hatcliffe, in the co. of Lincoln, youngest son of the late Twistleton Haxby, esq., of Wakefield, in the co. of York, to Maria, youngest dau. of Thomas Hind, esq., of Narborough.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, George Routledge, esq., of Farringdon-st., London, to Mary Grace, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Alderman Bell, of Newcastle-upon Tyne.

At Sandgate, the Rev. J. D'Arcy Preston, eldest son of the Rev. J. D'Arcy Preston, of Astram Bryan, Yorkshire, to Emily Anne Augusta, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Brownlow, Incumbent of Sandgate, Kent.

At Brighton, the Rev. Lewis Campbell, Vicar of Milford, Hants, to Frances Pitt, only dau. of the late Mr. Serjeant Andrews.

At Edinburgh, John Harrison Miller, esq., to Emily, younger dau. of the late W. H. Dowbiggin, esq.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. W. R. James, B.A., Caius Coll., Cambridge, to Maria, dau. of Robert Owen Tudor, esq., of Bronhaulog, in the co. of Denbigh.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Arthur R. Rodney, esq., third son of the late Hon. Mortimer Rodney, to Alicia H. Salwey, youngest dau. of Col. Salwey, Runnymede-park, Surrey.

At Christchurch, Croydon, Richard Perry, esq., of London, youngest son of Henry Perry, esq., Stonehouse, Devon, to Lucy Emily, only dau. of the late Charles F. Schrader, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Hopkins, of Oven, Bucks.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Franklin, son of the late Joseph Travers, esq., to Emma, dau. of the Rev. William Beauclerk Robinson, M.A., of Eastbourne, Rector of Litlington, Sussex.

At the Congregational Church, Kentish-town, the Rev. E. H. Jones, of Bridgewater, eldest son of W. M. Jones, esq., of Picton-castle, Pwellheli, Carnarvonshire, to Catherine C. Underwood, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Underwood, esq., of Fleet-st., and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Alex. Waugh, D D.

At the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and afterwards at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Harward Kean, esq., of Marlborough, to Deborah Mary, only dau. of N. J. Reed, esq., R.N.

At Crofton, Thomas Holy Holdsworth, of Sandal-hall, esq., J.P., to Kate, eldest dau. of Edward Tew, esq., of Crofton-hall.

At Hampton, Warner Charles, second son of the late Col. Sir Samuel Gordon Higgins, K.C.H., Scots Fusilier Guards, to Sophia Susanna Portis, second dau. of Henry Jepson, esq., of Hampton.

At St. James's, Paddington, Daniel Reid, M.D., Fochabers, to Rachel Duff, widow of William Mackie, M.D., Bombay, and second dau. of the late Thos. Gordon, esq., Park-house, Banffshire.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Napoleon Gibbs, esq., Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, youngest son of the late Edward Gibbs, esq., of Grenada, to Amelia Rye Brisley, grand-niece of the late Chas. Walker, esq., of Chelsea.

May 12. At Cheltenham, Robert Wilson, esq., King's-road, Bedford-row, London, and Southgate, Middlesex, solicitor, to Emma Jane, youngest dau. of the late Isaac Wilson, esq., of Kendal, Westmoreland, solicitor.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Sir William H. Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, bart., to Eleanora Anne, eldest dau. of David Anderson, esq., of St. Germain's.

At the Roman Catholic Chapel, St. Patrick's, Soho, afterwards at All Souls', Langham-place, Joseph William Nixon, esq., of Sutton, Surrey, to Julia, only dau. of G. Ramazzotti, esq.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Col. Hen. Dalrymple White, C.B., eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B., to Louisa Mary, second dau. of Martin Tucker Smith, esq., M.P.

At Porchester, Hants, Robert, youngest son of the late Robert Cordiner, esq., of Peterhead, Scotland, to Emily Wood, second surviving dau. of Charles E. Andrews, esq., Royal Navy.

At Preston, Lancashire, Samuel Flood Page, esq., Lieut. 2nd Madras European Light Infantry, to Margaret Agnes, youngest dau. of John Abraham, esq., of Preston.

At the Congregational Church, Holloway, Mr. James Irving Carson, of Stockton-upon-Tees, son of the late Dr. Carson, of the High School, Edinburgh, to Anne, second dau. of the Rev. John Robinson, of the London City Mission.

At Abingdon, F. Butler, esq., of Sutton Wick, Berks, to Eliza, eldest dau. of William Ballard, esq., Mayor of the borough.

At Lower Tooting, Edward Richard, youngest son of William Burton Lightfoot, esq., of Cowley, Middlesex, to Emma, only dau. of John Tickner, esq., of Lower Tooting.

May 13. At Oldswinford, Worcestershire, James Barracliff Tiernay, esq., of the Laurels, Oldswinford, to Frances Louisa, youngest dau. of William Henry Freer, esq., of Stourbridge.

At Bridlington Quay, David Watson Aston, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. D. W. Aston, of Buckingham, to Harriet, second dau. of John Cooke, esq., St. Alkmond's-sq., Shrewsbury.

May 14. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Robert Clark, M.A., missionary of the C.M.S. at Peshawer, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Browne, esq., Glocester-pl., Portman-sq.

The Dowager Countess of Effingham, upwards of eighty years of age, was married at Preston, near Brighton, to Mr. Holmes, a Scripture-reader in that town, aged about thirty.

May 13. At St. Paul's, Prince's-pk., Liverpool, Pascoe Du Pré Grenfell, esq., eldest son of Pascoe

St. Leger Grenfell, esq., Swansea, to Sophia, second dau. of Vice-Admiral Grenfell, of the Brazilian Service.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Captain Henry D. Rogers, C.B., R.N., to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of Commissary-General Sir George Maclean, K.C.B.

May 14. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Robert Clark, M A., Missionary of the C.M.S. at Peshawer, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Browne, esq., Glocester-place, Portman-square.

May 15. At St. James's, Paddington, W. Walton, esq., of Grosvenor-place, Bath, to Margaret, widow of Lane Magniac, of the B.C.S.

At Nice, Edward Harper, esq., of York, barrister-at-law, to Laura Anna, second dau. of Kerrison Harvey, esq , of Thorpe, near Norwich.

At St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London, Frederick Charles, son of the late S. Canning, esq., of Ogborne St. George, Wilts, to Jane, second dau. of Richard Canning, esq., of Wanborough.

At St. Paul's, Southsea, William Henry Hills, esq., paymaster R.N., third son of Capt. John Hills, R.N , to Frances Caroline, third dau. of the late Rev. James Fitzmaurice, M.A., of Hawarden, Flintshire, and St. Pancras, London.

At South Hackney, Augustus Frederick, youngest son of Daniel Lay, esq., of Clifton-place, Hackney, to Catherine Lavinia Griffiths, only dau. of the late Wm. George Hole, esq., Watchett, Somerset.

At Chesterfield, Matthew Corner, esq., M.D., of London, late of Whitby, to Ruth Eliza, younger dau. of the late John Rooth Cursham, esq., West-hill, Mansfield, Notts.

May 17. At Clydach, South Wales, Louis Panchaud, esq., of Lausanne, Switzerland, and Hammersmith, London, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Wm. Henry Calvert, esq., of Brompton, Middlesex.

May 18. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., London, J. W. Alexander, esq., son of Sir R. Alexander, bart., to Lady Lepel C. Phipps, dau. of the late Earl of Mulgrave, and sister of the Marquis of Normanby.

At Bath, Frederick Preedy, esq., Worcester, to Mary, dau. of the late Philip Morgan, esq., Llandibie, Carmarthenshire.

At St. Mary's, Beddington, Surrey, the Rev. James Aitken, M.A., of Beddington, to Ellen, only dau. of William Pott, esq., Wallington-house, Beddington.

At St John's, Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. James Tillard Bonner, Rector of Dembleby, Lincolnshire, to Katharine Anne, younger dau. of the late Richard Godwin, esq., France, Blandford, Dorsetshire.

At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. F. Carway Steward, B.A., of Somerleyton, to Ellen, only dau. of Edmund Reeve Palmer, esq., Great Yarmouth.

At St. George's Chapel, London, Wm. Hall, esq., surgeon, Hackney, to Charlotte, widow of W. G. Rainage, esq., of Greenwich.

At Christ Church, Bayswater, Lawrence Mortimer, third son of Adolph Marescaux, esq., St. Omer, France, to Grace Bell, eldest dau. of the late James Ruddell Todd, esq., of Portland-place.

At Canterbury, Henry J. Holthouse, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Anne, only dau. of the late R. T. Butler, esq.

At St. George's, Tombland, Norwich, Charles Foster, esq., second son of Sir William Foster, bart., to Charlotte Wills, dau. of the late Captain T. G. Wills, R.N., and niece of the late Anthony Hudson, esq.

At Yaxley, Roger de Quince Quincey, of Chalcot-villas, Haverstock-hill, and Billiter-street, London, son of Richard Quincey, esq., of Palatine-house, Stoke Newington, to Elizabeth Fanny, dau. of John Bird, esq. of Yaxley, Huntingdonshire.

May 19. At Yeovil, Samuel Craddock, esq., of Shepton Mallet, to Jane, only dau. of Joseph Northcote Cooke, esq., of Yeovil.

At St. Paul's, Cheltenham, Richard Henry Greatheed Wilson, solicitor, Selby, only son of the late Major Richard Greatheed Wilson, Madras Army, to Sarah Martha, younger dau. of the late Rev. George Hewitt, of Emly, Yorkshire.

At Fawley, Hants, the Rev. Henry Robinson Heywood, fifth son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, bart., of Claremont, near Manchester, to Ella Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Gibson, Rector of Fawley.

At Hornsea, Yorkshire, John Pearson Kidston, esq., merchant, Glasgow, to Janet Maitland Bruce, eldest dau. of the late James Bruce Jardine, esq., of Hallside, Lanarkshire.

OBITUARY.

H.R.H. The Duchess of Orleans.

May 18. At Richmond, aged 44, her Royal Highness Héléne, widow of the late Duke of Orleans.

The deceased Duchess, Héléne Louise Elizabeth d'Orleans, was youngest daughter of Frederick Louis, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, by his second marriage with the Princess Caroline, daughter of Charles, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Her Royal Highness was born on the 24th of January, 1814, and consequently was 44 years of age. The Princess was brought up in the Protestant faith, and it is said from the pious and unostentatious course of her early life, that she reluctantly embraced the brilliant prospect of her union with the Prince Royal of France, the Duke of Orleans, at the period of the negotiation of the marriage the hope and pride of the French people. On leaving her retired home at Ludwigslust for her adopted country, the Princess was reminded that it would be necessary to conceal her regret on leaving the land of her birth. The Princess replied, "I shall endeavour henceforth to love and admire everything in France." The marriage of the Princess and the Duke of Orleans was celebrated the 13th of July, 1837, at the palace of Fontainebleau, in the splendid gallery of Henry II. After having had two sons, the Count de Paris (born 24th of August, 1838) and the Duke de Chartres (born Nov. 9, 1840), the Duchess met with an overwhelming domestic calamity by the

sudden death of her husband. On the 13th of July, 1842, the Duke of Orleans was killed by a fall from his carriage. The Duchess bore her loss with heroic resignation, and gave vent to her harrowed feelings only in retirement. She then, and ever since, in most eventful times, devoted herself to the education of her infant sons, to whom she was the most affectionate and loving of mothers. Her Royal Highness rarely appeared in the gaieties of the Court of Louis Philippe. The Duchess of Orleans and her sons were staying with the King and Queen at Paris when the revolutionary outbreak took place in February, 1848. After much trouble and anxiety the Duchess and her sons, attended by the Marquis de Mornay, son-in-law of Marshal Soult, and a faithful adherent of Louis Philippe and his family, escaped to Belgium. Since the convulsion of 1848 the Duchess and her sons have chiefly passed their time at her residence in Germany, and in visiting the French royal family in this country. Her Royal Highness had been staying since the summer of last year at Mr. Paynter's villa at Richmond. The exemplary propriety of her conduct during all the trials her Royal Highness experienced after her alliance with the house of Orleans gained the admiration of all observers.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, shortly after the sad news reached the Queen at Buckingham Palace, left town for Richmond on a visit of condolence to the sorrowing relatives of the Duchess. The Duchess of Cambridge, and the other members of the royal family, likewise paid visits to the exiled royal family soon after the intelligence was received.

Lord Braybrooke.

Richard Griffin, the third Baron Braybrooke, lately deceased, was the son of Richard Aldworth, the second Lord. His mother was Catharine, youngest daughter of the Right Honourable George Grenville, Prime Minister of England, and father of the Marquis of Buckingham, of Lord Grenville, and of the well-remembered and much-venerated Mr. Thomas Grenville, who died so lately as in 1846, at the close of his ninety-first year. Lord Braybrooke was also descended, on the mother's side, from Sir William Wyndham, through Elizabeth his daughter, the wife of Mr. George Grenville.

He was born at Stanlake, near Twyford, in Berkshire, the old family seat of the Aldworths, on the 26th of September, 1783. From Sunbury School he went to Eton, and in 1801 he matriculated at Oxford as a member of Christ Church. In 1803 he served with the Berkshire Militia during the panic of the French invasion. In 1806 he was elected member for the borough of Thirsk, and in 1807 seated on petition for Saltash. He was afterwards returned for Buckingham, which he represented till 1812. He was then returned for the county of Berks, after a fifteen-days' poll. In 1818 and 1820 his seat was again assailed by contests, but he continued to hold it until the 28th of February, 1825, when he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father. He then assumed the name of Griffin. He also at this time ceased to reside at Billingbear, the family seat of the Nevilles, near Wokingham, and lived wholly, with the exception of short visits to London for the season, at Audley-End, in Essex, which had been left to his father by his distant relative, Lord Howard, in 1798. As the owner of Audley-End, he became Visitor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and patron of the Mastership. He was elected Recorder of the neighbouring borough of Saffron-Walden; and he discharged the duties of that office until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. He was also High-Steward of Wokingham in Berkshire.

In 1819 he married Jane, eldest daughter of the second Marquis Cornwallis. Lord and Lady Braybrooke had eight children, of whom all reached adult age, and six survive their parents.

Though the temper and habits of the deceased nobleman were unostentatious, and though his career was private, and unmarked by vicissitude, yet it was a life eminently characteristic of the country to which he belonged. In no other country of the world do we now find the character of the great proprietor united with that of the hereditary legislator; and it is a scarcely less exclusive distinction of England, that her literary class extends far beyond the limits of professional authorship, and that among the opulent gentry and nobility are numbered so many accomplished scholars and cultivated men, who love and keep knowledge for its own sake alone, without reference to profit on the one hand, or to fame on the other

To this class the late Lord Braybrooke belonged. He was the highly competent editor of the well-known and popular "Diary and Correspondence of Pepys," which he published in 1825. He also committed to the press the "History of Audley-End and Saffron-Walden" in 1835; and in 1842 he edited the "Life and Correspondence of Jane, Lady Cornwallis."

He bore the office of President in two well-known literary associations, the Camden and the Surtees; and of the former he was the head at the period of his last illness and death.

In politics, Lord Braybrooke may be said to have retained much of the hereditary bias belonging to his connection with the Grenvilles. Thirty years ago, when liberal opinions were comparatively feeble and unpopular, he would have been reckoned among the moderate school of their professors. He was friendly to the bills which admitted Dissenters and Roman Catholics to the right of sitting in Parliament; and he gave a general support to the Reform Bill, and to the ministry of Earl Grey, under the auspices of which it was passed. After this period, he found the movement of affairs more rapid than in his view was consistent with safety and prudence. When, in the end of 1834, the first administration of Robert Peel was formed, he gave his cordial support to that distinguished statesman; and after the rupture of 1846, down to the close of his valued life, he followed the banners of Lord Derby with constancy and firmness, but without asperity.

He represented the character of the English gentleman in its most domestic form, and in its closest association with those local duties and local influences which give it social strength, and form the foundations of its high political importance. He was, as might be expected, an active county magistrate, and was chairman of the bench at Saffron-Walden. The marks of his care were everywhere impressed upon his stately residence at Audley-End, and the whole appearance and condition of the place itself, the estate and the villages upon it, seemed to reflect the well-known and familiar image of their owner. By his local attachments he might have seemed almost to grow out of the soil; while by his mental faculties and accomplishments he fully shared in the movement and in all the interests of a larger sphere. The proportion of our highest class which unites home-keeping and home-loving tastes with the capacity for an extended culture is not always large, and in our own day we fear it tends rather to diminish than to grow. On the day when Lord Braybrooke died, one of the best patterns of that happy combination disappeared from among us.

The last four years of his life witnessed the departure of no less than fourteen of his nearest relatives. Among these were included Jane, Lady Braybrooke, his younger brother, the Dean of Windsor, his elder sister, Lady Glynne, and the costly tribute of the lives of two sons, whom, as well as three nephews, he lost in our recent wars. The snapping of so many ties, as well as the fixed habits of his life and tone of his character, had formed a long and steady preparation for his own final change. The summons came rapidly, but without disturbance or surprise. He died on the 13th of March, in the tranquillity of Christian hope, after an illness of a few days only, and at the age of seventy-four.

He is succeeded in the honours and estates of the family by Richard Cornwallis, his eldest son.

The Right Hon. Sir John Dodson.

April 27. At his residence in Seamore-place, May-fair, aged 77, the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, LL.D., late Dean of the Arches Court, and Judge of the recently-abolished Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. John Dodson, some time Rector of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, where he was born in the year 1780. He received his early education at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1801, and proceeded M.A. in 1804, and D.C.L. in 1808. He was a member of the Middle Temple, of which he eventually became a bencher. From 1819 to 1823 he represented Rye in Parliament as a Tory. In 1829 he was appointed by the late Duke of Wellington Advocate to the Admiralty Court, and was knighted in 1834, on being promoted to the post of Judge Advocate General. His patent was renewed upon her Majesty's accession to the throne. In November, 1841, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, on being appointed Master of the Faculties, and in 1852 Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and Dean of the Arches Court, over which he presided with great dignity and ability until its abolition in the month of December last. On that occasion he took leave of the gentlemen of the long robe who practise in the Ecclesiastical Courts with strong expressions of mutual respect and esteem. By his wife, Frances Priscilla, daughter of the late G. Pearson, Esq., M.D., he leaves issue an only son, John George Dodson, Esq., now M.P. for East Sussex.

The Dean of York.

April 30. At the Rectory, Kelston, near Bristol, aged 84, the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Bart., Dean of York.

This venerable clergyman was third son of Sir James Cockburn, eighth baronet, by his second wife, Augusta Anne, daughter of the Very Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and preceptor to George III., and brother of the late Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Bart., G.C.B., and of General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., G.C.B. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship of that college. He graduated as B.A. in 1795, when he was twelfth wrangler; M.A. in 1798, and was made a D.D. in 1823. The rev. deceased was Christian Advocate to the University of Cambridge in 1803, and was in 1822 appointed Dean of York, and in 1832 Rector of Kelston. He married first, in 1805, Miss Peel, second daughter of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and sister of the late eminent statesman; and, secondly, in 1830 (his first wife having died in 1826), Miss Pearce, daughter of Col. Pearce, of Harley-hall, Cambridgeshire. The late Dean succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, in 1853. Failing male issue, the baronetcy devolves upon his nephew, Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The late Dean had a family by his first wife, but his children are all dead. Lady Cockburn, who has had no family, survives him.

John Bull, D.D.

Feb. 21, 1858, at his lodgings in Christ Church, Oxford, aged 68, John Bull, D.D., Canon of that house, and late Canon of Exeter, and Vicar of Staverton, Northamptonshire.

He was the eldest son of John Bull, Esq., member of the Royal College of Surgeons, who for many years practised medicine in Oxford with great reputation and success.

Dr. Bull's education began at Dean Goodman's Grammar-school at Ruthin, North Wales, where his mother's family, of the name of Hughes, resided. At the age of 12 he was, by the advice of Dr. Cyril Jackson, the celebrated Dean of Christ Church, removed to Westminster, of which Dr. Carey had just been appointed head master. He at once displayed that combination of superior talent and diligence which marked his future career; and was placed, in the following year, upon the foundation of St. Peter's College, to which boys are admitted solely by fair and open competition, according to the ancient usage of the school. The character he acquired during the usual period (four years) of his continuance on the foundation, induced Dr. Jackson to elect him in 1808 to a Studentship at Christ Church. Here he soon won favour and distinction, his society being acceptable to men of all ranks in his college. Among other early acquaintances that he made was that of the late King of Holland, then Prince of Orange, who was residing at the time in Oxford for the benefit of the studies of the place, and who ever retained a strong regard for his old companion. Having gained the highest classical and mathematical honours in the University, he was speedily called to take part in the tuition of his college, and filled the office of Rhetoric reader,—his lectures in that department being highly prized, as many will remember. Among his pupils at this time were the present Marquis of Westminster, (who, with the rest of his family, always evinced a peculiar and constant regard for him,) the Earl of Wilton and Lord Ebury, the Earls of Harrowby and Carlisle, and others who highly distinguished themselves in the Schools. He became in regular course Censor and Librarian, exerting himself zealously in the former office to maintain the discipline and character of the college. As Public Examiner in the years 1817 and 1818, and as Proctor in 1820, he increased the reputation for literary attainments and sound judgment which he had acquired in his college. During this part of his academical career he received a special mark of the estimation in which he was held, in his appointment by Lord Grenville, then Chancellor of the University, to the post of his private secretary.

Upon taking holy orders, he served first the curacy of Binsey, near Oxford. He was collated, subsequently, to a prebend in the Cathedral Church of York, through the kindness of Archbishop Vernon Harcourt, several of whose sons, especially the Rev. Leveson V. Harcourt and the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, Canon Residentiary of York and Rector of Bolton Percy, were his contemporaries at Westminster, and most intimate and attached friends through life. Upon the elevation of his old friend and master, Dr. Carey, to the see of Exeter, in 1820, Dr. Bull was appointed his examining chaplain. He was preferred by Dr. Carey first to the rectory of Sowton, near Exeter, in 1821, and afterwards to that of Lezant, near Launceston, which benefice he held only two years, being presented at the end of that time by his college to the vicarage of Staverton in Northamptonshire. In 1824 he was elected Canon of Exeter, in the place of the Venerable Archdeacon Johnes; and became successively Arch-

deacon of Cornwall and Barnstaple. This latter dignity he resigned upon being appointed by the Crown to a canonry of Christ Church, amidst the general approbation of the society. To the interests of this noble foundation, to which he had never ceased to belong, Dr. Bull mainly devoted the remainder of his years, with a fidelity and degree of attachment seldom equalled. He was appointed Treasurer, and in that arduous office, which he held till within a few months of his death, rendered the most important and lasting services to the college.

Dr. Bull united to high classical attainments, and ability as a preacher and sound theologian, a remarkable aptitude for the management of affairs. Quickness of apprehension, sound and clear judgment, and promptitude of decision, made him at all times a valuable counsellor; and he had the faculty of stating his views as lucidly as he had conceived them. The confidence reposed in his sagacity was, moreover, heightened by his honesty and independence of character. He was a man of singular integrity; impatient of all meanness and trickery; and fearless of public or private censure, when occupied in the discharge of what he held to be right.

The various interests of the capitular bodies of which Dr. Bull was a member, mixed up necessarily with those of the cities to which they belong, supplied a proper field for the energetic employment of these valuable qualities of mind and heart. The charitable institutions of both Exeter and Oxford, whether for Education or for other purposes, which he found in existence, or helped to form, claimed a large share of his attention, and derived no small advantage from his intelligence, his forethought, and the power he possessed of bringing men of various opinions to unity of action. As a Delegate of the Press and of Accounts, he no less, by his prudence and habits of business, consulted the interest and furthered the designs of the University at large.

Dr. Bull was a firm maintainer of the rights of the University and of the Church. Accordingly, he took a leading part in resisting the violent changes which were proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commission, when first issued, in the constitution of cathedral bodies; and he had the satisfaction of being instrumental, at that time, in saving from threatened subversion two stalls at Christ Church, and also one at Exeter.

In the same spirit, though not with the same event, he steadily and strenuously opposed many of the organic changes lately effected in the University of Oxford, and in his own college; combating always the principle of lax interpretation and disregard of the wills and declared intentions of Founders and Benefactors.

In the intercourse of life, his courteous and polished manners, the warmth and sincerity of his feelings, his pleasantness and powers of conversation, made him welcome in every circle in which he mixed. No man loved his friends more truly, or was more truly loved by them in return. Perhaps the most striking feature in his character, familiar to all who knew him intimately, was the tenderness and devotedness of his filial piety, and the strength of his fraternal affection.

In addition to his contributions to the Church societies, and the various charities which had claims upon his substance, Dr. Bull was a considerable benefactor to the places with which his preferment at different periods connected him. Of these acts of liberality, the erection, at his own cost, of an excellent rectory-house at Lezant, which he never occupied; the endowment of the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalen in Oxford with the sum of £2,000; the improvement of the lodgings at Christ Church; the completion of the tower of All-Hallows-on-the-Walls in Exeter; and the building of a handsome school-room at Staverton, may be mentioned as instances.

A bad fall which he met with in the winter of 1856, upon leaving his house to attend the cathedral service, caused a shock to his system from which he never wholly recovered, though able for a time to pursue his customary employments. He bore the sufferings and trial of the closing months of his life with fortitude and resignation, such as those who knew his genuine and unobtrusive piety were not unprepared to witness; and he died calmly, and with a firm, though humble, trust in the merits and mercy of his Redeemer.

Dr. Bull published nothing, except one or two sermons, and a letter to the Bishop of Exeter in defence of certain proceedings of the Chapter which the Bishop had disapproved.

Dr. Bull was never married. His sister, Mrs. W. White, a widow, resides in Oxford; and his brother, the Rev. Henry Bull, also formerly Student of Christ Church, holds the living of Lathbury in Buckinghamshire.

Professor Gregory.

April 24. At Prince's-st., Edinburgh, Dr. William Gregory, Professor of Chymistry in the University of Edinburgh.

He was one of a race of distinguished

Scottish professors, his father having been the celebrated James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in the same university, and several of his ancestors having held a high place in the academic literature and science of Scotland. William Gregory was a very able and accomplished chymist. He was a favourite pupil of Liebig, and was the translator of some of his master's works from German into English, besides being the author of several treatises of great merit. He successively filled the chairs of chymistry in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow; King's College, Aberdeen; and Edinburgh University, having been appointed to the latter in 1843. He was very little past the prime of life, but had been long in a state of ill health, and during part of last session was unable to fulfil his duties personally. He leaves a widow and a son named after his great master.

THE REV. EDWARD ELDER, D.D.

April 6. The Rev. William Elder, D.D., Head Master of the Charterhouse School.

A short memoir of this much-respected clergyman appeared in our Magazine for May, but the following additional particulars have since reached us. Dr. Elder received his school education at the Charterhouse, to which he went when he was 14 years old. He remained there four years, during nearly two of which he was captain of the school. At 18 he entered at Oxford, and carried off the high distinction of an open scholarship at Balliol. He passed his examination for the degree of B.A. in 1834, and his name stood in the First Class *in Literis Humanioribus*. In 1836 he gained the prize for the Ellerton Theological Essay, the subject being "The Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection." The interval between 1834 and his appointment to the mastership of Durham School he employed chiefly, we believe, in private tuition at Oxford, and in that occupation, which is an established and important part of the Oxford system, he won high reputation and success. In 1839 he was appointed to Durham School, which was then at a low ebb. During the fourteen years of his mastership it steadily increased in numbers. When he left it for another sphere it contained about 120 boys, and had the character of being the best classical school north of Rugby, and in the tone and quality of the education given, inferior perhaps to none in the kingdom. The success of its *alumni* at the universities has sufficiently justified the opinion then entertained of it. The removal of Dr. Elder to the Charterhouse in 1853 was regarded as a serious loss by all who were interested in the welfare of Durham School, and was the occasion of sincere and deep regret to the many pupils and friends whom he had attached to himself during his residence in this city. The change was not one of unmixed satisfaction to Dr. Elder himself. He was heard more than once to remark, that the only inducement that could have prevailed upon him to quit a place and a post which many ties and circumstances combined to endear to him, was the fulfilment of a long-cherished wish to preside over the school of his own boyhood. His career at the Charterhouse was, we believe, a very active one, though unhappily too brief to allow him to see the fruits of his labours. Some, however, of the boys whom he trained there have recently gained open scholarships at Oxford. We have good reason to know that he was much valued and loved by his Charterhouse pupils, and that they deeply lament his loss. Many of them, we doubt not, will hereafter have occasion to know more fully the extent of their obligation to him, when they reap the harvest which he who sowed it was not permitted to behold.

That Dr. Elder was a sound and ripe scholar is sufficiently attested by the fact of his having contributed largely, in conjunction with some of the most distinguished classical celebrities, to Dr. Smith's very learned, useful, and ably executed Biographical Dictionary. His translation of Latin and Greek writers, whether historians, philosophers, or poets, was forcible without being exaggerated, faithful without being servile—a close reproduction of the original, yet couched in genuine and idiomatic English. He possessed a remarkable facility in expressing his own thoughts and rendering the thoughts of others in either of those languages. In theology, in history, in ethical and logical science, his attainments were such as are not frequently met with. As a master, he was distinguished by conscientious and unremitting attention to his school oocupations, and by love of his labour. The industry of boys never flagged from the discovery of indolence or indifference on the part of the master. Every exercise was returned before it had faded from the writer's memory, and before his interest in it was dead; every error and defect was pointed out and corrected, and frequently the whole was re-written. Another point deserving all praise was the diligent pains which Dr. Elder bestowed on the previous preparation of lessons. He had not to grope about for a view or an interpretation when he should have been

communicating to his boys conclusions already settled in his own mind. He spoke with no faltering hesitation, but with the decision of one who entertained convictions upon the matter in hand. Though he neglected no source of information, the views he inculcated were not culled promiscuously from notes and commentaries, but rather came fresh from the crucible of his own strong intellect. He held them with the utmost perspicuity and expressed them with the utmost vigour.

COLONEL CAMPBELL, C.B.

Nov. 12, 1857. At Lucknow, aged 37, Colonel Campbell, C.B., of the 90th Light Infantry.

This officer entered the service as an Ensign in the 73rd Regiment, in the year 1837. He served throughout the Kaffir war, under Sir Harry Smith, and was frequently mentioned by him in general orders. While in command of detachments of the 43rd and 73rd Regiments, he forced a difficult pass leading from Fuller's Rock to the heights above, against overwhelming numbers, with signal overthrow of the enemy. For this act of gallantry he obtained a brevet Majority. At the end of the Kaffir war, Colonel Campbell exchanged from the 73rd to the 90th, and accompanied that regiment to the Crimea. He was present in all the operations before Sebastopol. He led the storming parties which captured the Russian quarries, and he successfully held them against the attempt of the Russians te retake them. In both these exploits of taking and defending the quarries he was wounded. He was present at the assault of the Redan on the 18th of June, as he was, indeed, at most other encounters with the enemy.

For these services in the Crimea he was several times mentioned in despatches, he was nominated Companion of the Bath, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel for "distinguished services in the field," and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. At the end of the Crimean war he returned home with his regiment.

As soon, however, as the 90th had time to recruit its diminished ranks, it was ordered to China, and the young hero of Kaffirland and of the Crimea again embarked for foreign service.

On reaching Singapore, he was met with news of the Sepoy mutiny, and with orders to proceed with his regiment to Bengal, instead of China. He landed at Calcutta, and from thence proceeded up the Ganges to Berhampore. The sight of the two steamers "Mirzapore" and "Calcutta," with the 90th Regiment on board of them, was hailed with much rejoicing by the residents of Berhampore, as the 63rd Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry were on the point of mutiny. Colonel Campbell began landing his men at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past four he marched them up to the lines of the 63rd, which were arranged in square. He divided his men into three columns, so as to intercept any attempt at retreat. The Government order to pile arms was then read, and reluctantly obeyed. The 90th Light Infantry, under Colonel Campbell, next marched up to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, whom they contrived to surround; but on being called upon to deliver up their arms, there was an evident stir among them, with an attempt at resistance. Finding themselves, however, surrounded by a splendid body of men, they consented to obey the order with a very bad grace, many of them flinging their arms up into the air, and evincing the utmost dissatisfaction. Colonel Campbell, however, not content with the possession of their arms alone, deprived them of their horses likewise. By these prompt and decisive measures he checked the spirit of mutiny, and preserved the lives of Europeans in Berhampore. The political resident there reported his cool and able conduct to the Government, and though no reward may have been bestowed on him, too much praise can hardly be given to an officer who, with few opportunities of being acquainted with the native character in India, had rendered such important service. Colonel Campbell then proceeded with the 90th Light Infantry to Allahabad and Cawnpore. Soon afterwards he joined the force of General Outram, and on September 25 forced his way into Lucknow. On that day he captured a battery which was brought to play on Outram's advancing columns.

He also charged a considerable number of the enemy who had strongly posted themselves with four guns in a narrow lane with gardens on either side. His horse was shot under him, and as the balls fell thick around him, he would have been dangerously or seriously wounded by one of them, had the force of it not been stopped by a little book named "Pietas and Altar," the property of his wife, which he usually carried about his person. The following day, however, while superintending the passage of a 24-pounder through a narrow gateway, he received a wound, from the effect of which he died, after lingering till the 11th of November.

During this interval, much care and attention were shewn him by Brigadier Inglis and other officers of the garrison,

to whose deliverance and safety he had contributed.

Soon after the gloomy news had reached Calcutta, viz. on Dec. 22, 1857, Lord Canning stated in general orders that he lamented "the untimely death of Colonel Campbell, of her Majesty's 90th Light Infanty, than whom the Queen's service possessed no more gallant or promising officer." He was only in his 38th year, although a full Colonel in the army; and doubtless he would have obtained still higher rank, and achieved even greater success, had he not met with a premature but glorious death in the streets of Lucknow.

Elliot Pakenham Brownlow, B.E.

March 18. This gallant and enterprising young officer came of an old and honourable family. He was the son of Henry Brownlow, Esq., and Amelia, daughter of George Chester, Esq. Like his father, and many other of his nearest relations, he entered the Hon. E.I.C. His brother Henry was wounded before Delhi. After a brilliant career of the highest promise at the Military College, he received his commission in the Bengal Engineers in 1853. Possessed of an ardent and energetic temper, with great powers of body, of hardy constitution, cheerful and amiable, he was a man qualified to earn the highest honours on the field of battle, and attach the most lasting friendships to himself. He was appointed a first lieutenant on Nov. 21, 1856, but his career was not destined to be of any length, or conduct him to earthly distinction. He became assistant to the Grand Trigonometrical Survey on Feb. 4, 1856. The mutiny broke out, and he was recalled to the camp. On March 16 last he signally exhibited his qualities as a soldier, while the British troops were occupying the Chuttur Munsil and the Residency. On the 17th he was again, having snatched only a few hours' sleep after his exhausting labours, with Sir James Outram, lending his assistance to clear the city up to Mousabagh. The streets were choked up with carts full of powder, and through them pushed on Mr. Brownlow and Captain Clarke. We must tell the sad sequel in the nervous words of Mr. W. H. Russell:—

"*March* 17, 1858. By Sir Jas. Outram's orders, several thousand pounds of powder, a few packed in tin cases, the rest in skins, were carried to a deep well in carts, for the purpose of being thrown to the bottom. As the first case was thrown down, a rush of fire opened from the well; the cases in the first cart blew up, and the explosion, leaping from cart to cart, burnt all the officers and men engaged in the operation. Capt. Eliot Brownlow, B.E., and Capt. Clarke, B.E., 14 or 16 European Sappers, and 30 Sikhs, were carried to the hospital tents, dreadfully burnt, and several Sikhs were killed on the spot."

"*March* 18. Eliot Brownlow and Clarke were no more. Of Capt. Brownlow, of the B.E., there is but one opinion in the army,—that he was in the very first rank of devoted, brave, and zealous officers, and that his has been a serious loss to the service and his country.—*Times*, May 6.

In dreadful agony he was calm and collected; he said that he knew he must die; he was quite prepared, and did not fear. A noble-hearted brother-officer soothed his parched lips with water as he was borne to the rear; and another comrade, severely wounded, had himself carried down to bid him his last farewell. Not a murmur fell from him: he refused to take any opiates, in order not to die insensible. At length the entreaties of his friends prevailed with him, and taking some laudanum to dull the anguish of his pain, he gradually fell asleep; at midnight the heroic spirit was at rest. Next morning loving hands laid him down in a small cypress garden in the courts of the Kaiser Bagh. He died as a noble soldier should do—fighting for his Queen, a bright example in his profession, and a man who fought faithfully under the banners of the great Captain of our salvation, continuing Christ's faithful soldier and servant till the Master called, and he obeyed.

William Charles Ouseley, Esq.

Feb. 10. At Assumption, Paraguay, William Charles, eldest and only surviving son of Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., and grandson of Sir W. Ouseley, the well-known Persian scholar.

Mr. Ouseley published at New York in 1851 a translation of Lamartine's tract, "England in 1850." He first visited Paraguay in 1853, having been appointed *attaché* to the Special Mission under the late Sir Charles Hotham, to whom Mr. Ouseley's thorough acquaintance with the Spanish language was well known.

In 1855 he returned to Paraguay, and was engaged until his death in the compilation of a Guarrani dictionary and grammar. During his previous short residence in the country, Mr. Ouseley's attention had been directed to Guarrani, which, though still the only language known to the Indian natives, has been of late years entirely neglected by Europeans.

A dictionary and grammar published by the Jesuits were the only works Mr. Ouseley found to guide him in his labours, and these, from the changes constantly occurring in the language, had lost much of their original value. On his return, however, he at once commenced his task, and before his death had, by the slow process of oral communication, collected a very copious Guarrani vocabulary.

Mr. Ouseley was about to leave Paraguay for the purpose of joining his father at Washington, when his death, at the early age of 27, was occasioned by his accidentally taking an over-dose of opium.

ROBERT STEPHEN RINTOUL.

April 22. Aged 70, Robert Stephen Rintoul, Esq., projector, editor, and proprietor of the "Spectator" newspaper.

Born in 1787, Mr. Rintoul attained the age at which the mind first begins to take an interest in public affairs at a time when Scotland was literally paralyzed by a reign of terror. The harshness and indeterminateness of the penal law of Scotland with reference to political offences, the truculence of the judges, and the subservience of jurors, had crushed the Reformers in 1794. The spirit awakened in the Scotch people by threats of invasion had rendered popular the party which had confirmed itself in power by a scandalous abuse of antiquated and defective laws. To be regarded as a democrat, to be even an avowed partisan of Charles James Fox, was enough to blight any man's prospects in life, and in some districts even to exclude him from society. But elements were at work which were destined to dissipate this darkness.

Mr. Rintoul was destined to be not a mere recipient of social influences; he was to play an active part in developing them to important issues. Our information respecting his early fortunes is meagre. He does not appear to have enjoyed a University education, but to have been well grounded at the grammar-school. The exact nature of his original connexion with the "Dundee Advertiser" is uncertain, but there is no doubt that before 1813, before he had completed his twenty-sixth year, he had become editor of that journal. The manner in which he set himself to the discharge of his editorial duties was characteristic;—the account we had from his own mouth. His first aim was to make his paper as complete a record of contemporary history as possible. In order that nothing of importance should be omitted, he sought to economize space; in order that none of the contents should be overlooked by the readers, he sought to perfect their distribution and arrangement. Even at that early period of his career, he attempted to elevate the compilation of a newspaper into an art. The selection, condensation, and classification of news and discussions in each successive issue was carefully studied, with a view to make the paper complete and attractive as a whole. To attain this end he, at least on one occasion, actually re-wrote the whole contents of a number of his journal. Such conscientious efforts to excel were rewarded by the rapid extension of the circulation of the "Advertiser," and its growth in popularity.

The local influence obtained by the "Dundee Advertiser" attracted the attention of the Whig leaders in the district to the paper and its editor. A friendly intercourse had always been maintained between Mr. Ramsay Maule and the Reformers of the Forfarshire burghs. Rintoul's intelligence, and a certain racy originality in his conversation, rendered him an especial favourite at Panmure-house. There, in the year 1818, he first met with Joseph Hume. It was at a great dinner given for the purpose of introducing the future financial reformer to the notabilities of Dundee and the sister burghs. One remark which fell from Mr. Hume in the course of the evening left a deep impression upon Rintoul, for we have frequently heard him advert to it. Sir Francis Burdett was then at the zenith of his popularity, and some of the guests were loud in their praises of him. Hume listened at first with indifference, then with slight symptoms of impatience, and finally broke out with, "He talks well, but what has he *done?*" The rest of the company, it would appear, were rather startled by such an heretical doubt of the political value of their then idol; but Rintoul sympathized from the first with the declaration in favour of real work. The "do-something" creed, however, soon became the political creed of the district. Subsequent to 1818, events which were calculated to accelerate the diffusion of sentiments and opinions hostile to the then existing system of government, followed each other in rapid succession. The death of George the Third, the Manchester disturbances, the trial of the Queen—everything conspired to augment the numbers and increase the confidence of the Opposition. A series of annual dinners at Edinburgh, at which Macintosh and other distinguished members of the Whig party attended, were resorted to from all parts of Scotland. The Dundee Reformers were not absent, though they sympathized more with the advanced

opinions of the Westminster liberals than with the eclectic and cautious politics of the "Edinburgh Review." Douglas Kinnaird, the friend of Byron and Hobhouse, was connected with Forfarshire; and Joseph Hume already avowed the principles to disseminate which the "Westminster Review" was subsequently founded. A comparative lull in political excitement prevailed for some years after the death of Lord Castlereagh, but it was only the prelude to fiercer contests. The Cabinet had even before that event become conscious that concessions must be made to the advancing spirit of the age. A weekly newspaper, the "Guardian," was actually established by Government money in London, about 1820, for the purpose of writing up the principles of the Hollandhouse Whigs and the persons of the Liverpool Ministry. The object was to prepare the Tory party for acquiescence in liberal measures. This extraordinary stroke of *finesse* was desisted from soon after the Queen's arrival in England; the Government subvention was withdrawn from the paper; but it had already effected enough to render possible the subsequent coalition of the Canningite Tories and the Hollandhouse Whigs. During the administration of Mr. Canning, and the brief and feeble Cabinets which succeeded him, the "educated Radicals"—as it had now become the fashion to call the disciples of Bentham and James Mill—had not been idle. Though not numerous, they were an active party; their leaders were men of clear views and great energy; their head-quarters were in the back shop of Francis-place at Charing-cross, but the bookselling agency of the "Westminster Review" was a most efficient missionary organization throughout the kingdom. But before these diversified influences had been fully brought into play, Rintoul had been removed from a provincial to a metropolitan sphere of action.

About the year 1825 he terminated his connexion with "Dundee Advertiser." The reasons for his taking this step have no interest for the public. He first attempted to establish a newspaper at Leith; but that experiment was soon given up. He then accepted the editorship of the London "Atlas," which had recently been started. This engagement was brought about by the mediation of Douglas Kinnaird, who had had ample opportunities of observing the ability of Rintoul as an editor, and his skill and energy as a partisan. The recommendations of Kinnaird and Hume were excellent passports to the circles of independent liberal politicians in London; but Rintoul's first care was to collect around him an efficient literary staff. The co-operation of Hazlitt, Fonblanque, Southern, and also of able critics in the departments of music and the fine arts, was secured; and everything promised a long and prosperous career for the "Atlas." But difficulties arose between the editor and the proprietors. The engagement was rescinded. A fund was raised for the establishment of a weekly newspaper by subscription of a few friends and connections of Rintoul. His literary coadjutors, for the most part, stood true to him. He was invested with absolute power as editor; and on the 5th of July, 1828, the first number of the "Spectator" was published. His history from that day to the day of his death was the history of this journal.

We have spoken only of Rintoul the journalist. There was nothing romantic in the incidents of his steady, regulated career. Thus much, however, we may be allowed to say,—never was a kinder heart concealed under a somewhat brusque and peremptory exterior. His charity was large, but he literally obeyed the injunction not to allow his left hand to know what his right was doing. His capacity for labour was unsurpassed; but when he allowed himself a rare holiday, an hour of leisure, he had a singular faculty of entirely throwing off for the time every trace of the cares of business. That his conversation was interesting and instructive will be believed from the fact that it was courted by men like Whately, Grote, Molesworth, and Buller. That he was a just, kind, and considerate master will be believed from the fact that none wept more bitterly over his closing tomb than the principal members of his publishing establishment, who have been with him throughout the whole thirty years of the "Spectator's" existence. Mr. Rintoul married some years before he quitted Scotland, and he leaves a wife, a son and daughter. We will not intrude on the sacred grief of a household into which Death has entered for the first time after thirty years' enjoyment of perfect confidence and affection.—*Abridged from the Spectator.*

THOMAS WILSON,

The author of "The Pitman's Pay."

"At Gateshead Low Fell, on Sunday, November 14, 1773, Margaret, wife of George Wilson, of a son."

"At Gateshead Low Fell, on Sunday, May 9, 1858, Thomas Wilson, Esq., Fellhouse, aged 84."

These two events, of birth and death,

rounded the long life of one of the most remarkable of our townsmen, either in the present or any other age. Born of humble parents on the Fell, the first offspring of their union, he was sent at an early age into the mine, to assist in enlarging their narrow means; and we have heard him relate, with painful recollection, how he had too much work in the week, and too much chapel on the Sabbath, his pious parents rousing him before breakfast for the Wesleyan meeting-house. Of school-education, which he valued highly in after-life, he had necessarily little; and hence his peculiar anxiety, constantly and practically manifested, to confer on others an advantage which he had so slightly enjoyed himself.

At nineteen years of age, as he related to his neighbours on the Fell, he was a hewer in the mine. At sixteen he had sought more congenial occupation, in which he might profit by the culture which he had won by the nightly sacrifice of needful rest; but he failed in the attempt, and returned to his darksome drudgery. But a teacher was subsequently wanted, while he was still in his teens, at Galloping-green, a mile away from his father's cottage, and he thought himself fortunate in obtaining the appointment. His next step, in 1793, was to Shieldrow, where the owners of the colliery furnished the schoolmaster with a room and fuel—substantial rewards for a village Dominie. It was at this time (using the words of a memoir which appeared in the "Northern Tribune,") that he first saw the "Diaries," which, during a period of sixty years, were a constant attraction to him, and to which, for a great portion of that time, he contributed. Here he acquired a knowledge of Latin by instruction received in an engine-house, from a keeper of one of the engines at Sir John Eden's colliery, a very superior man, of the name of John Gray. In 1795 he experienced a great loss in the death of his affectionate mother. In 1798—his time ever since having colliery-work having been divided between acquiring knowledge and endeavouring so to better his position as to be able more extensively to acquire it—he succeeded in obtaining a clerkship in the office of Mr. Thomas Robson, a wharfinger on the Quayside, a gentleman born within two hundred yards of his (Mr. Wilson's) father's house, and who had himself in his youth been connected with coal-mining. Here, however, the hours were long and the remuneration small; so much so, indeed, as to make Mr. Wilson ready enough to become schoolmaster again, rather than lose the chance of increasing his knowledge. He consequently left Robson, and set up a school at Benwell; but an opportunity of obtaining a commercial situation having presented itself in 1799, he accepted it, and entered the office of Mr. John Head, an eminent merchant and underwriter in Newcastle. With Mr. Head he remained until the beginning of 1803, when he removed to the counting-house of Losh, Lubbin, and Co., with whom and their representatives he remained until 1805, when he entered into partnership with the present Mr. William Losh; and which firm, in 1807, on the junction with it of the late Mr. Alderman Thomas Bell, was changed into Losh, Wilson, and Bell, and remained so until Mr. Wilson's death, increasing as it went on, and at present occupying one of the highest positions amongst the manufacturing and mercantile establishments in the kingdom.

Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Mary Fell in 1810; and after living for several years in Newcastle, accomplished what had always been to him a dear object—the possession of a residence on the spot where he was born, and which was associated so intimately with all his most cheerful as well as most painful recollections.

In 1839 he met with the greatest calamity of his life, in the loss of his wife, whose kindness, charity, and sociability will long be remembered, with his own, on "The Fell."

His leisure time was largely devoted to books (of which he had great and varied store), and to poetry; and his remarkable productions, the "Pitman's Pay," &c., &c., have obtained, not a mere local, but a national reputation. His works, originally scattered over the pages of the "Newcastle Magazine" and other periodicals, were published in a collected form and in a handsome volume in 1843; and few are the libraries, in the North of England at least, in which the homely pictures which he has painted are not to be found.

An ardent but unobtrusive politican, he was a reader of the "Examiner," the "Edinburgh Review," and other political and literary periodical works from the beginning, and had them perfect on his shelves. When his books were numbered by thousands, he would shew his friends his earliest catalogue, stitched in brown paper, comprising "Tom Hickathrift" and other "cheap books," with the prices he had paid for them, the total cost (proudly counted up at the end) amounting to no more than a few shillings.

In 1835, when the Municipal Reform Act conferred upon Gateshead the privilege of representative local government,

Mr. Wilson was elected by his neighbours to represent them in the Town Council. At the first meeting of the council he was elected an alderman, an honour which he continued to enjoy until the year 1853, when, at his own request, he was allowed to retire into private life. During his connection with the council he was repeatedly and earnestly pressed to accept the mayoralty, (to which, if willing, he would have been unanimously elected,) but although one of his colleagues offered to do the whole official business for him, if he would only accept the office, he respectfully but firmly declined.

The deceased was a good type of the solid, sagacious, substantial Englishman, "whose word is his bond." Judicious, enterprising, persevering, his course was onward and upward from the beginning. He was so methodical and punctual, that the people of Gateshead, when they saw him pass to and fro between his house on the Fell and his office on the Quayside, "knew what o'clock it was;" and to and fro he passed, in his younger days on foot, in advancing years in his carriage, year after year for half-a-century.

His remains were interred in his family vault at St. John's, Gateshead Fell. The *cortège* which followed comprised not only his own family and relations, but the Mayor and Town Council of the borough, a great number of his other neighburs and friends, and the children, also, belonging to the school which owes so much to his kind-heartedness and liberality. All the shops on the Low Fell were also closed on the occasion, in respect to the deceased.—*Local Paper.*

Lewis Loyd, Esq.

May 13. At Overstone-park, Northamptonshire, aged 90, Lewis Loyd, Esq., head of the banking firm of Jones, Loyd, and Co., London and Manchester, and father of Lord Overstone.

Mr. Lewis Loyd was for a period of fifty years the head of the eminent banking firm of Jones, Loyd, and Co., of Manchester and of Lothbury, London. He was the eldest son of Mr. Wm. Loyd, of Court Henry, county Carmarthen, and early in life became the pastor of a small dissenting chapel at Manchester; but having married the only daughter of a wealthy merchant of that city, the late Mr. John Jones, he was induced to enter the world of commerce. His father-in-law took him in partnership at Manchester, and he shewed great capacity in his new position. After some years, in consequence of repeated complaints on the part of their London agents as to the difficulty of keeping the accounts of the firm, it was agreed that Mr. Loyd should proceed to the metropolis, and there establish a bank under the same name as the original firm. This he accordingly did, and Jones, Loyd, and Co., of Manchester, drew bills on Jones, Loyd, and Co., of Lothbury, London. The results of Mr. Loyd's energy, industry, and mercantile intelligence are to be seen directly in the prosperity of the great banking-house which bears his name, and more remotely in the elevation of his son, Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd, to the peerage, as Lord Overstone.

William Palmer, Esq.

April 24. In Easton-place, aged 55, William Palmer, Esq., Barrister-at-law; a gentleman widely known both in his profession and among the charitable institutions of the metropolis.

He was the second son of the late George Palmer, Esq., of Nazing-park, Essex, and for some years M.P. for the southern division of that county, by Elizabeth, younger daughter of William Bund, Esq., of Wick, county Worcester, who died in 1856. The deceased gentleman was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1828, as a grand-compounder. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in May, 1830. He enjoyed a large chamber practice as a conveyancer; and his opinion upon questions of real property, as to the transfer, was frequently sought by men of the highest eminence in his profession. For many years previous to his death he held the Professorship of Civil Law in Gresham College, the duties of which he discharged with equal zeal and ability. His first publication was a pamphlet entitled, "An Inquiry into the Navigation Laws," (Richardson, 1833); this he followed up by the publication of a course of his "Gresham Lectures," in 1837, (Richardson,) and also by two other works—"The Law of Wreck considered with a View to its Amendment," (Butterworth, 1844,) and "Principles of the Legal Provision for the Relief of the Poor; being Four Lectures partly read at Gresham College, in Hilary Term, 1844," (Butterworth). Mr. Palmer devoted himself very laboriously to the House of Refuge in St. Anne's, Soho, and to the management of several other kindred charitable institutions. The "Guardian," in noticing Mr. Palmer's lamented death, speaks of him as a man possessed of "a name which was honoured and respected wherever it was known. Mr. Palmer was a man whose life was given to the service of God and to good works, and one whose genuine kindness of heart and

wise and active charity will long live in the remembrance of his friends."—*Illustrated News of the World.*

Lewis William Buck, Esq.

April 25. In New Norfolk-street, aged 74, Lewis William Buck, Esq., of Moreton, and Hartland Abbey, some years ago M.P. for the city of Exeter, and subsequently for the northern division of Devonshire.

The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of G. S. Buck, Esq., of Moreton, and was born in 1784. He was an active magistrate, and was sheriff of the county in 1826, and on the 18th of June in the same year entered public life as M.P. for the city of Exeter, being returned with Mr. Kekewick. In August, 1830, he was again elected, with Mr. Buller. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1831, a severe contest took place, but Mr. Buck was again elected. At the dissolution of Parliament in 1832, (the first election under the new Reform Bill,) Mr. Buck did not again offer himself as a candidate; but in 1839, the death of the late Earl Fortescue having caused a vacancy, he was elected for the northern division of the county, obtaining a majority of 480 over his opponent, Mr. Buller. He continued the representative of the northern division until the dissolution of Parliament last year, when the state of his health prevented him again offering himself. Mr. Buck leaves a widow and two children surviving him—Colonel Buck, of Hartland Abbey, who succeeds to his estates, and his daughter, married to S. T. Kekewick, Esq., of Peamore.

Robert Brayne, Esq.

May 10. At Banbury, suddenly, aged 86, Robert Brayne, Esq.

By the death of Mr. Brayne, Banbury loses one of its oldest and most respected inhabitants. His connection with the town extended over a period of about seventy years, he having entered it as apprentice to Mr. Chapman, a then celebrated surgeon, at the age of 15 or 16. After serving his term with Mr. Chapman, and passing his examinations in London, Mr. Brayne first commenced practice in Bicester, where he remained about two years, and then entered into partnership with Mr. Chapman. Some time after the death of Mr. Chapman, Mr. Brayne received into partnership two of his nephews, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Henry Brayne, whom he had educated for the profession; and subsequently retired from active practice about twenty-five years ago. Still, to the last he willingly visited an old patient, attended difficult cases with any of the practitioners in the town who might desire his assistance, and gave gratuitous advice to the poor who consulted him at his own house, not unfrequently giving them money to pay for the medicines he prescribed. Mr. Brayne was for many years previous to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, an alderman of the borough, and several times served the office of Mayor.

Mr. William Stephens.

March 2. At Clapham-rise, aged 72, Mr. William Stevens, stationer, Throgmorton-street.

He was of a family who had long carried on with credit the same business near the Royal Exchange. His grandfather was a stationer in Bartholomew-lane, where his father, William, was born, and succeeded to the business. He died at Islington, October 25, 1816; and was buried in the family vault in St. Bartholomew's Church, since destroyed. It is of him his contemporary, Mr. Nichols, thus handsomely speaks:—"He was a citizen of the good old school; and had for nearly 55 years been a member of the Stationers' Company, of which he served the office of Master in 1800; and as a man of business was universally esteemed for punctuality and integrity." His eldest son had died unmarried in the prime of life. His younger son, William, now deceased, was a worthy successor to his grandfather and father, who had for so long a period carried on their business in the immediate neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange. He was elected one of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company within the last few months. He has left a successor in his son, Mr. William Richard Stephens, who is also a member of the Company of Stationers.

James Nolan, the Irish Patriarch.

April 24. At his residence, Knockindrane, county Carlow, Mr. James Nolan, having reached the age of 115 years and 9 months.

He was born in 1742; thus he has lived in the reigns of five sovereigns of England. His father, whom he well remembered, died over one hundred years ago, at the age of 86, having been born in the reign of Charles II., and having lived through the reigns of eight monarchs of England. Thus do we see two generations in Ireland extending back nearly as far as the time of Cromwell. The late Mr. Nolan had all his faculties preserved to him to his death. In personal appearance he was most commanding, with good

features, and fully six feet in stature. He was visited annually by his excellent landlord, the Earl of Bessborough, who delighted to hold converse with him on many and varied incidents of which he was an eye-witness.

When his great age became known, about six years since, and a photographic likeness of him taken, a copy of which was placed in the hands of her Majesty the Queen by his landlord, an event which appeared to have contributed to his gratification, he was visited by numerous parties from all parts of the country. He felt the compliment, and received his visitors, in the position in which his portrait was taken, with his usual affability and thankfulness. On the day of his death he sat up in bed, and conversed cheerfully upon ordinary topics with his family and neighbours; but in a few hours afterwards he lay down and died calmly, almost without a struggle.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 9. At North Brixton, Surrey, aged 53, the Rev. *William Young*, 22 years a devoted servant of the Church Missionary Society, Sierra Leone.

April 4. Aged 82, the Rev. *John Molesworth Staples*, R. of Moville.

April 6. In Dublin, the Rev. *E. Geraghty*, formerly R. of Killeedy, dio. Limerick.

April 12. At the Rectory, aged 79, the Rev. *William Leigh*, R. of Pulham (1835), Norfolk, and Chaplain to Lord Hatherton, and formerly Incumbent of Bilston, Staffordshire. He took his degree at Worcester College, Oxford, and subsequently became the Curate of Solihull, Warwickshire, and afterwards of Bilston, Staffordshire, and was elected by the inhabitants to the living itself on a vacancy occurring. In 1835 Mr. Leigh was presented, by the late Lord Melbourne, to the Rectory of Pulham, on the death of the Rev. William Long. During Mr. Leigh's incumbency Bilston was, in 1832, visited with cholera, and suffered more from the pestilence, in proportion to the population, than any other place in the kingdom. Its ravages were so fearful, that 309 out of a population of 14, 492 diedin seven days, and coffins could not be made fast enough. Mr. Leigh exerted himself to the utmost in procuring coffins, and in the establishment of a hospital, dispensary, house of recovery, &c., and having appealed to the public through the newspapers, received contributions to the amount of £8,536 for the relief of his parishioners.

April 13. At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 25, the Rev. *Thomas Sydney Bickford*, B.A., 1855, Trinity College, Cambridge, Mathematical Master of the Richmond Grammar-school.

Aged 81, the Rev. *William Skynner*, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of Bradley (1805), Derbyshire, and of Cuxwold (1814), Lincolnshire, and V. of Rushden (1815), Hertfordshire.

April 14. At the Rectory, aged 63, the Rev. *William Barnes*, M.A., R. of Brixton Deverill (1835), and P. C. of Hill Deverill (1838), Wilts.

April 15. Suddenly, the Rev. *George Coleman*, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1847, Christ's College, Cambridge, R. of Water-Stratford (1839), Bucks.

April 16. Aged 39, the Rev. *Offley Crewe*, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1845, Merton College, Oxford R. of Astbury (1850), Cheshire.

At Alpha-road, Regent's-park, aged 56, the Rev. *William Blackwell Bowes*.

April 18. Aged 77, the Rev. *Matthew Morris Preston*, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, V. of Cheshunt (1826), Herts.

April 19. At Oakfield, Leamington, aged 72, the Rev. *Edward James Townsend*, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1813, Merton College, Oxford, R. of Ilmington (1831), Warwickshire.

April 20. At Warren-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 70, the Rev. *William Fallofield*, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1814, Pembroke College, Cambridge.

April 22. At the Vicarage, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Francis Hall*, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1828, Trinity College, Cambridge, V. of Hatfield Broad Oak (1836).

April 25. At Bassalleg Vicarage, aged 29, the Rev. *Benjamin Hall Williams*, B.A. 1853, M.A. 1856, St. John's College, Cambridge, (son of the Rev. Chancellor Williams,) C. of Brampford-Speke and Ashton, Devonshire.

April 27. Accidentally killed at Ely, aged 25, the Rev. *William Preston Brook*, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxford, C. of Holy Trinity Church, Ely, Cambridgeshire.

April 28. At Lower Norwood, aged 33, the Rev. *Gustavus Richard Fenwick*, B.A. 1849, Alban Hall, Oxford, C. of St. Luke's, Norwood, Surrey.

At Old Charlton, Kent, aged 58, the Rev. *Wm. Myall*, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1831, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, V. of Great Maplestead, Essex.

At Manilla-crescent, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, aged 65, the Rev. *Robert Booth*, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1824, St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of Rodmell (1836), Sussex.

April 29. At Cannes, the Rev. *William Henry Mountain*, B.A. 1839, Christ's College, Cambridge, V. of Hemel Hempstead (1846), Herts.

Lately, at Armagh, the Rev. *Richard Allott*, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Precentor of Armagh Cathedral (1834), R. of Killevy, dio. Armagh.

May 2. At Tibberton-court, Herefordshire, aged 82, the Rev. *Daniel Henry Lee Warner*, of Walsingham-abbey, Norfolk.

At Donaghmore Rectory, aged 69, the Rev. *Edward Bayly*, R. of Donaghmore, Queen's County.

May 6. At the Vicarage, aged 82, the Rev. *John Cheale Green*, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801, Magdalene College, Cambridge, V. of Rustington (1802), Sussex.

May 11. At Clifton, aged 82, the Rev. *Edward Kempe*, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, Trinity College, Cambridge.

At the Rectory, aged 48, the Rev. *John Dawson*, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1838, Jesus College, Cambridge, R. of Llangar (1838), Merionethshire.

May 13. At the Rectory, the Rev. *Richard Dixon*, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1803, Queen's College, Oxford, R. of Niton (1828), Isle of Wight.

May 14. Aged 65, the Rev. *Edward Bird*, B.A. 1815, Magdalene College, Cambridge, R. of Wyton (1847), Huntingdonshire.

At Clifton, aged 45, the Rev. *A. J. Macleane*, M.A., Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar-school, Bath.

May 17. Aged 72, the Rev. *John Wing*, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810, Pembroke College Cambridge, R. of Thornhaugh (1832), Northamptonshire.

May 18. At East Coulston, Wilts, aged 62, the Rev. *John Charles Clapp*, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of East Coulston.

May 19 At Folkestone, the Rev. *Thomas Francis Bushe*, Incumbent of Rathaspic, and Vicar of Russah, fourth son of the late Robert Bushe, esq., of Trinidad.

May 16. At Mortlake, aged 73, the Rev. *Ebenezer Henderson*, D.D., formerly President of Highbury College, and for many years connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

In *Jan.* last, on board the "Genghis Khan," on his passage home from India, aged 37, John Grenfell, eldest son of J. G. Moyle, esq., late member of the Bombay Medical Board.

Feb. 13. On board the "Windsor Castle," on his passage home from India, aged 28, Clarke Avery Gaskoin, esq., Lieut. Bengal Artillery, younger son of John S. Gaskoin, esq., of Clarges-st., Mayfair.

At Masulipatam, Jane, wife of William Dacres Stanley, of the 29th Madras N.I.

Feb. 17. At Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, aged 30, George Fred. Mecham, commanding H.M.S. "Vixen," on that station.

Feb. 25. Of fever, at Bustee, Gorruckpoor, aged 36, Henry Brereton, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of the Rev. C. D. Brereton, Little Massingham, Norfolk.

Feb. 27. At Montevideo, on board H.M.S. "Virago," aged 19, Charles Augustus Hayward, second son of James Hayward, esq., of Loudwater-house, Rickmansworth, Herts. Mr. Hayward served with the Naval Brigade in the trenches before Sebastopool, and received the Crimean Medal with two clasps, the Legion of Honour, the Sardinian Medal, and the Turkish Medal of the Order of the Medijie.

March 5. At Burr, Nusseerabad, aged 36, James, youngest son of the late Roderick Mackenzie, esq., of Glack, Aberdeenshire, Major 72nd Highlanders.

March 9. At Lucknow, Alexander John Anderson, esq., of Montrane, in the county of Fife, N.B., Lieut. H.E.I.C.S., late in the 38th Bengal N.I.

March 10. At Lucknow, aged 23, Charles Warden Sergison, Lieut. 93rd Highlanders, eldest son of the Rev. W. Sergison, Rector of Slaugham, Sussex.

Before Lucknow, aged 28, Major Charles Ayshford Sanford, youngest son of Edward Ayshford Sandford, esq., of Ninehead-court, Somerset.

March 11. At Lucknow, aged 23, Capt. William Frederick Thynne, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, third son of the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

At Lucknow, aged 22, Charles Wm. Macdonald, esq., Capt. 93d Highlanders, third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John McDonald, K.C.B., of Dalchosnie and Dun Alastair, Perthshire.

At Lucknow, aged 23, William Robert Moorsom, Capt. 13th Light Infantry, Quartermaster-Gen. of Division to Generals Havelock and Outram, eldest son of Capt. Moorsom, C.E., of Satishouse, Rochester.

March 13. At Guayaquil, South America, aged 59, Capt. William Gillam, formerly of Calcutta, son of the late Thomas Gillam, esq., of Countesthorpe.

March 14. At the Kaiserbagh, Lucknow, whilst clearing that place of the enemy, aged 41, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Onslow Winnington Ingram, second surviving son of the late Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, Canon of Worcester Cathedral, Commander of the Regiment (97th) of which Hedley Vicars was so distinguished a member, and of a kindred spirit.

March 16. On board the "Marlborough," at the Sandheads, on his passage to England, aged 29, Major George Nicholas Hardinge, of the Bengal Army, second son of Col. Hardinge.

March 20. At Lucknow, aged 22, Lieut. Osbert D'Abitot Thackwell, 15th B.N.I., Artillery Divisional Staff, third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., 16th Lancers. The officers of the 15th having been deserted by their men at Neemuch, Thackwell applied for leave to join Sir Colin Campbell's force going to Lucknow.

March 23. At sea, on board the steamer "Bentinck," on his passage to England, aged 33, John Reynolds Grey, esq., of Calcutta, youngest surviving son of William Grey, esq., of Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees.

April 3. At Paris, aged 80, the Chevalier Sigismund Neukomm, the eminent composer. He was born at Salzburg, and was carefully educated.

At the siege of Jhansi, aged 23, Atherton Allan Park, Lieut. 24th Bombay N.I., eldest son of Alexander Atherton Parke, esq., of Wimpole-st.

April 5 At Government-house, Fredericton, aged 3 months, Margaret Frederica Georgiana, dau. of Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Lieut.-Gov. of New Brunswick.

April 1. At his residence, Canandaigua, State of New York, aged 77, the Hon. John Greig. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress, and had held various public positions. He was a Scotchman by birth, emigrated to America in 1799, settled first in New York, and afterwards in Western New York, where he amassed a large fortune.

April 10. At Buston, near Hunton, Kent, aged 92, Thomas Milles, esq.

At Sutton-court, Somersetshire, aged 86, Sir Henry Strachey, bart. Sir Henry was born in 1772, and in 1810 succeeded his father, the first baronet, who had held several official appointmentments during the reign of King George III. Proceeding to India at an early age, he discharged, for many years, the duties of a district judge with much zeal and ability. Returning to this country about forty years since, he settled himself at Sutton-court, the family seat, where, with occasional absences, he has ever since resided. In the year 1832 he served the office of High Sheriff for Somerset, and it was on this occasion that he published a pamphlet condemnatory of capital punishments, which excited much attention at the time. Throughout the whole of his life Sir H. Strachey was the advocate of liberal opinions. Sir Henry Strachey never married, and he is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, now Sir Edward Strachey, who was lately united to the daughter of Dr. Symonds, of Clifton, it being his second marriage.

At Harrogate, aged 64, Robert Dawson, esq., of Westoe. Deceased was an alderman of the borough of South Shields, vice-chairman of the Board of Guardians, and manager of the Barrington-street Savings-bank.

April 12. At Suez, Mary, wife of M. Stovell, esq., Superintending Surgeon of the Bombay Army.

April 13. At Tollington-park, Hornsey, Maria, wife of the Rev. W. R. Skilton, formerly Curate of Great Sampford.

At Middlesbrough, aged 60, Robert Scott, esq., ship-owner.

April 15. In London, Capt. John Stevens, formerly of Margate.

Major-Gen. Bâby, formerly of H.M.S 24th Regt.

At Keighley, aged 99, Ann Spence, the last member of a family remarkable for their longevity, originally of Dobb-park, near Otley. The father and mother of this family (John and Ann Leuty) were of the united age, at death, of 189 years. The united ages of four of their sons (John, Thomas, William, and Crispin Leuty), at death, gave a total of 356 years. The total of this family's ages was, therefore, 644 years.

April 16. At Clifton, aged 43, Paulet Henry St. John Mildmay, esq., of Haslegrove-house, Somersetshire.

At Langford-house, near Newark-upon-Trent, Notts, aged 63, Catherine, wife of the late James Haffenden, esq.

At Carlow, aged 82 George Bagot, esq., many years High Sheriff of British Guiana.

At his residence in Kensington-terrace, aged 87, Jean Baptiste Cramer, one of the most eminent pianists and pianoforte composers of his time, but who has outlived the fame of his works, except of his "Study of the Piano," which, as a

work of elementary instruction, has helped to make more legitimate players than any work extant. Although born at Manheim, he came over to England at a very early age, and spent nearly the whole of his long life in this country, which therefore created the artist if it did not produce the child. A knowledge of the compositions of John Cramer is indispensable to the formation of an elegant and pleasing style of pianoforte playing. His music abounds equally in beautiful melody, artful contrivance, and pure and correct harmony,— of all sorts of excellence in its kind, it is the most perfect exemplar. Cramer assisted greatly in making known in this country the compositions of Bach and Mozart, at a time when these noble productions of art were hardly ever played or heard of. It was partly from this cause that he obtained the appellation of the "English Mozart." Cramer had retired upon a moderate competency from the world many years since, and he died full of years and honour. The last link connecting the present time with the days of Clementi, Dussek, &c., the great masters of pianoforte music, is severed by the decease of the celebrated artist.

April 17. At his residence, Medina-villas, Dalston, Middlesex, aged 78, William Harrison, esq., formerly of Great Winchester-st., London, and of Lloyd's.

At Rosebrae, Arbroath, aged 79, George Kyd, esq., of Rosebrae.

At Clifton, Susan, wife of Joseph Shapland, esq., of the Middle Temple, London, and Mathon, Worcestershire.

April 18. At his residence, Margate, aged 74, William Slodden, esq., late of Glaston, Rutlandshire.

At South Gray-st., Newington, Catherine Douglas, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. the Hon. Mark Napier.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, aged 87, Count Frederick Louis Dondi Orologio Amai.

April 19. At the residence of his son, John Murray, High-st., Exeter, aged 88, Alexander Murray, late of Caithness, N.B.

At Albany-st., Regent's-park, London, aged 66, John Langley, esq., surgeon.

At her residence, Claremont-place, aged 69, Mrs. Anne Maria Harris, relict of John Harris, esq., of Trowbridge, and dau. of the late W. Dunn, esq., of the same place.

At her house, Stricklandgate, Kendal, Westmoreland, aged 74, Miss Elizabeth Thomson.

Aged 85, Mary, widow of James Tate, esq., of Pontefract, and sister of the late John Shepherd, esq., of Woodhouse, near Leeds.

At Buckland, Dover, Emily, dau. of the late Wm. Kingsford, esq.

April 20. At Currah-camp, Ireland, aged 38, Frederick J. L. Wyatt, Lieut. Leicestershire Militia, only son of J. L. M. Wyatt, esq., Grove-villas, Upper Grove-lane, Camberwell.

At St. Nicholas-place, Ipswich, aged 86, Mr. William Bullar, who for sixty-four years occupied a confidential position in the banking-house of Messrs. Alexander, of Ipswich, and for half a century was the able Secretary of the Suffolk Fire Office in that town.

At Victoria-terrace, Bayswater, Geo. Fowler, esq., formerly of Cullompton, author of several works on Russia and the East.

Aged 42, Robert Shackleton Eastwood, esq., M.A., of Eastwood, near Todmorden, barrister-at-law, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, and for the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

April 21. At Alfred-villa, Shepherd's-bush, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Richard Phillips.

At Cowick-fields, St. Thomas, aged 56, Charlotte, youngest surviving dau. of the late Nicholas Symons, esq., of Hatt, near Saltash, Cornwall.

At Haughley, Edward Hugh, only son of the late George Gardiner, esq., of Horsford-lodge, near Norwich. R.I.P.

At Ann-street, Edinburgh, John Blair, esq., W.S.

Aged 57, Richard E. Austin Townsend, esq., of Doctors'-commons, and late of Springfield, Norwood, Surrey.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, aged 25, Randle William, second son of the Rev. R. H. Feilden.

April 22. At Ramoan Rectory, Ballycastle, county Antrim, aged 86, Admiral John Surman Carden, eldest son of the late Major Carden. The gallant admiral was acting-lieutenant of the "Marlborough" in Howe's action; lieutenant of the "Fisgard" at the capture of the French frigate "Immortalité;" commanded the "Sheerness" in the expedition to the Helder, and the same ship in the Red Sea; and commander of the "Moselle" at the capture of the French sloop "Ferut," off Cadiff, in 1806; captain of the "Macedonian," and captured by the United States frigate "United States," after a highly honourable defence. His commissions bear date as follows:—Lieutenant, July 24, 1794; Commander, October 15, 1798; Captain, Jan. 22, 1806; Rear-Admiral, August 17, 1850: Vice-Admiral, March 23, 1848; and Admiral, July 3, 1855. He was gazetted for his services in 1798, 1806, 1809, and 1812.

At the Priory, St. Andrews, aged 33, Anne Grace Aberdein, wife of George Gordon, esq.

At Weston-house, Totnes, aged 76, Maria, wife of George Farwell, esq.

In Margaret-st., Cavendish-sq., Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Henry Francis, esq., of Maize-hill, Greenwich.

At Milton of Clunie, George M. Leckie, esq.

Aged 84, Adam Taylor, esq., of Norwich.

At Beavor-lodge, Hammersmith, aged 42, Jas. Dottin Maycock, esq.

At Nayland-house, Brighton, of atrophy, Wm. Thomas Christopher, esq., of Great Coram-st., Russell-sq., London.

At Apedale-hall, Staffordshire, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Capt. Alexander Kennedy, of the 19th Foot, and niece of the late Sir Robert Hugh Kennedy.

At his residence, Norland-sq., Notting-hill, aged 45, Col. William Abercrombie, retired list Bengal Engineers.

At Adpar, Newcastle, Emlyn Duncan Campbell, esq., formerly of Hart-st., Bloomsbury, London.

At Pitt-st., Edinburgh, Joseph Mitchell, esq., W.S.

April 23. At Grovesnor-pl., Charles Le Blanc, esq., of Northaw, Herts.

At Cave-castle, Yorkshire, aged 69, Henry Gee Barnard, esq. Mr. Barnard was the eldest son of Henry Boldero Barnard, esq., of Cave-castle, by Sarah, dau. and co-heiress of Roger Gee, esq., of Bishop Burton, and was born Feb. 22nd., 1789. He married, in 1834, Elizabeth Mary, only dau. of the late Henry Eliott, esq., who survives him. In early life he held a troop in the Scots Greys, but retired from active service at the peace of 1814.

At High Carrs, Roby, Mary, relict of Richard Edwards, esq., of Roby-hall, Lancashire.

April 24. At Cleveland-house, Cheltenham, aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Henry Law, Rector of Downham, near Ely, and late Vicar of Standon, Herts.

At Arbroath, aged 84, Alexander Hutchinson, esq.

At Eaton-place, aged 56, William Palmer, esq., of the Inner Temple, second son of the late Geo. Palmer, esq., M.P., Nazing-park, Essex.

At Weston-super-Mare, of scarlet fever, Tollemache Montagu Bridges, only son of the late John Stratford Rodney, esq.

Aged 68, Richard Perkins, esq., of Tollington-park, and Great James-st., London, and formerly of Dodworth, Yorkshire.

Aged 65, Joshua Stead, esq., of St. Paul's-sq., in the vicinity of York, formerly of Bradford.

Aged 76, Thomas Osborne Springfield, esq., one of the magistrates of Norwich.

At Warley, aged 71, Mrs. Stevenson, widow of Mr. Robert Stephenson, late of Writtle-park, Essex.

After an illness of some years, Hester, wife of William Salmon, esq., of Pennllyne-court, Glamorganshire, and eldest surviving dau. of the late Reynold Thomas Deere, esq.

At Lynsted, aged 66, Samuel Creed Fairman, esq.

April 25. At Upper Harley-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 22, Ann Alabaster, eldest dau. of Mr. James Rod, Raleigh, Essex.

At Wicklow, aged 86, Charlotte, relict of Capt. James Edwards, second dau. of the late William and Lady Henrietta Alicia Sturgeon, and sister of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Sturgeon, R.E., of Peninsular fame.

Aged 70, John J. J. Sudlow, esq., of Heath-lodge, Weybridge, Surrey, and Bedford-row, London.

At Darnley-house, Bridge-of-Allan, Maj. David Fyffe, jun., late of H.M.'s 46th Regt.

At Brussels, aged 59, Adriana, wife of John Turing Ferrier, esq.

At his residence, Finchers, Little Missenden, Bucks, aged 88, Thomas Furnivall, esq.

April 26. At Dorchester, aged 62, William Bridge, esq., late County Treasurer.

At the Grove, Shropshire, Edward Wilson, esq., M.D., of Newcastle, senior physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and a magistrate of the county of Stafford.

At Honiton, aged 30, Hannah Elizabeth, wife of W. K. Newberry, and dau. of John Kenward, esq., of Battle.

At Streatham, aged 14, Mary Julia, youngest dau. of W. Senhouse Gaitskell, esq.

At Godalming, Surrey, aged 61, Charles Alex. Parson, esq.

At Liphook, Hants, aged 58, Dr. Charles Berry.

At St. Peter's-sq., Elizabeth Emily, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Arundell, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Hammersmith.

At Norwich, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of John Savill, esq., late of Bocking, Essex.

At the Vicarage, Nottingham, aged 15, Edward Bickersteth Brooks, youngest son of the Rev. J. W. Brooks, Vicar of St. Mary's.

At Clifton, Henry Dunsford, esq., of Tiverton, Devon.

Aged 72, Henry Rooke, esq., of Weybridge.

At Blyborough-hall, Lincolnshire, aged 27, Capt. Fred. Luard, R.A., third son of the late Charles Bourryan Luard, esq., of the same place.

In Dublin, aged 23, William Wingfield, only son of the late Rev. Arthur and Hon. Catherine Newcome.

At the Rectory, Quinton, near Northampton, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. B. Ward.

At his residence, Park-road, Dalston, aged 60, Mr. John Willett, for many years in the Bank of England.

April 28. At the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Kynaston Groves, aged 79, Mrs. Harding. As an authoress she was well known. Amongst her works are "The Universal History," "Sketches of the Highlands," "Correction," three volumes, "Decision," three volumes, "The Refugees," three volumes, "Dissipation," three volumes, "Realities," three volumes, together with a number of other instructive and popular volumes; besides which Mrs. Harding was a large contributor to the reviews and different periodicals of the day.

At Sarratt, Herts, aged 46, John, youngest son of the late John Branton, esq., of Higham-hill, Walthamstow.

At Brighton, aged 34, Emily Frances, wife of John Walter, esq., M.P.

At Westbury, Fanny, youngest dau. of the late John Bennett, esq., of Pythouse.

At Horringer-hall, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, aged 74, Mrs. Turner, relict of John Turner, esq., of Summerford, Withyham, Sussex.

In London, of disease of the lungs, brought on by exposure in India, aged 38, Capt. Charles Winn Huet, H.E.I.C.'s 38th. Regt., Madras Army, youngest son of the late Rev. William Godfrey Huet, Rector of Idlicote, Warwickshire.

At New Romney, Kent, aged 82, Mary, widow of John Thurston, esq., late of Shelve, Lenham, and formerly of Lecton-house, Willesborough.

At Florence, aged 78, Thomas Hill Spencer, late of Chewton-house, Hants.

At the Vicarage, Sowe, aged 62, Hannah, widow of the late Robert Arrowsmith, M.D., of Coventry.

Aged 78, Thomas Hutching, esq., Great Heasley, Northmolton, late of Exeter.

At Hammersmith, aged 64, Louisa Albert, relict of Thomas Tilt, esq., of the New Steine, Brighton.

At Delamere-crescent, aged 72, William Paterson, esq., late of Old Broad-st., city.

At his residence, Freemantle-lodge, Reading, aged 77, William Payne, esq.

At his residence, in Merrion-sq., Dublin, Sir Phillip Crampton, bart., surgeon.

April 29. At the Elms, Canterbury, Emma, wife of William Delmar, esq.

At her residence, Macaulay-buildings, Bath, aged 70, Mary Williams Hill, relict of Wm. Francis Hill, esq.

At Somerset-st., Portman-sq., aged 84, Sarah, widow of the Rev. C. L. Scott, formerly Rector of Wootton Courtney, Somersetshire.

At Brighton, W. H. Klyne, esq., late of Hanover-crescent, Brighton.

At Norbiton, Kingston, Surrey, aged 69, James Attfield, esq.

Aged 70, William Oslear, esq., of Farforthhouse, near Louth.

At his residence, Ladbrooke-sq., aged 73, Aaron Morritt, esq.

At Cheltenham, Frances, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Edwards, esq., of Hoddeston, Herts.

At St. Alban's, aged 78, Mary Wheeldon, sister of the late Rev. John Wheeldon, of Markyate-st., Herts.

April 30, at Torquay, aged 39, Sir Matthew Dodsworth, Bart, of Thornton-hall and Newland-park, Yorkshire. He was grandson of the late Lord Blayney, and brother to Mrs. le Maistre, of Clent Vicarage.

At Gonalston, Notts, aged 49, John Francklin, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 49, Mary Ann, wife of William Jacot, esq., formerly of New-hall, Warwickshire.

At Stratton, aged 42, John Dinham, esq., surgeon.

At Frant, near Tunbridge-Wells, Charlotte Anne, wife of Richard Gwatkin Clarke, esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

At his residence, Ramslade, Berks, Richard Sidwell, esq.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 70, Mary, widow of Edward Payne, esq., of Lashlake, Thame, Oxon.

Suddenly, at Springfield, Kinross, William Brown, esq.

At Hendon, aged 24, Charlotte Grace, wife of Dr. Frederic Bird, of Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., and dau. of the late Richard Bury Palliser, esq., of Grosvenor-st.

Lately, at Erie County, Pennsylvania, the Rev. Mr. Reed, a native of Scotland, and four or five years ago assistant minister of the Free Church at Millport, on the Clyde. It appears that he was going to attend a meeting of the Presbytery. He stopped overnight with another minister at a private house. Mr. Reed was taken with a fit in the night, and it was supposed he had died. The other minister being in a hurry to get to the meeting in session, had him buried the next day. On his return from the meeting he left word at Oxford that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford, when to their great sorrow, they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, (?) and his shroud

was completely torn off, and he turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented.—*American Paper.*

At his brother-in-law's, (General Sir Robert Harvey, Mousehold-house, Norfolk), Richard Day Squire, esq., of Lyncombe-villa, Bath.

At Falkirk, David Richardson, of the 21st Scotch Fusiliers, who had the honour of teaching Sir Colin Campbell the use of the sword.

At Canterbury, Mrs. E. Pond Dobson, late of the firm of Saffery, manufacturers of brawn. In the death of this lady, the Corporation of London, and the country generally, will lose a valuable contributor to their civic and other festivities, as she has had for years the management of that establishment so justly celebrated for the exquisite taste and beautiful appearance with which the "Canterbury Brawn" has been furnished to the Lord Mayors' tables.

THE LATE BERNARDO EAGLE.—This well-known public performer, who for so many years has been known to this country as a professor of *clairvoyance* and *legerdemain*, a few evenings since broke a blood-vessel during his performance in the island of Guernsey, and the accident terminated fatally.

At Vienna, aged 52, Herr Carl Beethoven, nephew to the great composer, in whose memoirs, it may be remembered, he figures more largely than favourably.

Recently, at Rome, aged 29, Mr. Francis B. Tussaud, grandson of the late Madame Tussaud, of Baker-street, and only son of Mr. Tussaud. This gifted young man not only displayed great talent as an artist, but also promised much ability as a composer; numerous songs, and other pieces of music, test his taste and capacity for this charming science. He was a member of several societies: he was a student of the Royal Academy, and had been elected a member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures, and also a member of the Archæological Society.

May 1. At Finsbury-sq., aged 50, William Seyd, esq.

At Great College-st., Camden-town, aged 16, William James, eldest son of William Sheffield Hansard.

Aged 87, Mary, widow of John Gee, esq., formerly of Bristol.

At Lucca, Italy, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Featherstonhaugh, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hunter, esq., of Sunderland.

Aged 38, Henry Wilkinson Todd, esq., of Ripon, architect.

Sarah, wife of C. W. Dicken, esq., of Hollylodge, Meriden, and only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Belusson, esq., of Allspath-hall.

At River, near Dover, aged 51, Susannah Jane, wife of Francis J. S. Savage, esq., and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Eveleigh, Vicar of Aylesford and Lamberhurst, Kent.

At Holkham, Arthur, infant son of the Earl and Countess of Leicester.

At Wells, aged 86, Mrs. Christie, relict of Major Christie.

At Shawdon-hall, Northumberland, Mrs. Pawson, relict of Wm. Pawson, esq.

At Goldington-hall, near Bedford, aged 11, Harriet Mary Lucinda, eldest dau. of the late Robert Elliott, esq.

May 2. At his residence, Bridge-hill, Belper, aged 64, John Strutt, esq.

At Glocester-st., Warwick-sq., Clara, wife of George Benson, esq.

At his residence, Forefield-pl., Lyncombe-hill, Henry Wylie, esq.

At Woodstock, Ann, relict of the Rev. James Haskins, and niece of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, of Cold Overton.

At Winchester, aged 73, Mr. George Hitchen, for 44 years editor of the "Hampshire Chronicle."

At the Vicarage, Goodrich, Herefordshire, Maria, wife of the Rev. Henry Charles Morgan.

At Brome Rectory, Suffolk, aged 79, Capt. John Paterson, H.E.I.C.S., second son of the late George Paterson, esq., of Castle Huntly.

At Cambridge-ter., Hyde-pk., aged 36, C. B. Smith, esq.

Aged 54, Charles Richard Mawe, esq., of Stratford-pl., Camden-town,

In Bedford-sq., Brighton, aged 34, Louisa, wife of the Rev. J. Turner, Rector of Tiffield, Northamptonshire.

At Hereford-pl. north, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, William Henry James, esq.

Aged 75, Mr. Samuel Hirst, of Nethercroft-house, Huddersfield.

May 3. At the Hotel de Windsor, Paris, Sir Samuel Stirling, bart., of Glorat, Stirlingshire, and Renton, Berwickshire.

At Stratton, Cirencester, aged 15, John Exley, eldest son of the Rev. Jacob Wood, Rector of Syde, Gloucestershire.

At Clifton, aged 56, Henry Were, esq.

At Somerset-house, Bath, aged 63, Caroline Constance Georges, relict of Capt. John Wilson, R.N., and dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Charles Fahie, K.C.B.

Aged 72, Mary, relict of Lieut. W. Mitten, R.N.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 61, Christopher Sayers, esq.

At his residence, Desford, aged 65, Thomas Prior, esq.

At Upper Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 94, General Tredway Clarke, H.E.I.C.'s Madras Artillery, the senior officer of the Indian Army.

At his residence, Gainsford-st., Horselydown, aged 77, Samuel Barnard, late Major in the Hon. Artillery Company.

At Edinburgh, aged 54, Hannah, widow of Horace Brydges Hodgson, esq., of Acomb, near York.

Aged 73, George Gunning Campbell, esq., of Fairfield-house, Monkton, Ayrshire, late of the H.E.I.C.'s Service.

May 4. At Hastings, aged 25, Lieut. Richard Savery, R.N., late of H.M.S. "Alecto."

Mr. James Evans, editor of the "United Service Gazette," lost his life near Bridgewater, by a gig (or phaeton) accident. The vehicle broke in going down a hill; the spokes all flew out of the wheels; and Mr. Evans was jerked out, his skull fracturing in the fall.

At Wendover Dean, Buckinghamshire, aged 70, Anne, wife of William Grover, esq.

At Rushton, aged 64, Mr. Samuel Philips Ashby.

At Chatham, aged 64, James Atkins, Lieut. in H.M.'s Navy 48 years from the date of his commission.

At Dorchester-pl., Blandford-sq., aged 62, James Frewin, esq.

May 5. Suddenly, at Tottenham-park, Marlborough, J. M. Peniston esq., of Salisbury.

At his residence, Howley-pl., Maida-hill, Dr. Edgecumbe Windeatt Edwards, late Physician-General, Bombay Army.

In Bootham, in the vicinity of York, aged 82, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. Nicholas Holme, Rector of Rise, and Vicar of Aldborough.

At Darley Dale, aged 92, Benjamin Broomhead, esq.

In Dublin, at the residence of her son, Barbara Hemphill, Author of "Freida the Jongleur," and other novels, and relict of John Hemphill, esq., of Cashel.

At Finsbury-sq., aged 73, William Langmore, esq., M.D.

At the Gate-house, Chepstow, aged 83, James Proctor, esq.

At Belgrave-sq., Caroline Jane, wife of Sir Richard Levinge, bart.

At Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 91, Miss Stables.

May 6. At Ashburton, aged 83, Charles Bird, esq., barrister, well known in Exeter and through the Western Circuit.

At Bramcote-hall, Notts, aged 76, Helen, widow

of Robert Choyce, esq., late of Ivanhoe-cottage, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At Brook-house, near Sandwich, the residence of her brother, John Godfrey, esq., Elizabeth Anne, relict of Lieut-Col. Monius, East Kent Militia.

In Upper Grosvenor-st., London, Georgiana, wife of Bolton King, esq., M.P., of Chadsunt, Warwickshire.

At Newport, Barnstable, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. John Thornton Lowis, Bengal Native Infantry.

At Stowe Rectory, near Weedon, aged 30, Emma, wife of the Rev. H. Crawley.

Aged 72, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Daniel Ferguson, Rector of Walkington, J.P., and Deputy-Lieut. for the East Riding of the county of York.

May 7. At Cambridge, aged 43, David King, esq., solicitor.

At Bournemouth, aged 73, Harriet, widow of the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen, in the county of Somerset.

At his residence, Brewer-st., Woolwich, Kent, Capt. Samuel Rideout, R.N.

At Chenies, Bucks, aged 76, Elizabeth Sarah, wife of Fredk. Augustus Hyde, esq.

At Wakes Colne-hall, aged 57, Henry Skingley, esq.

Aged 22, in consequence of a fall from his horse the previous afternoon, Evan, third son of John Williams, esq., Dursley, Glocestershire.

May 8. At Leamington, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Henry Wingfield, late of H.M.'s 32nd Regt.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 58, Major Henry Patch, Bengal Invalids.

At Malmesbury, Wilts, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Chubb, aged 78, Mrs. Hodge, widow of John Hodge, esq., late of Bude, Cornwall.

Suddenly, aged 48, Josiah Phillips Eady, esq., of Wick-hall, Hackney-wick.

At Congresbury, near Bristol, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Smith, esq., of Bath, and mother of A. B Smith, esq., solicitor, Melksham.

At his chambers, Bridge-st., Westminster, aged 81, William Ayrton, esq.

Aged 57, Harriett, wife of John Randall, esq., of Upper Bedford-pl., and King's Bench-walk, Temple.

May 9. At Eaton-pl., London, aged 87, Mary, widow of the Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., K.C.B. The Hon. Lady Grey was Mary, dau. of the late Mr. Samuel Whitbread, of Bedwell-park, Herts, and sister of the late Mr. Samuel Whitbread, of Cardington, and many years M.P. for Bedfordshire. Her ladyship was born in 1770, and married, in 1795, the late Hon. Sir G. Grey, bart., K.C.B. (captain R.N., and sometime resident commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard, and marshal in the island of Barbadoes), who was the third son of the first Earl Grey, and brother of the late Premier, Earl Grey, of the late General the Hon. Sir Henry G. Grey, G.C.B., and of the late Bishop of Hereford. By her gallant husband, who died in 1828, her ladyship had a family of five daughters, and also two sons, the elder of whom is the present Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., late Secretary of State for the Home Department. By her ladyship's death, the families of Grey, Elton, Baring, Gainsborough, Jenkinson, and of the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, bart., are placed in mourning.

At Elmstead, aged 90, William Whiten, for fifty-nine years church clerk.

At Stanhope-terrace, Regent's-park, London, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Stainforth, and dau. of the late Joyce Gold, esq., of Heslington, near York.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, suddenly, aged 59, Mrs. Turton, relict of Edmund Turton, esq., of Kildale, and Larpool-hall, Yorkshire.

In Bernard-st., Southampton, aged 63, Mr. Nicholas Bienvenu, Alderman of the Borough.

At Mont à l'Abbe, Jersey, aged 72, Thomas Hedley, esq.

At his residence, Dover-terr., Upper Brook-st., Manchester, aged 88, J. F. Pettyjean, esq.

At Kensington, Mrs. Dowling, relict of W. Dowling, esq., Over Wallop, Hants.

May 10. At Prior-park-buildings, Bath, Sarah, wife of C. L. Hayward, esq.

In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Ann, Lady Dalrymple, wife of Lieut-Gen. Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, bart., and only dau. of the late Sir James Graham, bart., of Kirkstall.

At Paris, Augusta, wife of Dalkeith Holmes, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Alexander Shearer, esq., of Swanmore-house, Hants.

At Tunbridge-Wells, William Panton, esq., late Physician-Gen., Bengal, of Eden-bank, Roxburghshire, N.B.

May 11. At Uphaven Vicarage, Wilts, Margaret Catherine, wife of the Rev. Henry Crook, and only dau. of the late William Henry Douce, esq., of Portland-place, Bath.

At Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., Harriet, widow of James Morier, esq.

At his residence, Colebrook-st., Winchester, aged 83, John Preston, esq.

At Rothesay, N.B, aged 57, Alexander Mackean, esq., second son of the late Alexander Mackean, esq., formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

May 12. At Freazley-hall, near Tamworth, aged 67, William Power, esq., Auditor of the Leicestershire and Nottingham Audit District.

In Colebrook-st., Winchester, somewhat suddenly, Capt. Preston.

Aged 27, George Thornton Hamilton, barrister-at-law, only son of the late G. Hamilton, esq.

At Pontefract, aged 76, Alicia Mary, widow of Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, bart., of Denton-park, in the county of York.

May 13. Aged 72, Sarah, wife of Thos. Scarborough, esq., Sussex-place, Old Kent-road.

At Brompton-sq., aged 69, John Appleton, esq.

In North-cresc., Bedford-sq., aged 76, Miss Rose Grosvenor.

At Cheltenham, aged 59, Howe Courtenay Daniel, esq., formerly 7th Dragoon Guards.

May 14. At Thorpe-hall, Thorpe-le-Soken, Helen, wife of John Martin Leake, esq.

Aged 76, Isabella, wife of T. E Headlam, esq., M.D., and dau. of the late Sir William Loraine, bart., of Kirkharle, Northumberland.

At Millbrooke-villa, Guildford-road, South Lambeth, aged 62, Ann, widow of Thos. Alford, esq., of Grove-lodge, Merton, Surrey.

At Edingthorpe Rectory, Norfolk, aged 71, Emma, widow of Thomas Turner, esq., of Bath.

Sarah Elizabeth Ward, wife of J. C. Johns, esq., and relict of Lieut.-Gen. Cluland.

May 15. At Coatham, Yorkshire, aged 64, George Thomas Hutchinson, esq., (late of Stokesley), eldest son of the late George Hutchinson, esq., of Whitton-house, Durham, and Brunton, Northumberland.

At Park-lodge, Cambridge, Ann, wife of H. Hemington Harris, esq., solicitor.

At Penn-Tamar-cottage, Stoke, — Greak, esq., at an advanced age. Deceased was brother-in-law to the late General Sir Henry Havelock.

At his residence, Belmont-house, Brixton-hill, aged 65, William Wagstaff, esq.

At Wrexham, aged 68, Robert Humphreys Jones, esq., of Glan Conway, Denbighshire.

At Worthing, aged 81, Susan, widow of Edward Verral, esq., formerly of St. Michael's, Lewes.

May 16. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 52, Emily Frances, wife of Sir John Kennaway, bart.

At Cornbrook-lodge, near Manchester, aged 60, John Bagshaw, esq.

At Pointon, Lincolnshire, aged 74, Benjamin Handley, esq., formerly of the 9th Lancers.

At Dunholme, in the county of Lincoln, aged 82, Mary, widow of George Swallow, esq., of Stickford, and sister of the late Joshua Morris, esq., of the former place.

At Freiburg, in Baden, aged 33, Edmund Junius Hardcastle, esq., Captain of the late 53rd Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Political Agent

for Rajpootana, where he served five years under the late Sir Henry Lawrence.

May 17. At Weybridge, Surrey, aged 50, John Spinks, esq., solicitor, of Great James-st., Bedford-row, eldest son of the late John Spinks, esq., of the Inner Temple.

At Sheerness, aged 22, Margaret Ann Maria, wife of R. Gordon Douglas, esq., R.N., Flag-Lieut. to Vice-Admiral Harvey, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.

At Olveston, Bristol, Col. J. Gwennap Hume, of the Bombay Army.

At Kensington-park-gardens, Notting-hill, aged 72, Frederick Sharp, formerly of Clapham, Surrey.

At Ford, near Wiveliscombe, aged 84, Frances, widow of Philip Hancock, esq.

At Paragon-buildings, Bath, Harriet Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Crowdy, esq., of Swindon, Wilts.

May 18. At Bedford-sq., Brighton, aged 66, John Watson, esq., late of the Brunswick-house Hotel, Hanover-sq., London.

At Smith-st., Chelsea, aged 75, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Roe, esq., of Chadkirk, Cheshire.

At his residence, Elm-lodge, Spring-grove, aged 27, George Halliday, esq., of Fleet-st., city.

Aged 33, Elizabeth, wife of John Evans, esq., solicitor, of John-st., Bedford-row.

At Spencer-house, Emsworth, Anne, wife of E. M. Sparkes, esq.

At Norwich, aged 69, Jane, widow of John Marcon, esq., of Swaffham, Norfolk, and dau. of the late Rev. Andrew Edwards, Rector of Great Cressingham, in the same county.

At Shaftesbury-cresc., Pimlico, aged 93, Mary Sophia, widow of Brigadier-Gen. Sir Samuel Bentham, K.S.G., formerly Inspector-General of H.M.'s Naval Works, &c.

At Uxbridge, aged 33, James Kimber, esq., of the London and County Bank.

At St. John's-wood, Clementina, relict of Major Charles Peter Hay, of the Bengal Army.

At her residence, Beaumont-st., Portland-pl., aged 97, Miss Anne Staunton Cormick.

At Monkton, Isle of Thanet, aged 89, Robert Eason, esq.

May 19. In Eaton-place, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. John Jeffreys, late Rector of Barnes, Surrey.

At Worthing, aged 19, Joseph Lyall Brandreth, youngest son of T. S. Brandreth, esq.

At his residence, Blackheath-park, aged 72, Thomas Oak, esq., M.D.

At Leamington, aged 51, Robert Benson, esq., solicitor, of Cockermouth.

May 20. Suddenly, Major Arden, of Hill's-court-crescent, Exeter.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
April 24 .	585	146	172	196	45	1144			
May 1 .	616	145	142	190	32	1125	851	866	1717
„ 8 .	539	148	149	176	44	1056	868	820	1688
„ 15 .	547	154	138	171	47	1057	798	752	1550

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average of Six Weeks.	44	1	36	0	25	0	31	6	39	10	41	9
Week ending May 21.	44	11	35	0	25	8	35	7	40	9	42	1

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 10*d.*	to 4*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Veal	4*s.* 4*d.*	to 5*s.* 0*d.*
Pork	2*s.* 8*d.*	to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Lamb	6*s.* 0*d.*	to 7*s.* 0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 24.

Beasts	3,616
Sheep	20,430
Calves	109
Pigs	415

COAL-MARKET, APRIL 22.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.* 3*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 3*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow 54*s.* 3*d.* Petersburgh Y. C., 55*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From April 24 to May 21, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	52	65	49	30. 05	fair	9	51	57	47	30. 08	cloudy, fair
25	50	56	48	29. 97	do. rn. hl. cldy.	10	48	63	45	29. 99	do. do.
26	45	56	44	30. 07	cloudy, fair	11	48	58	46	29. 88	shws. cloudy
27	42	49	43	30. 04	do.	12	47	50	46	29. 67	heavy rain
28	45	60	45	29. 97	do. fair	13	51	61	47	29. 61	fair, do. cldy.
29	49	57	46	29. 54	rn. cldy. shws.	14	56	58	45	29. 72	do. cldy. hy. rn.
30	50	50	42	29. 10	do. fr. hy. rn. hl.	15	50	60	55	29. 89	heavy rain
M. 1	48	55	44	29. 06	cldy. hy. shws.	16	58	63	50	29. 61	showers, fair
2	47	50	44	29. 27	heavy rain	17	54	58	50	29. 89	heavy rain
3	44	54	41	29. 43	cloudy	18	57	65	58	29. 84	showers, fair
4	44	51	46	29. 88	do. showers	19	56	64	53	29. 88	fair
5	49	60	41	29. 93	do. fair, cldy.	20	58	62	53	29. 82	do.
6	50	56	42	30. 21	do. do. do.	21	59	70	57	29. 79	do.
7	48	55	42	30. 20	do. do. do.	22	59	66	53	29. 79	do.
8	49	56	44	30. 28	cloudy, fair	23	58	57	51	29. 73	rn. fr. cy. hy. rn.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April and May.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
24	97	95⅝	95¾	220½	—	37 pm.	18 pm.	101⅛
26	97	95¾	95⅞	221½	223	39 pm.	—	—
27	97⅛	95⅞	96	222	223	—	—	—
28	97½	96⅜	96⅜	222	—	—	21 pm.	101⅞
29	97¼	96⅛	96⅛	222	223	39 pm.	21 pm.	—
30	97¼	96⅛	96	221½	—	36 pm.	18 pm.	—
M. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	97⅜	96½	96	222½	225	36 pm.	20 pm.	—
4	97⅝	96	96⅜	221½	222½	40 pm.	—	101
5	97⅝	96⅜	96⅜	221½	223½	40 pm.	—	101
6	97¾	96⅝	96½	221½	225	40 pm.	22 pm.	—
7	97¾	66½	96½	223	225	38 pm.	—	—
8	97¾	96¼	96½	222	—	43 pm.	20 pm.	—
10	97⅜	96⅛	96⅛	223	—	43 pm.	24 pm.	—
11	97⅜	95¾	96⅛	221	224	40 pm.	24 pm.	—
12	97⅜	95¾	96⅛	222	225½	43 pm.	—	—
13	97⅜	96	95⅞	222½	223½	44 pm.	—	—
14	97½	95⅞	95¾	223	—	40 pm.	22 pm.	—
15	97¼	95¾	96	221½	—	41 pm.	22 pm.	—
17	97⅜	95⅞	96⅛	222	224	—	24 pm.	—
18	97½	96	96⅛	222½	—	—	22 pm.	—
19	97¾	96⅛	96⅜	—	224½	43 pm.	22 pm.	—
20	97⅝	26¼	96⅜	221	—	43 pm.	—	—
21	97⅞	96⅜	96½	221	—	40 pm.	22 pm.	—
22	97⅞	96½	96½	222	—	44 pm.	21 pm.	—
24	98	96⅝	96¾	221	—	40 pm.	—	—

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INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, HISTORICAL PASSAGES, AND BOOKS REVIEWED.

*** *The Principal Memoirs in the* OBITUARY *are distinctly entered in this Index.*

Abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester, 356, 468
Aberdeenshire, excavations in, 651
Abingdon, Chronicle of, 259
Addison, supposed portrait of, 659
Adelphi, the, of Terence, 201
Aglets and aglet-hole piercers, 420
Aimerigot, Marcel, sketch of the life of, 237
Albano, funeral vases found near, 302
Alexander the Great, tetradrachm of, 650
Alfred, Prince, death of, 635
Alfreston, town-hall at, 322
Alison, Sir A., History of Europe, 427
All about It; or, The History of Common Things, 198
Aller Church, font at, 183
Alnwick Castle, restoration of, 1766, 74
——— engraved cake of bronze found at, 185
Alston, new Roman Catholic church at, 320
America, President's Message, 93
——— Aboriginal Languages of, 195
Anderson, Rev. Philip, memoir of, 331
Anglo-Saxon relics at Brighthampton, 65
——— *remains*, study of, 530
Anglo-Saxons, the laws of the, 84
Annals of the Northern Society of Antiquaries, 532
Anniversary Poems, 536
Announcements of forthcoming Works, 538, 661
Anson, Hon. F., lines by, 89
Antiquaries, Society of, proceedings of, 64, 183, 299, 413, 522, 644
——— publications of the Northern Society of, 532
Arbalestriers de Paris, 132
Archæological Association, proceedings of, 73, 419, 648
——— *Institute*, proceedings of, 72, 187, 418
Archæology and Chemistry of Bronze, 652
Archers of the fourteenth century, 16
Architectural Museum, Brompton, 307
——— *ornamentation*, 650
Architecture, Secular and Domestic, 19
Ardock, the camps at, 420
Armour of the sixteenth century, 73
Arms, Armour, and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century, 3, 123, 235, 347, 459, 575
Arms of the Passion, 159
Armstrong, Bp., Essays, 316
Army of Edward III. before Calais, 125
Arundel, John, Earl of, interment of, 188
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, market-hall of, 322
Aske, Robert, and the Pilgrimage of Grace, 484
Astrolabe and quadrant, 301
Athens, the antiquities of, 314
Atkinson, T. W., Oriental and Western Siberia, 172
Atlas of the Northern Society of Antiquaries, 532
Attambilus II., coin of, 421
Aubrey's MSS., extracts from, 643
Babylon, height of the walls of, 397
——— antiquities from, 650
Balcaskie, accounts of Sir William Bruce of, 524
Baldwin, Robert, Esq., memoir of, 332
Banbury, corn exchange at, 322
Bangor, new Wesleyan chapel at, 321
Barham, Celtic spear-head found at, 419
Barnard, G., Landscape Painting in Water-Colours, 88
Baschurch, new church at, 318
Bathwick, ancient interment at, 649
Batley, new meeting-house at, 321
Bayeux tapestry, the, 427
Bayswater, new Wesleyan chapel at, 321
Beaubec Abbey, chartulary of, 644
Becket, Thomas à, portrait of, 418
Beckford, Mr., anecdotes of, 494
Beer, adulteration of, 298
Belgian ivory carving, 525
Belgium, Roman epistomium found in, 419
Bench and the Bar, Antiquities of the, 54
Bennett, C. H., Nursery Rhymes, 198
Bergholt, East, meeting-house erected at, 321
Bernard, Dr. Simon, trial of, 539

Bewes, Thomas, Esq., memoir of, 110
Bildersby, new church at, 318
Birch, S., History of Ancient Pottery, 400, 621
Birkenhead, new post-office at, 322
Birmingham, restoration of St. Martin's Church, 319.
——— Friends' new chapel at, 321
Blackie's Comprehensive History of England, 315
Bliss, Rev. Dr., memoir of, 99
Body-armour of the fourteenth century, 583
Bohn's Philosophical Library, 195
——— *Illustrated Library*, 196
——— *Scientific Library*, 196
——— *Standard Library*, 196
——— *Libraries*, 429
Boldmere, new church at, 319
Bonar, H., Land of Promise, 194
Bonomi's Palaces of Nineveh, 196
Boothby, Lady (Mrs. Nisbet), memoir of, 334
Boscobel Tracts, the, 85
Boston Church, restored, 320
Bouteilles, leaden crosses found at, 299
Bouterwek's Old English Gospels, 192
Brackenfield, new church at, 319
Bradford, Low Moor, new church near, 318
Braintree Church, restored, 320
Braunton, Devon, ladder and hammer, bench-end, at, 159
Braybrooke, Lord, memoir of, 669
Brayne, Robert, Esq., memoir of, 680
Brecon, enamelled bowl of the thirteenth century at, 65, 183
Brighthampton, Anglo-Saxon cemetery at, 65
Bristol, columns in front of the Exchange, 650
——— new general hospital, 322
——— Moravian new chapel, 321
Britain, antiquities belonging to the Celtic population of, 184
British coins of copper, 525
——— *India*, History of, 197
——— *Museum*, London department of the, 529
——— *swords*, early, 74
Brock, Rev. W., biographical sketch, 429
Bromfield, West Newton, church erected at, 318
Brompton, Architectural Museum at, 307
Broughton-cum-Filkins, new church at, 318
Brownlow, Elliot Pakenham, memoir of, 675
Broxbourne Church, restored, 320
Bruce, Sir William, of Balcaskie, accounts of, 524
Buck, Lewis William, Esq., memoir of, 680
Buckingham, new meeting-house at, 321
Bull, John, D.D., memoir of, 671
Bullock, Edward, Esq., memoir of, 222
Bungay, British villages discovered near, 300
Bunyan, John, was he a gipsy? 79
Burges, Thomas, of Bister, token of, 421
Burgred, penny of, 415
Burke, Edmund, Life and Times of, 607
——— ——— oratory of, 610
Burleigh, Cecil Lord, 574
Burnage, etymology of, 156
Burning and burial of the dead, memoir on the, 522
Bute, crannoges in, 189
Byron, John, Private Journal and Literary Remains of, 158, 429
Caerleon Museum, 529
Calcutta, Bishop of, memoir of, 552
Calendar of State Papers, Reign of James I., 509
Caltrop, early example of, 420
Cambridge, Great St. Mary's Church, restoration of, 319
——— town-hall at, 322
Camelford, mould for casting buckles, 299
Campbell and Redding, as editors, 491
——— *Col.*, memoir of, 674
Cane chairs, invention of, 643
Canterbury Cathedral, statue of the Black Prince at, 11
Canute, penny of, 415
Capgrave, John, Chronicle of, 262
——— Life of, 264
Cardiff, new Post-office at, 322
Carlcoats, new church at, 319
Carlisle Cathedral, fragment of a cross of the seventh century, 188
——— ——— restoration of, 319
Carpenter, W. B., Zoology, 196
Carved ivory group, fourteenth century, 523
Castle Acre, Anglo-Saxon urns found at, 414
Cathedri Petri, 537
Catrail, ancient barrier called, 525
Catts in 1637, 643
Caumont's Bulletin Monumental, 194
Caundle Marsh, new church at, 319
Caversham Church, restored, 390
Celtic horse-furniture, 73
——— *and Antediluvian Antiquities*, 297
Chantrey's Woodcocks, Winged Words on, 88
Charles I., portrait worked in hair of, 69
——— *King*, escape after the battle of Worcester, 85
Charge of the Bishop of Oxford, 199
Chasuble, embroidered, thirteenth century, 413, 414
Chatham, public hall at, 322
Chaucer's monument in Westminster Abbey, 83
Chelmsford, corn exchange at, 322
Cheltenham, new Roman Catholic church at, 320
Cheshunt, new meeting-house at, 321
Chester Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society, meeting of, 74

Chester, Abbey of St. Werburgh, 356, 468
——— *Cathedral*, Lady-chapel restored, 319
——— Lady-chapel at, 366
——— Norman doorway, 358
——— window tracery, 369
——— Chapter-house, 471
——— Earl of, epitaph on Hugh Lupus, 357
——— city of, the rows at, 270
——— wooden houses at, 271
——— walls of the city of, 479
——— churches at, 271
——— St. John's Church, 273
——— dissolved colleges of St. John and St. Anne, 280
——— Rise and Progress of Literature and Printing in, 75
——— Roman *antefixæ* found at, 73
——— registry of, extracts from a MS. at, 474
Cheshire, obsolete punishments in, 74
Chesterfield, market-hall at, 322
Chesterford, Great, bronze armlets found at, 187
Chetham Society's recent Publications, 149, 429
Chichester Cathedral, restoration of, 319
Children's Books, 90
Chilmark, St. Margaret's Church, restored, 320
China, news from, 323
Chorlton, township of, 157
Chronicles of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages, 257
Chronicle of Abingdon, 259
——— *of John Capgrave*, 262
——— *of Florence of Worcester*, 503
Church Calendar and General Almanack, 199
——— *Historians of England*, 503
——— *rates*, illustrations of, 301
——— *restoration*, on, 70
Churches and chapels completed during the year, 317
Cingalese MS. and stylus, 188
Civil wars, illustrations of the, 300
Clan Cavanagh, temp. Henry VIII., 656
Clava, cairns and stone circles at, 189
Cliff Bank, new Roman Catholic church at, 320
Clifford, Lord, memoir of, 551
Clonmacnoise Nunnery, 656
Clover grasse, brought into England, 643
Coats of Arms in Essex Churches, 310, 657
Cochet's, Abbé, researches at Leure, 77
Cockburn, Very Rev. Sir William, Dean of York, memoir of, 670
Coimbatore, ancient tombs discovered at, 414
Collegian's Guide, 198
Colloquy of Abp. Alfric, 50
Collumpton, Devon, pendant, with emblems, 159
Cologne, ancient charter of the city of, 415
Colvin, John, Esq., memoir of, 212
Comprehensive History of England, 315
Constantinople, Oriental metal-work from, 188
Coppock, James, Esq., memoir of, 222
Cordwainers' Company of London, deed of, 73
Corinth, destroyed by an earthquake, 415
Cornwall, bench-ends in the churches of, 301
Cornwallis, K., Yarra Yarra, 536
Court of Arches, List of Doctors, 650
Covent Garden Theatre, New, opening of, 662
Coventry, St. Michael's and the Holy Trinity churches, restored, 319
Craunford manor, stock found at, inventory of, 517
Crawford Castle, relics discovered at, 524
Cressy, tactics at the battle of, 464
Creuzer, George Frederic, memoir of, 556
Crimea, losses by the French army in the, 90
Crofton, Vice-Adm. Hon. George A., memoir of, 440
Croker, Rt. Hon. J. W., Essays by, 29
Crown of thorns and nails, 160
——— *jewels*, the, 202
Cromwellian relic, 73
Croydon Old Church, paintings discovered in, 64
Cucking-stool at Leominster, 72
Cumberland and Westmoreland, Ancient and Modern, 423
Cumnor Church, emblems of the Crucifixion at, 161, 162, 163
Cuneiform inscriptions, 645
Cunningham's Handbook of London, 83
Curtis and Aldridge, Fear-nac-Flu, 315
Darling, J., Cyclopædia Bibliographica, 195
Deed of the thirteenth century, 418
Delhi, King of, trial of the, 539
Demidoff, Nikite, birth placeof, 173
Densworth, Roman sepulchral remains found at, 532
Devon, Earl of, Edward Courtney, seal of, 69
Devonshire, Duke of, memoir of, 209
Diary of a Physician, anecdote of, 493
Dicey, Thomes Edward, Esq., memoir of, 446
Dick, Quintin, Esq., memoir of, 559
Didcot, corn exchange at, 322
Didsbury and Charlton, History of the Ancient Chapels of, 154
Dinnacair, sculptured stones discovered at, 305
Ditmarsh, its institutions and housemarks, 65
Dodenes, or *Dodnash*, priory of, seal of, 414
Dodson, Right Hon. Sir John, memoir of, 670
Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, lecture on, 307

Doncaster, new church at, 319
Dorking, new church at, 318
Dorsetshire, vandalism in, 78
——— fragment of Samian ware found in, 187
Downing, Francis, Esq., memoir of, 188
Downman, Adm. Hugh, memoir of, 219
Dudley, new court-house at, 322
Dundrennan Abbey, memorials of, 534
Dunfermline, Lord, memoir of, 547
Dunworly Bay, beads and cylinders found in, 656
Eadgar, penny of, 415
Earthen jug of the sixteenth century, 74
East Grimstead, new church at, 318
Eastry Church, painting discovered in, 73
Edgbaston Church, restored, 320
——— vestry-hall at, 322
Edinburgh, Scottish coins minted at, 649
Edmund Ironside, 634
Edward the Confessor, Anglo-Norman biography of, 633
Edward II. and Piers Gaveston, 265
——— *III. before Calais*, army of, 125
——— anecdote of, 578
——— *VI.*, gold crowns of, 74
——— quadrant bearing the name of, 301
Egyptian Pottery, 402
Elder, Rev. Edward, D.D., memoir of, 673
Elizabeth, Queen, legal incident in the reign of, 60
——— ring given to the Earl of Essex by, 415
——— short sword, *temp.* of, 420
——— medal of, 420
——— half-sovereign of, 421
Ellis, Sir Henry, vote of thanks to, 69
Ely Cathedral, restoration of, 319
Emblems of the Crucifixion, 159
Embroidery of the thirteenth century, 414
Emma, Queen, and her sons, 642
England, The Judges of, 54
——— statutes of, MS. volume of the fourteenth century, 418
English Hearts and English Hands, 197
——— *archers*, 130
Escrick, St. Helen's Church, rebuilt, 318
Essex Churches, Coats of Arms in, 310, 657
Essex, Earl of, miniature of, 69
——— ring given by Queen Elizabeth to, 415
Essays on Church Penitentiaries, 316
——— *the French Revolution*, 29
——— *of Montaigne*, 139
Eton College, nearly rebuilt, 319
Every-day Duties, 199
Execution, case of deferred, 458
Exeter, St. Laurence Church, restored, 320
Eye, new town-hall at, 322
Eyton, Fulk, will of, 1454, 188
Fairholt, F. W., Dramatic Works of John Lilly, 293
Fallowfield, hamlet of, 156
Family Devotion, 316
Faussett's Collection of Antiquities, 530
Fear-nac-Flu: A Combat, and other Poems, 315
Felixstowe, Roman coins found at, 419
——— intaglio found at, 650
Felmersham Church, restored, 320
Fettiplace, Anthony, sepulchral brass of, 299
Filey, Roman remains found at, 76
Fishergate Bar, sculpture from, 652
Five wounds, the, from Cumnor Church, 162
Florence of Worcester, Chronicle of, 503
Forester, T., Translation of Florence of Worcester, 503
Forgeries in lead, 649
Foss, E., The Judges of England, 54
Foster, John Frederic, Esq., memoir of, 559
Fountaine, Sir Andrew, Life of, 659
France, Publications of the Early National Poetry of, 181
——— attempted assassination of the Emperor, 203
——— news from, 323
——— *before the Revolution*, 386
France-Lynch, Bisley Common, new church at, 319
Frankfort-on-the-Mein, monument at, 4
Frankish antiquities, 65
Frescoes in the Houses of Parliament, 91
Froude's character of Henry VIII., 482
Galway, curious instrument found in, 649
Garveston, brass ring found at, 414
Gawthorpe, derivation of, 152, 346
Geology, The Wonders of, 429
German medal of silver, engraved, 421
Gesetze der Angelsachsen, Die, 84
Ghent, Philip von Arteveld and the soldiers of, 138
Gibson, David C., memoir of, 536
——— *Rev. E.*, Family Devotion, 316
Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury, fatal fire in, 538
Gill, T. H., Anniversaries, 536
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age, 495, 613
Gloucester, corn exchange at, 322
Godwin, family of, 639
Gossett, Dr. Isaac, burial-place of, 2.
Gothic Houses and Modern Requirements, 19
Graig, an amulet found at, 419
Greek Pottery, History of, 621
Green, M. A. E., Calendar of State Papers, Reign of James I., 509
Greenhithe, new church at, 319
Greenstead Church, restored, 320
Greenwich, horse armoury at, 303
Gregory, Prof., memoir of, 672
Grimsby, corn exchange at, 322
Gunther von Schwarzburg, king of the Romans, monument of, 4
Haberfield, Sir John Kerle, memoir of, 221
Hackney, Unitarians' new chapel at, 321
Hadleigh inventory of goods and jewels belonging to St. Mary's Church, 184

Haileybury College, final closing of, 91
Halifax, Congregational meeting-house erected at, 320
Hampstead, Soldiers' Daughters' School, 321
Handborough Church, font at, 166
Handy Book on Property Law, 199
Handyside, Lord, memoir of, 552
Hanover, King of, claim of, 202
——— Crown jewels, 431
Harris, Island of, antiquities discovered in, 651
Harrow-road, new Scotch church in, 321
Hartlepool, West, market-hall at, 322
Haslingden, new Wesleyan chapel at, 321
Hastings, etymology of the word, 636
Havelock, Sir Henry, memoir of, 168, 429
——————— Broad Stone of Honour, 431
Hawarden Church, description of, 146
Hawkins, Sir John, extract from a letter of, 375
Hazledean, Sir Roger, and the Lady Clare, 411
Hearne, Thomas, birthplace and early haunts of, 185
Heaton Norris, derivation of, 157
Hedenham, Roman kiln discovered at, 647
Hegel, G. W. F., Lectures on the Philosophy of History, 195
Helena, gold coin of, 650
Hemel Hempstead, corn exchange at, 322
Henry II., charter of, 65
——— *III.*, book-cover with the arms of, 67
——— *IV.*, death of, 265
——— *VI.*, deeds, *temp.* of, 68
——— *VII.*, doorway, *temp.* of, 419
——— bronze bust of, 523
——— *VIII.*, new Great Seal of, 57
——— astrolabe belonging to, 301
——— charter of, 478
——— half-groat of, 650
Henry's divorce from Anne of Cleves, 412
Heraldic query, 574
Hereford Cathedral, restoration of, 319
——————— *Chapter-house*, matrix of a seal found in, 419
Herodotus, Rawlinson's Translation of, 392
Hexham, silver plaque found at, 647
Hicks, James, Esq., memoir of, 221
Highbury, new Wesleyan chapel at, 321
Higher Broughton, Congregational meeting-house erected at, 320
Historical Acting Charades, 90
——— *Sermons on the Sufferings and Resurrection of the Lord*, 316
Hod, Roman camp at, 78
Hodgson, Rev. John, a memoir of the, 36
——————— as curate of Jarrow, anecdote of, 41
Hodson, Lieut. William S. Raikes, memoir of, 558
Holm Heath, ancient burial-place on, 187
Holyrood, in connection with Mary Queen of Scots, 415
——— *palace*, expenses of, 524
Homer and the Homeric Age, 495, 613
——— *and Scripture*, contrast between, 619
Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, 196
Horse-shoes, specimens of, 420
House-marks, ancient, 66
Houses of Parliament, frescoes in the, 91
Hughes, J., The Boscobel Tracts, 85
Hulme, new church at, 318
Hungerford, Lady, the tragedy of, 122
Hurdis, James Henry, Esq., memoir of, 108
Hutchison, Æ. B., Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan, 534
Ilchester, Earl of, memoir of, 210
Ilfracombe, Church of St. Philip and St. James, completed, 318
Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, 195
Imperial Atlas, 315
India, news from, 94, 324, 434, 539
Inkermann, coins obtained at, 419
Inventory of the effects of Thomas Key, 415
Ireland in 1399, mode of warfare, 247
——— new Roman Catholic cathedrals in progress, 320
——— public entry of the Viceroy into Dublin, 432
——— the round towers of, 648
Isle of Skye, notice of bronze relics found in the, 422
Italy, discovery of *pithoi*, 622
Jack Frost and Betty Snow, 90
James I., judicial corruption in the reign of, 61
——— *of Scotland*, family of, 442
——— *VI.*, atchesons of, 190
John, King of France, portrait of, 415
——— *de Garlande*, treatise of, 52
——— *of Gaunt*, seal of, 69
Johnes, Mr., mansion of Hafod destroyed by fire, 376
Johnstone, W., Translation of Sturm's Morning Communings with God, 196
Journal and Literary Remains of John Byron, 429
Journal of the Northern Society of Antiquaries, 532
Karslake, Henry, Esq., memoir of, 560
Keble, Rev. J., Eucharistical Adoration, 199
Keith-house, in the parish of Humbie, 189
Kerry, stone fortresses and dwellings on the coast of, 187
Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk, 74
Key, Thomas, inventory of the effects of, cists found near, 415
Key of the fifteenth century, 73
Keys, collection of, 419
Kidderminster, play-house denounced, 148
Kilkenny Archæological Society, meeting of, 656
Kimmerage shale, armlet of, 187
——— coal-money, 413
Kirby, Rev. Henry, memoir of, 332

Kirkby Thore, Roman remains found at, 68, 188
Knights Templars, 458
——— Original Documents relating to the, 282, 513
——— *in Ireland*, 346
Knox, John, birthplace of, 189
Lablache, Signor, memoir of, 334
Lac d'Antre, Jura, Roman antiquities found in, 420
Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories, 157
Land of Promise, 194
Landmarks of History, 87
Landscape Painting in Water-Colours, 88
Lanercost Priory, Roman inscriptions at, 418
Langridge Church, sculptures at, 300
Laurie, Mr. Richard Holmes, memoir of, 561
Law of treasure-trove, 152, 234, 306
Leaden figures and badges, 234
Leeds, new Roman Catholic church at, 320
——— market-hall at, 322
Leek, new Wesleyan chapel at, 321
Leigh Church, monumental skull-cap in, 458
Lenten Sermons, 430
Leure, St. Nicholas Church, antiquities at, 77
——— gunpowder first used in naval warfare at, 77
Leyden, medal struck on the siege being raised, 74
Liber Winton, a MS., notes on, 647
Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar, 199
——— *Cathedral*, an early English capital from, 416
Lilleston, farm inventory of, 517
Lilly, John, and his works, 293
Limehouse, Strangers' Home at, 322
——— St. Ann's Church, repaired, 319
Lincolnshire, antiquities found in, 73
Lindsay, Lord, Letters from Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land, 429
Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, Illustrations of the, 195, 371
Liverpool, new Roman-Catholic church at, 320
——— new court-house at, 322
——— proposed free library and museum at, 531
Llandaff Cathedral, restoration of, 312
Llandinorwig, new church at, 319
Lock and key, fifteenth century, 421
Lockwood, Mark, Esq., memoir of, 106
London, Lord Mayor of, in 1275, seal of, 301
——— *and its vicinity*, churches completed in, 317
——— St. Mary Woolnoth, repaired, 319
——— St. Michael's, Cornhill, 319
——— new Roman Catholic church, Commercial-road East, 320
Lover, Mr., Lyrics of Ireland, 429
Lowndes, W. T., Bibliographical Manual, 195
Loyd, Lewis, Esq., memoir of, 679
Luard, H. R., Lives of Edward the Confessor, 631
Ludewig, H. E., Literature of the American Aboriginal Languages, 195
Lullingstone Castle, Kent, spur discovered at, 414
——— *Church*, sepulchral brass at, 301
Lundy, cists discovered on the sea-shore at, 306
Lyrics of Ireland, 429
Macaulay's, Lord, History, remarks on, 380
Macfarlan, Rev. Duncan, D.D., memoir of, 104
McGrigor, Sir James, memoir of, 553
Macknight, T., Life and Times of Edmund Burke, 607
Magna, or *Carvoran*, barbed weapon found at, 187
Malvern Church, Great, emblems in, 160
——— tiles at, 166
Manchester Cathedral, restoration of, 319
——— Jews' new synagogues at, 321
Mant, Rt. Rev. Richard, Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, memoir of, 190
Many Thoughts on Many Things, 196
March, Earl of, Roger Mortemer, seal of, 69
Marden, Kent, Roman antiquities discovered at, 421, 649
Marianus Scotus, Chronicle of, 503
Mark-moot, court of, 66
Marriage of the Princess Royal, 203, 322
Mary, Queen, legal incidents in the reign of, 59
Mason, Capt. George Monck, memoir of, 105
Master of the Rolls, proposed publications of, 258
Maud, Empress, charter of the, 299
Maud Summers the Sightless, 90
Maule, Sir William Henry, memoir of, 330
Maundy Money, 649
Maxstoke, engraved gold ring dug up at, 523
Mayer's, Mr., museum of antiquities, 529
Medal of St. Benedict, explanation of the inscription on the, 420
Mediæval vessel in terra-cotta, 73
Meredates, coin of, 421
Merthyr Tydvil, new church at, 319
Merton, Walter de, memoir of, 70
Middleborough-on-Tees, new meeting-house at, 321
Middleby in Annandale, Roman altars found at, 190
Might not Right, 90
Mill's History of British India, 197
Miller, Hugh, Life and Times of, 537
——— *Rev. John*, memoir of, 441
Ministry, change of, 324
Minton, Mr. Herbert, memoir of, 561
Mirrors, history of, 421
Miserrimus, tombstone inscribed with, 458
Moira, Lady, extract from correspondence of, 372

Mold, fragment of breastplate found near, 69
Monasteries, suppression of, 485
Monmouth and Abergavenny, seals of the lords marchers of, 74
Montaigne the Essayist, 139
Monthly Intelligencer, 90, 200, 317, 431, 538, 662
Montmore, St. Mary's Church, paintings discovered at, 299
Montreuthmont, royal hunting forest of, 306
Monumental skull-cap, 458
Moral Philosophy, Stewart's Lectures on, 409
Morayshire, the Tappock, 189
Morton, Earl of, memoir of, 547
Mousa, round tower at, 651
Muirhead, J. P., Winged Words on Chantrey's Woodcocks, 88
Murray, T. B., Pitcairn, 87
Name of an author wanted, 234
Naples and King Ferdinand, 430
National Antiquities, our, 77
Neviansk, leaning-tower at, 175
Neville, Sir William, seal of, 69
Newbourne, church restored at, 320
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, new Wesleyan chapel at, 321
——————— museum at, 529
New Forest, potters' kilns in the, 413
Newmarket, St. Mary's Church, piscina discovered in, 419
Newport, St. Thomas's Church, opening of, 318
——— new Baptists' chapel at, 321
New publications, list of, 430, 536, 660
Nice, fourteenth-century MS. at, 656
Nicholas and Nigel, receipts and expenses of, 516
Nichols, J. B., Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, 195, 371
Nineveh and its Palaces, 196
Nolan, James, memoir of, 680
Nonconformists—John Spilsbury, 84
Norfolk, Kett's rebellion in, 74
Northamptonshire, bronze celt found in, 523
Northleigh, Roman pavements at, 184
North Shields, New Connexion chapel at, 321
Northumberland, Duke of, liberality of, 187
——————— Rev. John Hodgson, historian of, 36
——————— History and Antiquities of, 291
——————— sculptures on rocks in, 652
Norwich Cathedral, tower restored, 319
——— a mould found at, 419
——— Bassingham gateway formerly at, 419
Notitia, extracts from a MS. appended to, 474
Numismatic Society, meetings of, 74, 421, 525, 650
Nurse's Book of Rhymes and Jingles, 198
Old English Gospels, 192
Oldhalle, Sir William, seals of, 68
Old Minster, the, at South Elmham, 300
Orkney, Pict's house at, 306
——— silver ornaments, torques, brooches, &c., found in, 524
——— discovery of ancient relics in, 542
Orleans, Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchess of, character of, 383
——— *H. R. H. the Duchess of*, memoir of, 668
Orthodox Doctrine of the Greek Church, 199
Ostia, excavations at, 656
Ottoman Turks, History of the, 430
Oundle, eclipse of the sun as observed at, 433
Ouseley, William Charles, Esq., memoir of, 675
Owen, Rev. W., The Good Soldier, 429
Oxford Architectural Society, meeting of, 69, 415
——— proposed papers on history of, 72
——— Balliol College Chapel, 319
——— New University Museum, erected, 319
——— new Debating-room for the Union at, 319
——— St. Mary's tower and spire, restored, 319
——— Exeter College library and Rector's lodgings at, 319
——— Lenten Sermons preached at, 430
Pacha, Reschid, memoir of, 219
Palmer, William, Esq., memoir of, 679
Paper-makers, watermarks of, 30
Paris, announcement of a work on the Topography of Gaul by order of the Emperor, 540
Parker, Thomas Lister, Esq., memoir of, 446
Parkinson, Rev. Richard, memoir of, 556
Pasha, Iskender, memoir of, 221
Peckham, East, church restored at, 320
Pectoral ornament, engraved, 303
Peerage in the present century, 593
Pelasgic and Latian ware, 301
Pelican, the, 165
Perambulation of Islington, 313
Percy, Bishop, letter of, 376
Personal Recollections of Cardinal Wiseman, 431
Perthes, M. Doucher de, Celtic and Antediluvian Antiquities, 297
——— *Frederick*, Life and Times of, 661
Piccope, Rev. G. J., Lancashire and Cheshire Wills, &c., 157
Pierson, Rear-Adm. Sir William Henry, memoir of, 553
Pimlico, Duchy of Cornwall offices at, 321
Pitcairn. the Island, the People, and the Pastor, 87
Pithoi found in Italy, 622
Pitkennedy, discovery of a cist at, 306
Plymouth, Redding's life at, 489
Pope's Sir Balaam—who was he? 2

Pope's Works, 429
Pottery, History of Ancient, 400, 621
Pozzuoli, temple of Serapis at, 68
Pratt, Archd., Scripture and Science not at Variance, 199
Princess Royal, marriage of, 203, 322
Prestonpans, bronze-hilted sword found at, 190
Punishment and Prevention, 315
Purgatory of Prisoners, 315
Purses, history of, 419
Pycroft, Rev. J., Collegian's Guide, 198
Queenhithe, bronze eagle found near, 650
Raine, Rev. J., Memoir of the Rev. John Hodgson, 36
Raleigh, Dr. Walter, family of, 82
Ranfurley, Earl of, memoir of, 439
Rauch, Prof. Christian, memoir of, 105
Rawlinson, G., Translation of Herodotus, 392
Redding, C. W., Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal, 431, 488
——— connection with the New Monthly, 491
Reddish, singularity of, 157
Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum, 535
Reliquary of the fifteenth century, 74
Reminiscences of Scottish Life, 431
Right Way the Best Way, 316
Ring with intaglio of cornelian, 649
Rintoul, Robert Stephen, memoir of, 676
Roade Church, chancel restored, 320
Roberts, Robert Wilson, a memoir of, 537
Rockingham, Lord, the friend of Burke, 609
Rokesley, Gregory de, sepulchral brass of, 301
Rolfe, Mr., Roman and Saxon Antiquities, 77, 530
Roman epistomium, 419
——— *intaglio*, 650
——— *pottery*, 630
——— *wall*, survey of the, 78
Romilly, Sir John, Master of the Rolls, 258
Romsey Abbey Church, holy-rood at, 161
Roseisle, cist at, 189
Rosse's Index of Dates, 196
Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, 321
Runnymede, ancient arms found at, 413
Rye-hill, new Roman Catholic church at, 320
Saffron Walden Church, coats of arms in, 657
Saighton Grange, near Chester, 272
St. Alban's, Abbot Ramridge's tomb at, 161
——— corn exchange at, 322
St. Bernard, temple of Jupiter on the, 82
St. David, order of, 458
St. Gregory, the Mass of, 167
St. James's, Chapel Royal, marriage of the Princess Royal at, 203
St. John, B., Montaigne the Essayist, 139
St. Leonard's, Lord, Handy Book on Property Law, 199
St. Peter's sword, from a MS., 163
St. Werburgh's Abbey, extracts from the Red Book of, 475
Sakadrace, meaning of the word, 289, 290, 458, 574
Saxon fibula of gold, 420
Scarborough, new Roman Catholic church at, 320
——— new meeting-house at, 321
Schmid, Dr. R., Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen, 84
School-days of Eminent Men, 535
Scold's bridle, varieties of, 74
Scotch tenures and investitures, notes on, 422
Scotland, 1548, arms of, 145
——— *Society of Antiquaries of*, meetings of, 189, 305, 422, 524, 651
——— Roman antiquities in, 189
——— antiquities found in, 652
Scott, G. G., Secular and Domestic Architecture, 19
Scottish martyrs, death-scenes of, 537
——— *National Gallery*, 433
——— *warfare*, 1327, 243
Seals—great seal of Henry VIII, 57; of Sir William Oldhalle, 68; of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon, 69; of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, *ib.*; of Sir William Neville, *ib.*; of Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon, *ib.*; of Roger Mortemer, Earl of March, *ib.*; of the lords marchers of Monmouth and Abergavenny, 74; of Gregory de Rokesley, Lord-Mayor of London in 1275, 301; of the Empress Maud, 299; of brass, of pointed oval form, 647
Sedan-chairs, first used in England, 643
Seistan, gold Oriental coins of, 421
Sepulchres of the ancients, 622
Serjeant's rings, seventeenth century, 418
Sheriffs appointed by her Majesty for the year 1858, 323
Shields, South, market-hall at, 322
Shipley, Rev. O., The Purgatory of Prisoners, 315
Shipreth, stone coffins discovered at, 413
Shotley, new Roman Catholic church at, 320
Shottesbrooke, remarkable for the residence of antiquaries, 186
Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe-hall, house and farm accounts of, 149, 429
Siberia, Oriental and Western, 172
Sidney University degrees, 433
Sinclair, George, Esq., Diary of, 190
Slesvig, inscription on the gold horns found at, 534
Smithfield, earthen jug found near, 74
Smyttan, Rev. G. H., The Right Way the Best Way, 316
Song of the Cat, 536
Southgate, H., Many Thoughts on Many Things, 196
Southwark, coins discovered at, 649

Southwark, St. Saviour's Church, architectural notice of, 653
——— ancient inns of, 653
Sowler, Thomas, Esq., memoir of, 108
Spain in 1858, A Picture of, 541
Spanish ecclesiastical embroidery, 525
Sparsholt, journey-ring found at, 73
Spencer, Earl, K.G., memoir of, 328
Spindles, ancient, varieties of, 650
Stained-glass windows, the production of modern, 416
Standlake, British cemetery at, discovery of, 67
Stanstead Montfitchet Church, coats of arms in, 310
Stanton Harcourt, derivation of, 184
Stanwick, antiquities found at, 187
Stapleton, new church at, 318
Star-chamber, institution of the, 55
Stars and the Angels, 197
State Papers, New Calendars of, 509
——— reign of Charles I., 509
Steeple Langford, sepulchral figure at, 72
Steggall, J. H., a Real History of a Suffolk Man, 315
Stephens, Mr. William, memoir of, 680
Stevenson, Rev. J., Church Historians, 503
Stewart, Dugald, Collected Works of, 407
Stodart, Miss, Every-day Duties, 199
Stone circle of Callernish in the Lewis, 524
—— *Street*, Roman road called, 300
Strategy of the fourteenth century, 579
Stratford-on-Avon, carved arm-chair at, 183
Stuart, J., The Antiquities of Athens, 314
Stuarts, The Descendants of the, 378
——— plea for the, 379
——— excluded members of the, 381
Stubbs, W., Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum, 535
Stylus of silver, 187
Sudarium, the, 165
Successful Merchant, the, 536
Suffolk, decade ring found in, 419
——— seals found in, 649
Sullivan, J., Cumberland and Westmorland, 423
Susa, brass triptych at, 72
Surrey Archæological Society, meeting of, 653
Sussex, discovery of Roman sepulchral remains in, 532
Swinbrook Church, sepulchral brass at, 299
Switzerland, Irish MSS. in the monastery of St. Gall, 522
Takeley Church, coats of arms in, 311
Talbot, Dame Frances, inventory of goods of, in 1569, 145
Taliesin and the Welsh Bards, 252
Tansley Moor, sculptured stone found at, 64
Tasciovanus, Prince, gold coin of, found, 525
Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen tower restored, 319
Tedstone Delamere Church, restored, 320
Temple of Jupiter on the Grand St. Bernard, 82
——— *New*, seizure of the, 284
——— inventory of the goods, 285, 513
Thames, spear-head and stone celt found in the, 69
——— weapons found in the, 185
——— antiquities found in the, 299
——— bronze sword and dagger found in the, 413
Things not Generally Known, 197
Thompson, A., Punishment and Prevention, 315
Thomson, B. E., Vindication of the *Te Deum*, 316
Three Sergeants, the, 198
Thursby, Roman gold ring found at, 68
Timbs, J., School-days of Eminent Men, 535
Tipton, Wesleyan Reformers' chapel, 321
Token of Thomas Burgess of Bister, 421
Tomlins, T. E., Perambulation of Islington, 313
Tooke, Thomas, Esq., memoir of, 445
Topography of Gaul, 540
Torques, collections of, 73
Tower of London, notice of, 303
Townend, W., The Descendants of the Stuarts, 378
Townsend, Rev. George, D.D., memoir of, 101
Trajan's column, representation of chain armour on, 299
Tranmere, new church at, 319
Travers, Rear-Adm. Sir Eaton Stanley, memoir of, 441
——— *Benjamin, Esq.*, memoir of, 444
Treasure-trove, singular tale of, 152
——— the law of, 234, 306
Trelystan Long Mountain, church restored, 320
Triptych of brass, engraved, 72
Tweedall, or *Tweedell*, arms of, 234
Ugthorpe, new Roman Catholic church at, 320
Uiphoba, coin of, 421
Uist, South, ancient remains discovered in, 651
Utter-barrister, term of, introduced, 58
Uttlesford Hundred, No. VII., 657
Vases, archaic, 625
Vaughan, R. A., Essays and Remains of, 426
Velin Vole, new church at, 319
Victoria Park, gold coin found in, 525
Vindication of the Te Deum, 316
Vocabularies, Volume of, 48
Vulci, vases found at, 626
Wales, political geography of, 645
Walter de Biblesworth, treatise of, 53
Walter de Merton, memoir of, 70
Wandsworth-common, Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, 321

Wantage Church, restored, 320
War-cries of different nations, 576
Waresley, new church at, 318
Warminster Church, restored, 320
Warner, Rev. Richard, memoir of, 101
Warrington, relics discovered at, 419
——— British antiquities from, 648
Watford, new church of St. Andrew at, 318
Wednesbury, new Wesleyan chapel at, 321
Wells, new church at, 318
Wenden-Lofts Church, coats of arms in, 311
Wendens-Ambo Church, coats of arms in, 312
Westminster Abbey, Chaucer's monument in, 83
——— *Hall*, entertainments in, 56
——— *Play*, 200
——— new palace at, 321
——— new church at, 637
Welsh Names and Surnames, 479
Wereric, coin bearing the name of, 74
Western Asia, condition of, 399
Wheatley, new church at, 318
White Waltham, the residence of Hearne's family, 185
Whittlesey, new town-hall at, 322
Wickham Bonhunt Church, coats of arms in, 312
Widdington Church, coats of arms in, 311
Williams, Archdeacon, Essays, 428
Wilson, H. H., History of British India, 197
——— *Prof.*, the Works of, 314
——— *Rev. Thomas*, Miscellanies of, 429
——— *Right Rev. Daniel, Bp. of Calcutta*, memoir of, 552
——— *Thomas*, memoir of, 677
Wimbish Church, coats of arms in, 311
Wimborne Minster, restoration of, 319
Wimisley, George, will of, 158
Winchester, new church at, 319
——— *Cathedral*, erroneous inscription in, 420
Winchester, market-hall at, 322
——— axe-blade found near, 648
Winchilsea, Earl of, memoir of, 211
Windows, the production of modern stained glass, 416
Windymains, stone coffins found at, 189
Wingham, fragment of a distaff found at, 644
Witham, river, bronze shield found in the, 184
——— sword found in the, 184
——— dagger found in the, 185
Withington, township of, 156
Witney Church, sepulchral brass at, 300
Worcester, King Charles's escape after the battle of, 85
——— churchwardens' accounts of St. Michael's parish, 145
——— *Cathedral*, restoration of, 319
——— tombstone in, 458
Worcestershire Notes and Queries, 145
Worksop Castle, Notts, 346
Woodbridge Church, restoration of, 320
Woolland, new church at, 318
Wright, T., Volume of Vocabularies, 48
Wrightington, new church at, 318
Wrexham, new church at, 319
Wychwood Forest, limits of, 183
Wynnstay, total destruction of, by fire, 432
Wyseman, Sir Robert, letter of, 650
Yarra, Yarra; or, The Wandering Aborigine, 536
Year Nine, a Tale of the Tyrol, 198
York, the Dean of, memoir of, 670
—— King's Manor at, history of, 526
—— museum at, 529
—— seals of the Abbey of St. Mary, 652
Yorkshire Philosophical Society, meetings of, 76, 526, 652
Yorkshire, curious customs in the West Riding, 346
Youghal, ancient mason's marks at, 656
Zoology, 196

INDEX TO NAMES.

Including Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—The longer article of Deaths are entered in the preceding Index to Essays, &c.

Abbot, G. 206
Abbott, S. 438, 453; T. 566; W. 226, 340
Abercrombie, Col. W. 683; Hon. Lady, 543
Abrahall, J. H. 98
Abraham, M. A. 667
Ackermann, J. 451
Acland, H .M. 454
Adair, Mrs. H. E. 543
Adams, C. 453; J. 229
Addenbrooke, L. 327
Adderley, Mr. 435; Rt. Hon. C. B. 662
Addison, J. 453, 569
Adlard, Mrs. J. E. 664
Adsetts, A. 208
Agar, B. 450
Agnew, C. 567; Lady, 337; Mrs. R. V. 543
Aitchison, J. C. 566
Aitken, J. 668
Aked, G. 451
Akroyd, J. 563; M. 454
Albaugh, Z. 112
Alcock, H. 98; R. 209
Aldersey, W. H. 208
Alderson, J. S. 340; R. E. 207
Aldham, E. M. 226; G. 207
Aldred, J. W. 454
Aldrich, Col. 114
Alexander, Capt. 119; H. S. 569; J. W. 668
Alford, A. 686
Algeo, E. 438
Allardyce, J. 206
Allchin, S. 327
Allecock, S. 342
Allen, J. S. 229
Allenson, E. 225
Allhusen, Mrs. C. 206
Allin, Mrs. W. 543
Allison, H. 563
Allott, R. 681
Alston, G. 438; M. 116
Amai, Count F. L. D. O. 683
Amesbury, S. E. 438
Amory, S. 113
Amphlett, E. 229
Anderson, A. 570; A. J. 682; A. M. 117; E. A. 667; J. 343; M. 567
Andrews, E. W. 667; F. P. 667; Gen. A. 452; T. 566
Angerstein, J. 569; Maj.-Gen. J. J. W. 569
Angle, W. S. 338
Anson, H. 570; I. K. 327; Mrs. 325
Anstey, A. M. 225
Anstis, J. L. 327
Aplin, Capt. P. H. P. 545
Appleton, E. A. 545; J. 686
Applewaite, E. T. 665
Applin, L. T. 438
Arabin, H. M. E. 118
Archers, M. 227
Arden, H. C. 98; Maj. 687
Aremberg, Prince E. d', 228
Argles, F. A. 546
Argyle, Duchess of, 436
Arkle, Mrs. G. 437
Arkwright, C. S. 327; J. 451; Mrs. A. W. 326
Armitage, E. 116; J. J. 439
Armstrong, C. E. 327; E. 546; J. 227; W. 554
Armytage, S. 98
Arnold, L. 97; L. E. 666
Arnott, J. M. 542; W. 225
Arrowsmith, H. 684
Arundell, E. E. 684
Ashburnham, A. 116
Ashby, M. 546; Mrs. G. A. 325; S. P. 685
Ashe, M. 226; Mrs. M. 96
Ashford, S. 226
Ashwell, S. 226
Askew, Maj. 230; Mrs. W. 325
Astley, M. A. 547
Aston, D. W. 667
Atkins, H. 453; J. 685
Atkinson, S. 546
Atkyns, J. S. 450
Attfield, J. 684
Attride, E. R. 544
Attwood, T. A. 206
Austen, F. C. 230
Austin, E. 98; J. 118
Auther, M. 451
Awdry, Mrs. A. 96; Mrs. P. 437; Mrs. W. H. 326
Ayers, Capt. C. 336
Aylmer, J. 449; Mrs. F. 437
Ayrton, W. 686
Ayton, Lt. H. A. W. 564
Baby, Maj.-Gen. 682
Bacon, H. E. 336
Baddeley, Mrs. 663
Bagehot, T. W. 665
Bagley, T. 564
Bagnold, Maj.-Gen. M. E. 116
Bagot, Capt. H. 327; G. 682; J. 563; Mrs. C. 96
Bagshaw, C. A. 665; J. 686; R. J. 95
Bailey, J. G. 544
Baillie, C. 99; Mr. 435
Baily, E. 453
Baird, C. L. 227; R. M. 545
Baker, A. N. 546; E. 450; H. 666; J. 569; L. 567; Mrs. A. 543; R. 569; S. 664; W. W. 455
Bakers, S. A. 97
Balderston, S. 568
Baldwin, J. 337; M. G. 546; Mrs. W. B. 663; R. 337
Balfour, Lady G. 543; Mrs. C. J. 543
Balguy, J. 665
Ball, Mrs. J. 437
Ballard, E. 667
Bally, W. F. 116
Balme, J. N. 114
Bankart, Mrs. A. 544
Bankes, Lady C. 96; L. L. 451
Bannister, J. 341
Barber, H. 343
Barclay, H. 116; M. 338; Mrs. H. 543; Mrs. J. G. 544
Barfoot, H. 665
Baring, A. H. 95; Miss, 328
Barker, E. B. 448; J. 665; S. 118
Barklamb, R. B. 98
Barkley, Lt. E. 664
Barkworth, G. 229
Barlow, G. P. 336; H. 230; Mrs. H. W. 436
Barnard, H. G. 683; H. J. 547; S. 685

Barnardiston, N. 328
Barnes, E. 545; G. 338; J. G. 567; W. 681
Barnewall, T. 568
Barnston, Maj. 449
Barnwell, H. L. 455
Barrett, H. M. 665; J. E. 544; Mrs. O. 543; Mrs. T. S. 96
Barrow, E. I. 338; F. 335; J. C. 98; J. H. 567; Dowager Lady, 225; Mrs. J. S. 325; M. W. 449
Barry, J. S. 116
Bartholomew, F. T. 566; Mrs. R. 663
Bartlemore, Mrs. 452
Bartlett, C. L. O. 664; H. 569; Mrs. 205; Mrs. T. 663; S. S. W. 666; W. 568
Bartley, W. 339
Barton, J. 448
Bartrum, R. H. 224
Barwell, A. C. 342
Baskerville, Comm. P. 337
Bassett, H. M. 209
Bastard, C. F. 566
Bateman, Adm. C. P. B. 113; H. 569; Lady, 663; Lord, 436
Bates, D. N. 569; M. W. 206
Bateson, A. 438
Batty, H. M. 448
Baugh, Lt. E. 451
Bawden, H. J. N. 339
Baxendale, R. 666
Baxter, E. 342
Bayes, F. W. 207; J. 438
Bayley, Mrs. L. H. 437
Bayly, E. 681; M. 665
Bayne, A. F. 112
Bayton, M. 570
Bazalgette, D. 224
Bazely, Lt.-Col. F. R. 224
Bazire, C. E. 225
Beadon, R. 569
Beal, Mr. 228
Beale, T. C. 225
Bealey, M. 342
Beardsworth, Mrs. 96
Beaufort, Adm. Sir F. 118; Duke of, 435; Lady H. 342
Beaumont, C. F. 208; E. D. 545; Lady M. 663
Beattie, Mrs. H. 205
Beatty, S. S. 208
Beccaria, Marq. 340
Becher, Capt. A. A. 336
Beddome, E. 341
Bedford, F. O. 454
Beet, N. A. 118
Beethoven, Herr Carl, 685
Behrends, P. F. 564
Belcombe, F. E. 209
Bell, Capt. T. L. 327; C. 326; J. S. 453; M. G. 667; Mrs. E. 437; W. 339; W. L. 544
Bellairs, D. P. 116
Bellamy, J. 563; R. 450
Belleville, J. 570
Beman, R. 567
Bendyshe, L. 666
Benners, A. 662
Bennett, A. L. 665; F. 684; H. E. 207; Mrs. D. 325; T. 448; W. C. 224
Bensley, M. 439
Benson, C. 685; G. S. 449; J. 667; Mrs. 96; R. 687
Bentham, Lady M. S. 687
Bentinck, C. A. 326; Mrs. A. C. 205
Bentley, Capt. C. 229; R. 342
Benyon, R. 545
Bergschmiet, H. 564
Berkeley, F. W. F. 97; H. 118; Lady C. 437
Bernal, F. 436
Bernard, Dr. H. 112; M. 117
Berners, R. 335
Berry, Dr. C. 684
Bertie, Hon. Mrs. 325
Best, C. 664; Hon. A. L. 545; Hon. W. D. 99
Bethune, Mrs. 436
Bettesworth, C. G. 206
Bevan, E. C. 546
Beveridge, T. K. 570
Bewicke, Mrs. C. 325
Beyts, H. N. 542
Bianchi, E. S. 231
Bickersteth, Hon. J. 207
Bickford, T. S. 681
Biddulph, Col. G. 336; Mrs. M. A. 326
Bidgood, Mrs. 445
Bidwell, G. S. 438
Bienvenu, N. 686
Biggs, Maj. J. 206
Bigland, Lady, 114
Bignold, Mrs. C. 664
Bill, C. 338
Bingham, W. B. de L. 206
Birch, L. 116; L. C. 99; Mrs. E. 227; P. 97
Bird, A. E. 116; A. M. 546; C. 685; C. G. 684; E. 681; E. F. 668; H. 338; J. 455
Birkbeck, R. 98; W. 328
Birkett, F. 665
Birley, J. 569
Bisse, H. 335
Bisshopp, Maj.-Gen. C. 565
Bissicks, J. 545
Bittlestone, A. 662
Black, A. 450; E. 115; J. 209, 322
Blackmoore, T. M. 564
Blackstone, E. 114
Blain, Capt. P. 567
Blair, D. 448; J. 683; Lady, 437; Sir D. H. 227
Blake, C. W. E. 326; H. W. 111; Mrs. M. 115; R. 566
Blakesley, H. 328
Blakiston, F. 450
Blanc, W. 662
Blandy, C. J. 666
Blane, Miss, 452
Blathwayt, J. F. 111
Bleakley, E. 113
Bligh, C. 570; T. 224, 335
Bliss, M. 339
Blomfield, F. G. 206
Blott, S. 97
Bloxsome, B. C. 438
Bluett, C. 545; E. J. C. 666
Blundell, Mrs. W. 96
Bodley, T. 230
Boghton, D. 97
Bogle, A. 566; Capt. R. 336
Bolitho, T. 230
Bolton, R. 111; S. 341
Bond, E. 227; E. M. 97, 206; J. C. K. 225
Bone, H. 342
Boniface, J. 566
Bonner, J. T. 668
Bonnett, L. J. 118
Boole, G. F. 569
Booth, G. S. 99; M. 341; R. 681; S. B. 227
Boothby, Lady, 231
Borrus, Father, 339
Bosvile, T. B. 546
Botcherley, J. 208
Boughton-Leigh, Mrs. T. W. 663
Bourne, J. B. 563
Bouverie, E. 570
Bowen, F. S. 665; J. 97; Lt. T. F. 449
Bower, E. 340; E. C. 666; E. M. 209
Bowes, W. B. 681
Bowring, C. 568; C. A. 113
Bowsher, A. 227
Bowsted, J. 328
Boyack, A. 338
Boyd, B. B. 449; E. 326; Lt. F. B. 225
Boyes, C. 566
Boys, C. R. 328; W. 226
Boyter, Lt. A. 450
Brabant, Duchess of, 436; M. 450
Brace, J. 338
Braithwaite, Mrs. A. 570
Brake, Capt. W. L. 566
Brand, Hon. Mrs. 325; H. B. W. 325; R. 342
Brandreth, J. L. 687
Branton, J. 684
Brayley, A. 338
Brazier, J. S. 546
Bree, L. E. M. 665

Bremridge, E. H. 567
Brenchley, J. 118
Brent, E. 209
Brereton, H. 682; T. W. 224
Brett, Capt. W. 438; R. R. W. 225
Brewer, Mrs. J. H. 663; T. 338
Brewster, S. 339; W. 340
Bridge, Mrs. J. E. 663; R. 226; W. 684
Bridges, A. J. 113; F. C. 326; H. C. 98
Bridgman, T. 112
Briggs, T. 114
Bright, M. S. 546
Briscoe, E. 112
Brise, Mrs. R. 96
Brisley, A. R. 667
Bristow, S. 546
Broder, W. 454
Brodhurst, J. E. 229
Brodie, A. 454; F. 439; Lady M. 96; T. S. 328
Brodrick, Mrs. 543; M. E. 208
Brook, A. 206; W. 667; W. P. 681
Brooke, C. 326; Mrs. J. W. 325; J. E. 229; R. A. 666; S. A. 545
Brookes, J. H. 205
Brooks, C. B. B. 337; E. B. 684; M. E. 208
Brooksbank, E. 340; Mrs. 436
Broomhead, B. 685
Brotherton, Mrs. J. W. 543
Brown, A. 111; C. 435; C. S. 99; C. P. 453; D. 438; G. F. 545; H. A. 438; I. H. 439; J. 98, 450; J. A. 439; M. A. 207; M. A. S. 338; Mrs. A. J. D. 543; M. J. 341; R. 546; S. 570; T. 545; W. 563, 684
Browne, E. 337, 566; E. M. 667, 668; G. T. 455; J. G. 98; J. H. 544; T. 450; W. L. 229
Browning, F. 438
Brownlow, E. A. A. 667
Bruce, H. S. 328; L. M. 664; Mrs. H. A. 206; Mrs. R. C. D. 544; S. T. 569
Bruce-Gardyne, T. M. 664
Brunt, E. A. 338
Brunyee, N. 451
Bryant, E. 116
Brydges, Sir J. W. E. 342
Buchan, Lt.-Col. F. 666
Buchanan, A. 542; E. 544; J. 226, 342
Buchannon, W. 567
Buckland, B. 266; J. R. 563; L. J. B. 229; M. 115
Buckler, J. 116
Buckley, Mrs. J. 96; Mr. 208
Buckman, J. 665
Buckmaster, W. S. 343
Buckstone, Miss A. J. 453
Buddell, J. 335
Buddicom, E. 450
Budgett, J. P. 439
Bull, J. 448
Bullar, W. 683
Bullock, E. 227; J. H. 454
Bulteel, Mrs. C. 543
Bulwer, Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. 662
Burder, M. E. 439
Burdett, M. 453
Burford, A. 439
Burgess, Mrs. S. 226
Burgh, Lady A. de, 227
Burgmann, S. R. 569
Burgoyne, Sir J. M. 454
Burgst, Maj.-Gen. Baron N. 337
Burkitt, J. T. 230
Burlton, E. 438
Burmester, C. 450
Burnaby, M. 230
Burnett, C. 343; G. 438
Burney, C. G. 545
Burningham, J. T. 665
Burnley, J. H. 542
Burns, W. 117
Burr, G. F. 111; Mrs. W. 663
Burrell, J. F. 337
Burridge, W. 335
Burrington, E. T. 565
Burroughes, T. H. 665
Burton, A. R. 112; F. C. 112; Maj. C. 112; W. 666
Burville, C. 336
Bury, H. C. 546; M. C. 207
Bush, W. M. 118
Bushe, T. F. 681
Buss, A. J. 207
Butcher, G. K. 454
Butler, A. 668; C. 97; E. E. 665; F. 667; Mrs. J. 206; P. O. B. 207; T. 231
Buyers, M. 437
Byles, J. B. 542
Byng, Hon. R. 337
Byron, Hon. A. 206; Hon. Mrs. W. 437
Bywater, W. 229
Cahill, R. F. 451
Cahlmann, J. J. 438
Cairns, H. McC. 435, 436
Caldcleuge, A. 564
Calcraft, G. E. 98
Caldwell, C. A. 567
Caledon, Countess of, 436
Callow, M. A. 208
Calvert, C. J. 209; E. 570; L. 668; Mrs. W. 96
Cambridge, C. 231; J. 227
Cameron, Mrs. G. 543
Campbell, A. E. G. 229; A. S. 326; Col. 336; Col. J. F. G. 436; D. 338, 570; E. D. 683; G. G. 685; Hon. G. P. 230; Hon. Mrs. A. 436; Hon. Mrs. R. 112; H. J. 439; H. S. 666; L. 667; Lady, 96; Lt.-Gen. Sir C. 662; M. L. 666; Mrs. C. 325; Mrs. F. L. 663; Sir R. 451; T. 340; W. G. 114
Canning, F. C. 668; J. 668
Cannon, Lt.-Gen. 546; M. A. 208
Caparn, J. 546
Capel, Hon. R. A. 339; Hon. R. 665
Capes, R. U. 209
Cappel, Mrs. 664
Carden, A. B. 439; Adm. J. S. 683
Carew, Mrs. P. 436
Carey, A. 98; N. 563
Carlin, F. M. 97
Carnac, E. M. 326
Carnarvon, Lord, 435
Carnegie, H. 665
Carneigie, J. M. 439
Carnwath, Countess of, 544
Caron, L. 208
Carr, E. 209; E. A. 455; T. W. 328
Carrick, M. 326
Carrington, C. 118; E. 545; J. W. 118; Mrs. 228; Mr. 228
Carstairs, J. G. 326
Carson, J. I. 667
Carte, J. E. 98
Carter, M. D. 328; Mrs. T. G. 664; I. L. H. 568
Cartmell, J. 665
Cartwright, Mrs. 437
Cary, Hon. L. 667
Cash, T. 99
Castle, B. 97
Castlerosse, Visc. 666
Castles, B. 545
Cathcart, T. 118
Cator, E. M. 328; W. T. 665
Catterton, Mrs. 567
Caulfield, Capt. R. 207
Cave, E. A. 112
Cavell, C. 114
Cavendish, A. 454; C. C. 205; E. 339; Lady E. 206; W. G. 205
Cayley, Sir G. 225
Cecil, Lady R. 543
Chadd, M. 453
Chadwick, A. 327; C. A. 327; L. H. 229
Chafy, W. L. 326
Chalk, Mrs. R. G. 544
Challen, S. H. 566
Challoner, A. 228

Chalmers, Mrs. 664
Chamberlain, A. 547; F. T. 208; J. 451; Lady, 96; S. 453, 569
Chambers, E. 568
Champion, M. M. 328; Mrs. J. 206
Chance, Mrs. F. 663
Chancellor, Mrs. H. J. 205
Chaplin, M. M. 230; T. R. 117
Chapman, E. 343; J. 328
Charlesworth, J. 566
Charlier, E. H. 450
Charlton, G. 227; W. W. B. 341
Charsley, R. H. 208
Chattock, R. S. 665
Cheere, G. R. 341
Cheesman, J. 227; M. 454
Chelmsford, Lord, 434
Chelsea, Visc. 542
Cheslyn, E. 208
Chesshire, W. J. 542
Chester, J. 546
Chetwynd, Hon. H. W. 327; Hon. R. W. 439; Viscountess, 116
Chevallier, B. 438
Chevellier, C. 569
Chichester, C. 335; E. J. 328; M. B. 230
Child, G. 341; H. H. 567; Mrs. H. 543
Cholmley, G. 114
Choyce, H. 686
Christian, J. S. 98; T. H. 229
Christie, I. 228; J. 114, 118, 341; Mrs. 685; R. 666
Christmas, W. 439
Christopher, W. T. 683
Christy, J. S. 208; W. M. 337
Chrystal, P. B. B. 116
Churchill, C. A. S. 454; Lady A. 325
Clurly, C. 438
Clanricarde, Earl of, 325
Chapp, J. C. 681; S. S. 455; T. 449
Clark, C. 339; Capt. Æ. 343; H. W. 229; J. 566; L. C. 97, 207; M. A. 327; Mrs. J. H. 543; R. 667, 668
Clarke, A. F. 667; C. A. 684; Capt. H. J. 225; E. C. 545; Gen. T. 685; J. 568; J. L. 208; M. D. 340; Mrs. J. L. 664
Clarkson, F. M. 98
Claye, Mrs. S. J. 205
Clay, Mrs. W. 664
Cleghorn, Mrs. 436; S. 439
Clifford, Lord, 451
Clift, J. 114
Clifton, Mrs. J. H. 437
Clissold, M. 571
Close, I. 327
Clowes, E. 98; J. 99
Clutterbuck, E. M. 545
Clymo, P. 454
Cobam, C. D. 666
Cobbold, J. P. 665
Cobden, F. 570
Cockburn, E. J. 342; Sir W. S. R. 570
Cockerel, F. 209
Cockerill, S. C. 546
Cockerton, W. 117
Cocks, J. J. T. S. 547; M. 568
Coghlan, J. 563
Coke, A. 685
Colchester, Lord, 435
Cole, H. E. 545
Colebrooke, Lady, 96
Coleman, G. 681
Colemore, Mrs. T. 325
Coleridge, J. D. 224; Mrs. 325
Coles, H. B. 452; Mrs. R. 96; R. J. G. 337
Collett, J. 571; Mrs. G. 205; T. 229
Collier, C. 569; Mrs. A. 663; Mrs. T. W. 544
Collings, J. B. H. 436
Collins, F. M. S. 544; M. F. 208
Collinson, A. 118
Collischonn, J. J. 438
Collyer, A. A. 547; E. 229
Colson, R. 338
Colston, J. 438
Coltman, F. 666
Colvin, Mrs. 663; T. 225
Comer, E. J. 545
Comyn, E. 229
Congreve, R. 113
Conguit, Lt. J. 453
Connor, H. 205; S. 111
Conybeare, Mrs. C. R. 437
Conyers, W. B. S. 112
Conran, Mrs. W. 543
Considine, D. H. 338
Constable, C. 340
Conway, R. 665
Cooch, Maj. C. 328
Coode, Vice-Adm. Sir J. 337
Cook, A. S. 542; C. J. R. 665; G. 338; H. 208; M. 565
Cooke, H. 667; J. 208, 453, 668; W. M. 95
Coombes, Mrs. R. 437
Cooper, A. M. 116; A. 335; B. H. 225; Capt. G. 97; D. 116, 340; E. 327; G. F. 564; H. 453; H. C. A. 112; H. F. 207; J. 566
Coote, Mrs. E. 205
Cope, R. C. 571
Copeman, L. M. 437
Copman, C. G. 112
Corbet, V. 570
Corbett, E. 340
Corbin, Capt. 439
Cordiner, R. 667
Cormick, Miss A. S. 687
Corner, M. 668; R. J. 436
Corneille, L. de, 568
Cornwall, E. 563
Corran, Mrs. W. 543
Corry, E. A. 207; Lady, 229; Rt. Hon. H. 435
Cortazzi, M. 225
Cosby, F. E. J. 116
Cosens, J. 114
Cosser, T. 545
Cotgrave, H. 111
Cotman, M. E. 337
Cotterill, J. 336
Cottle, W. 226; W. P. 97
Cotton, A. 208; G. E. L. 542; Mrs. W. J. R. 96; W. 454
Couch, J. 338
Coucher, M. J. 338
Coulson, J. E. 545
Cousens, M. E. 327
Court, Mrs. J. C. L. 437
Courtenay, Mrs. R. 205
Courthope, C. P. 118
Courtis, M. 229
Coutier, S. 98
Courtney, E. 343
Coventry, A. 667; Lady M. 327; M. A. H. 546
Cowan, J. 97; Mrs. 544
Cowell, E. E. L. G. 665
Cowie, B. M. 325
Cowper, Capt. T. A. 439
Cox, Capt. E. H. 208; J. M. B. 342; Mrs. G. H. 229; S. D. 225; W. T. 545
Crabb, Mrs. J. S. 664
Cracknall, Mrs. S. 543
Cracroft, E. 97
Craddock, M. G. 546; S. 668
Craig, A. E. 666
Cramer, J. B. 682
Crampton, Sir J. F. 542; Sir P. 684
Crane, Lt. B. H. 453
Craven, J. 117
Crawford, F. 342; L. M. J. 227; R. 208
Crawfurd, E. M. 666
Crawley, E. 686
Creagh, A. 207
Crew, Mrs. E. 436
Crewe, Lady, 543; O. 681
Cresswell, Sir C. 205; W. E. 116
Creswick, F. 545
Creyke, R. 341
Crichton, M. 453

Cripps, Mrs. H. W. 664
Critchell, Lt. A. C. 115
Crofton, Lord, 436
Croker, J. 452; J. M. 209
Crook, M. C. 686
Crooke, Capt. C. H. 567
Crookenden, M. A. 229
Crookshank, M.J. 666
Croome, E. E. 665; W. F. 665
Crosbie, A. 545
Cross, E. 339; J. 666
Crosthwaite, W. 98
Crowdy, H. E. 687; W. S. 97
Crowe, E. F. 547; Lt. J. P. H. 205
Crump, C. W. 224
Cruttwell, E. A. 566; F. M. 439; Mrs. W. C. 96
Cubitt, Mrs. G. 96
Cudlip, F. A. 342
Cullen, E. 207
Cumberbatch, Mrs. L. H. 663; R. 205
Cundy, T. 546
Cunliffe, F. J. 336
Cunyngham, Lady H. H. 338
Cupples, E. 111
Curling, F. G. 208; J. 455; T. 454
Curre, Miss, 117
Currie, M. S. 546; W. 566; W. F. 564
Cursham, R. E. 668
Curtis, Mrs. 664
Curzon, Hon. Col. R. 327; Hon. M. C. 547
Cuthbert, W. 567
Dacie, W. S. 452
D'Aguilar, H. T. 208
Dalkeith, Earl of, 542
Dalrymple, Lady A. 686
Dalton, J. 450; M. 454
Dalyell, Lt.-Col. T. 112
Dand, S. 209
Dangar, M. E. 544
Dangerfield, G. 563
Daniel, H. A. 97, 207; H. C. 686
Daniells, S. 227
Dannett, J. 566
Dansey, M. 453
D'Aranda, E. 341
Darby, J. L. 563; Mrs. G. W. 544
Darling, Gen. Sir R. 568; J. E. K. 341; Mrs. G. R. 206; M. T. 117
Darton, T. H. 342
Darvall, M. E. 97
Dashwood, C. K. 545; 336; De C. A. 545; H. J. G. 224; Lt. A. J. 224; Mrs. A. J. 205
Date, N. 567
Daubeney, Mrs. F. 565
Davenport, M. W. 327
Davey, M. 98
Davidson, A. 564; J. F. 449; J. B. 327
Davie, J. 449; W. 228
Davies, C. 99; E. 666; E. C. 453; G. J. 437; J. C. 116; Mrs. S. 566
Davis, A. H. 545; F. 208; H. E. 341
Davison, F. 228; J. 565
Davorem, A. 335
Dawes, L. 112
Dawkins, C. F. B. 205
Dawson, A. A. 666; E. 667; F. C. 208; J. 681; L. E. 667; Mrs. T. P. 663; R. 682
Day, C. H. 545; Capt. H. H. 336; J. A. 326; J. G. 439; M. 566; Mrs. J. C. T. S. 436; W. H. 207
Deacon, H. 328; W. S. 546
Dean, A. E. 337
Deane, J. 111; Lady, 325; Mrs. G. O. 437
Dear, E. M. 208; J. 208
Deas, Hon. G. 208, 325
Deedes, E. E. 569; W. 95, 662
Delacombe, W. A. 546
De la Rue, S. 341
De-la-Warr, Earl, 435
De L'Isle and Dudley, Lady, 206
Delmer, E. 684
Deltree, M. I. 209
Denby, W. C. 226
Denison, Capt. H. 336; J. 571; Hon. Mrs. W. B. 436
Denne, E. W. 665
Dennis, R. 452
Dent, J. D. 95
Denton, R. A. 224
Derby, Earl of, 435
Dering, C. C. W. 341; M. 565
Deshon, M. 228; Mrs. H. C. 663
De Trazaylle, P. 118
Devonshire, Duke of, 662; E. F. W. 666
Dicken, L. I. 327; S. 685
Dickens, Mrs. C. 543
Dickenson, Capt. H. G. 666
Dickinson, J. 208
Dickson, B. M. 565; C. H. 205
Digby, C. J. 667; E. 566
Dillon, Hon. H. M. 209; Lady L. 326
Dimsdale, Mrs. J. C. 543
Dinham, J. 684
Dirom, J. C. P. 453
Disney, A. M. C. 116
Disraeli, Mr. 435
Dixie, C. 568; Sir A. 226
Dixon, A. 438; F. E. 565; J. 117, 454; R. 681
Dobson, Mrs. E. P. 685
Dodd, J. 230
Dodsworth, Sir M. 684
Dolton, W. B. 439
Domvile, Mrs. C. C. 664
Don, C. 118
Donoughmore, Lord, 435
Dorman, C. 545
Dormer, C. C. 665
Doria, W. 436
Douglas, C. F. 116; G. M. 439; Lt. J. J. 452; M. 454; M. A. M. 687; Maj. J. 571; S. 666
Dowbiggin, E. 667; Maj. H. M. 98
Dowding, M. 112
Dowling, E. L. 665; Mrs. 686
Downes, G. J. B. 113; Mrs. A. 663
Downing, F. 113; W. 565
Dowson, C. S. 99
Downton, J. 117
Doyle, Lady, 436; P. W. 436
Drake, H. 227; J. 335; L. I. 208; Mrs. S. 567
Drayner, B. E. 98; W. 230
Drayton, Mrs. 451
Dredge, T. 340
Drew, J. 226
Drummond, C. 569; F. E. C. 208; Hon. J. R. 435; Hon. Mrs. M. 663; Hon. Mrs. R. 437; J. 545
Dry, R. 436
Dubble, E. 327
Duberly, Mrs. 543
Du Buisson, S. 114
Du Cane, Miss, 546
Duckworth, H. 453
Dudley, E. 230
Duff, A. 228; Adm. 449; G. 454; J. 339; Mrs. J. 664; M. E. G. 95
Duigan, J. P. 546
Dukinfield, Sir H. 224; Sir H. R. 335
Dummelow, J. 566
Duncan, F. M. 99; Prof. 566
Duncombe, E. S. 327; Mrs. G. T. 96
Dundas, Adm. 435;
Dunsford, H. 684
Dungan, M. K. 564
Dunkin, M. 229
Dunlop, Sir J. 341, 449
Dunn, Capt. N. J. C. 451; Mrs. 96
Dunnage, M. 97
Du Pasquier, C. 570
Dupuis, A. H. 665
Durell, J. B. 451
Durie, Maj. 546

Dutton, C. M. 327; J. 112
Dymock, T. F. 336
Dyson, R. 228
Eaden, W. W. 666
Eady, J. P. 686
Eagle, B. 685
Earle, R. H. 327
Earnshaw, A. I. 207
Eason, R. 687
Eastcott, M. R. 438
Eastwood, R. S. 683
Eckford, Capt. A. 340
Eckley, E. 230
Ede, C. B. 338
Eden, A. 98
Edward, D. 226
Edwards, C. 684; Dr. E. W. 685; E. 98; E. M. 99; F. 569, 684; M. 683; T. 117; T. L. 228
Effendi, M. 207
Effingham, Dowager Countess of, 667
Egerton, Mrs. P. H. 663
Eglinton, Lord, 435
Egremont, H. F. E. 568
Elder, E. 563
Elen, L. W. 452
Elgar, S. R. 666
Elger, C. 546
Elibank, Lady, 663
Elkington, S. B. 112
Ellenborough, Earl of, 435
Ellerby, J. 208
Ellerton, H. 449
Elliot, G. 340; Hon. H. G. 542; W. 665; W. B. 208.
Elliott, H. M. L. 685
Ellis, C. 566; E. 225, 568; G. P. 451
Elphinstone, C. F. 546
Elsey, J. R. 452
Elvey, Mrs. G. J. 543
Elwall, R. 666
Elwes, Mrs. J. H. 96; Mrs. R. 543
Elwyn, L. A. E. 328; M. 99; Mrs. 206
Emery, R. 339
England, E. 566
Ensworth, M. 227
Erat, J. 229
Erskine, D. 662; Hon. E. M. 662; Mrs. 326
Estcourt, M. H. 563; S. 435
Euston, Earl, 328
Evans, A. E. 455; E. 687; H. A. 228; J. 231, 685; Mrs. E. M. 543; Mrs. J. P. 543; R. 565; S. 450
Evelyn, G. J. 205
Everingham, H. 339
Eversley, Visc. 325
Every, Lady G. 451
Evetts, W. 229
Ewing, H. C. 95
Exeter, Marq. of, 435
Eyles, E. 450
Eyre, E. 229; Lt.-Col. 325; Mrs. C. J. P. 543; V. E. 564
Faddy, Maj. S. B. 664
Fagan, Capt. J. 228; Capt. R. C. H. B. 224
Fair, H. 98
Fairlie, Capt. J. 449
Fairman, S. C. 684
Faithfull, Lt.-Gen. N. N. 225
Falkiner, Sir C. L. 341
Fallowfield, W. 681
Fane, Hon. J. H. C. 542
Fanshawe, T. L. 448
Farebrother, C. 455
Farden, R. 230
Farquhar, Hon. Mrs. H. 664
Farquharson, C. M. 448; Widow, 115
Farrand, F. 454
Farrar, J. 117
Farrington, I. 662
Farwell, M. 683
Fawcett, E. 225
Fazakerly, Miss, 665
Fearon, P. J. 231
Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. A. 685
Feilden, Lieut.-Col. 665; L. W. 665; R. W. 683
Fell, E. 545
Fellowes, Sir J. 228
Fenton, H. 439; J. 117; J. C. 568
Fenwick, G. R. 681; Mrs. J. E. A. 664; P. T. 337
Ferguson, Lady, 116; M. 569, 686
Ferrand, E. 567
Ferrers, W. S. 327
Ferrier, A. 684
Ferris, S. C. 337
Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. J. 96; Mrs. R. 437
Ffoulkes, E. B. 566; Mrs. J. J. 437; Mrs. W. W. 543
Field, M. S. 455
Fielden, Mrs. M. 544
Fife, E. 207
Figgins, M. 454
Filder, G. 228
Filmer, E. 327; H. 327
Filley, W. 228
Finnis, G. 665
Firth, J. M. 544
Fisher, Mrs. 663; Mrs. T. 663; O. 546
Fiske, R. W. 99
Fitz Clarence, M. 454
Fitz Gerald, C. E. 328; Mrs. C. 325
Fitzgerald, Maj. 206; S. 435
Fitzgibbon, E. 113
Fitzherbert, Mrs. 206
Fitzmaurice, F. C. 668
Fitz Roy, C. F. 98; Lady C. L. 96, 119; Sir C. A. 343, 449
Fitzroy, Lord, 436; V. A. C. 342
Fleming, F. P. 666
Fletcher, Mrs. 340; T. 564
Flint, C. 98
Flower, W. H. 547
Fluder, C. 544
Foaker, J. O. N. 231
Folkestone, Visctess. 663
Fookes, E. P. 439
Fooks, W. C. 208
Foote, J. 566
Forbes, B. 567; F. M. H. 544
Ford, J. 118; Lt.-Col. H. 227
Fordyce, G. 545
Forester, H. W. 327
Forrest, A. 206; Lady E. C. 337
Forrester, Col. 435
Forster, L. 452
Forsyth, T. 116; W. C. 438
Fortescue, A. 342
Foskett, M. J. 439
Foss, T. 225
Foster, C. 668; J. 453; M. 113; Mrs. B. 225; Sir F. G. T. 227; T. 208; W. 438, 451
Fothergill, J. 337
Foulis, M. 452; Sir W. L. 450
Fowler, C. 545; G. 683; R. H. 224; S. 439
Fox, H. 449; H. E. 666; Hon. Mrs. A. L. 206; M. 207; S. 450
Foy, E. F. 97
Francis, Capt. G. 342; L. M. 341; S. 450, 683
Francklin, J. 684
Frankland, W. 342
Franklin, T. 119
Franks, M. 113
Fraser, Capt. W. A. 209; F. A. 98; Hon. E. A. 327; Hon. M. E. 455; Lieut. L. M. 207; Hon. Maj. A. E. 209; Mrs. J. 205
Freer, F. L. 667
Freese, E. C. 565
French, Mrs. R. 340
Frend, G. C. 326
Frewin, J. 685
Friend, H. 328
Fripp, C. S. 546
Frith, F. C. 207
Frodsham, H. 450
Frost, R. 224
Fry, A. 568; J. 570; M. L. 667; W. 452
Fuggle, E. J. 438
Fulcher, C. E. 113
Fuller, H. 570; M. A. 666; T. 546
Fullerton, Mrs. D. 543
Fulljames, S. 229
Furmedge, A. 570
Furnivall, T. 684
Fyffe, Maj. D. 684
Fyler, J. C. 451
Gabbett, E. G. 328
Gage, Hon. Mrs. E. 436
Gair, L. R. 97
Gairdner, C. 545
Gaisford, G. 546
Gaitskell, M. J. 684
Galbraith, J. F. 566
Gale, L. 227
Gallie, F. R. C. 328

Galton, Mrs. C. 663
Gambier, C. H. F. R. 112
Gandolfi, Mrs. J. V. 437
Garden, J. L. 224; W. A. 326
Gardiner, A. 342; C. 340; D. C. 667; E. A. 546; E. H. 683
Gardner, J. A. 454; M. J. 665; Mrs. W. 97
Garrard, E. 570
Garrett, W. C. 438
Garrow, G. L. 208; J. 112
Gascoyen, H. G. 569
Gaskell, Mrs. H. L. 663
Gaskoin, C. A. 682
Gastineau, T. F. 571
Gates, J. 115, 229
Gatliff, T. 454
Gatty, H. 569
Gavin, G. 325
Gee, C. 438; L. 326; M. 685
Geldard, J. 451
George, C. 438; T. G. 568
Gepp, G. E. 208; Lieut. T. S. 564; Mrs. E. F. 205
Geraghty, E. 681
Gerard, A. T. 116
Gerrard, J. 545
Gethin, W. St. L. 207
Gibb, E. L. 438
Gibbins, B. 339
Gibbon, E. D. 229
Gibbons, E. A. L. 665
Gibbs, F. W. 542; N. 667
Gibson, E. S. 668; J. 439; J. S. 666; Rt. Hon. T. M. 95; Sir W. H. 667
Gidley, B. 227
Giffard, A. 115
Gilbanks, G. 327
Gilbert, R. 208
Gilbey, A. 545
Gilchrist, D. 225
Giles, Mrs. A. 663
Gill, D. R. 544
Gillam, Capt. W. 682
Gilles, J. 568
Gisborne, M. 226
Gillespie, T. 225
Gillman, H. 563
Gilmore, Mrs. M. W. 96
Glanville, E. G. 111
Glendining, Mrs. S. 206
Glough, Maj.-Gen. 112
Glover, A. H. 565; J. P. 206; W. H. 326
Glyn, Mrs. 664
Godby, Mrs. 96
Goddard, H. H. 450
Godden, M. 566
Godfrey, T. S. 568
Godsal, P. L. 231
Godwin, K. A. 668
Goggs, H. 224
Goldie, E. J. 99
Golding, E. 111; S. 544
Goldney, H. G. 452
Goldsmith, S. 339
Goldsworthy, J. H. 338
Golightly, Mrs. T. G. 437
Gooch, E. 118; Mrs. W. F. 437
Good, Lt. H. B. 544; W. 226
Goodall, C. 338
Goodenough, S. J. 563
Goodeve, J. 570; C. E. 326
Goodwin, S. 229
Goodyar, L. 229
Gorden, G. 98; J. 439
Gordon, A. G. A. 683; C. E. 568; Capt. 666; D. W. 449; E. 566, 663, 665; G. J. R. 542; Hon. Mrs. A. 437; J. 114; Maj. W. 118; M. E. 338; Vice-Adm. Hon. W. 340; W. 338
Gore, Mrs. H. H. 205; W. R. O. 662
Gore-Jones, Comm. W. 326
Gort, E. Dowager-Viscountess, 568
Gosselin, Adm. 114
Gosling, E. 327
Gostling, H. 231
Gossett, C. H. 207
Gough, C. 438
Gould, M. M. 226; M. E. M. 665
Govett, Mrs. A. F. 663
Gowans, W. 569
Gowland, J. S. 114
Grace, J. 227; W. 341
Graham, Col. C. 451; H. C. 570; Maj. C. 117; Mrs. R. 206; W. J. 230
Grahame, Mrs. J. C. 96
Grant, Capt. J. 327; G. H. 665; J. 209; Mrs. C. 112
Granville, F. 665
Grattan, E. A. 205
Graves, J. H. 448
Gray, C. J. 328; Mrs. 96; Maj.-Gen. J. 119
Grazebrook, G. 328
Greak, 686
Greathed, H. H. 112; L. 224
Greaves, A. 337
Green, E. C. 546; F. 563; H. S. 328; J. C. 681; M. 666; M. L. 224; Mrs. G. C. 543; T. 545
Greene, Lt. O. 448
Greenaigh, J. 114
Greenhill, M. T. 114
Greenock, Lady, 96
Greenway, C 454
Greenwell, Mrs. W. 663
Greenwood, R. 114
Greg, R. P. 97
Gregory, A. E. 327
Greig, Hon. J. 682
Grendon, J. 208
Grenfell, P. Du Pre, 667; S. 668
Grenville, G. N. 564
Gresley, A. 336; Mrs. C. 326; P. 450
Gretton, M. 208
Greville, A. 113, 546
Grey, G. A. 664; Hon. B. de, 328; Hon. Lady, 686; J. R. 682
Griffith, A. S. 544; E. 229; E. E. 99; Mrs. D. 452; Mrs. W. B. 325
Griffiths, E. 111; J. R. 113; Maj.-Gen. F. C. 454
Grimes, C. 343
Grimston, Capt. W. J. 99
Grimwood, K. 227
Groom, J. F. 337
Grosso, R. F. 113
Grosvenor, Miss R. 686
Grove, J. 570; Mrs. F. 96
Grover, A. 685
Grut, E. R. 326
Guest, J. 119
Guilding, M. A. F. 544
Guille, Mrs. G. de C. 325
Guillemard, J. 224
Guiseppi, L. A. 207
Gundry, T. S. 227
Gunnell, Mrs. E. 205
Gunning, A. 342; M. 438
Guppy, R. 453
Gurden, Mrs. J. B. 96
Gurney, M. 116; Mrs. 113; Mrs. J. 437; S. 666
Guthrie, Mrs. 437
Hack, J. 342
Hackblock, W. 228
Hacket, Lt. F. 449
Hackett, Mrs. 96
Hadden, Mrs. A. 206
Hæusser, Madam, 565
Haffenden, C. 682; D. A. M. 343
Haggar, E. 227
Haggerston, Sir J. 453
Haggitt, M. 342
Haig, T. 339
Hailes, E. 450
Hairby, R. 227
Haldren, J. 114
Hale, Mrs. H. G. 206
Halford, E. S. 452; G. 340
Haliburton, Maj. J. F. 449
Haliday, A. T. 450
Halkett, G. 341; Lady, 514
Hall, H. J. 341; J. 439; Mrs. M. 205; Mrs. T. B. 663; Mrs. T. H. 543; S. H. 452; T. F. 681; W. 668
Hallam, Lt. G. 112
Hallett, R. S. 224
Halliday, 687
Halsted, F. C. 111; Mrs. 340
Hambidge, R. 450
Hambro, C. 207
Hamilton, Capt. P. W. 436; Capt. Sir

J. 340; G.T. 686; G. A. 435; H. F. 546; Lord C. 435; Maj. 568; Mrs. H. M. 96; Mrs. J. T. 205; T. 451
Hammond, C. 666; J. 325; T. 338
Hampton, E. H. 546
Hanbury, Hon. A. A. B. 327
Hance, M. J. 569
Hancock, C. 570; F. 687; W. F. 664
Handford, H. 227
Handley, B. 686
Handyside, Lord, 570
Hanham, E. 341; J. 545
Hannath, J. 570
Hannen, Mrs. J. 543
Hansard, W. J. 685
Hanscock, T. 205
Hansell, M. 337
Hansom, J. M. 455
Hanson, J. A. 335; R. 452
Harben, J. 229
Harbord, Mrs. J. 325
Hardcastle, E. J. 686
Harden, H. W. 327
Harding, A. M. 113; E. 546; J. E. 565; Mrs. J. T. 663; Mrs. 684; W. 205
Hardinge, E. F. 118; Lord, 435; Maj. G. N. 682
Hardwicke, Earl of, 435
Hardy, A. 113; J. 111; Mrs. E. M. 565; Mr. 435; S. 546; T. 439
Harewood, Earl of, 665
Harland, W. A. 436
Harman, E. 546
Harries, H. 666
Harrington, H. D. 546
Harris, A. 686; A. M. 225; C. 452; Hon. Capt. E. A. J. 542; E. 542; G. H. 544; Hon. Mrs. 96; I. A. 546; J. 229, 451; J. A. 207; Mrs. A. M. 683; W. G. 449
Harrison, C. E. 328; E. 208; E. A. 544; F. M. 208; J. W. 111; Mrs. C. 543; M. A. 114; Mrs. E. M. 544; R. 450; W. 683
Harper, E. 668; S. 565
Hart, T. P. 98
Hartley, H. R. 97
Hartman, L. E. 568
Harty, Lady, 436
Harvey, J. J. 113; L. A. 668
Harwood, J. 118
Haskins, J. 685
Hassall, M. 437
Hastings, Capt. W. J. M. 564; Hon. E. P. 324
Hathaway, E. 546
Hatherhill, J. 665
Hatherley, H. 99
Hatton, Mrs. W. F. 96
Haughton, J. 114
Havelock, Capt. H. M. 205; H. S. 205; Lt. H. M. 205; Maj.-Gen. H. 95
Hawarden, Hon. A. M. 227
Hawker, E. A. 99; W. H. 665
Hawkins, C. 325; J. P. 340; Mrs. C. S. 96; Rear-Adm. 112
Hawks, W. S. 449
Hawksley, J. W. 209
Haxby, S. H. 667
Hay, A. 570; E. 454; Hon. C. 327; Lady A. D. 208; Maj. C. P. 687
Hayden, Mrs. C. F. 664
Hayllar, J. P. 452
Hayman, C. D. 461
Hayter, Rt. Hon. W. G. 436
Hayward, C. A. 682; S. 686; W. 563
Head, G. H. 666
Headlam, I. 686
Hearsey, M. 225
Heastey, Comm. G. 337
Heaton, L. 207
Hedley, T. 686
Hele, J. 452; J. M. M. 328
Hellier, E. 666
Helmes, E. P. 566
Helyar, C. J. 337
Hemert, C. Van, 209
Hemming, Mrs. W. 543
Hemphill, B. 685
Hemsworth, Mrs. B. 96
Henderson, E. 681; J. 229; Lt. D. 224; M. 114; Maj. J. A. 566; Maj. 567
Heneage, G. M. 209
Henley, Mr. 435
Henshaw, M. A. 566
Henslow, H. 113
Hepburn, Mrs. J. B. 663
Herbert, A. 209; E. A. M. 208; Mrs. A. 543; Mrs. R. 206
Heron, C. 452
Herrick, Lt. A. 564
Herries, H. C. 208
Herring, L. 337
Herschel, M. L. 209
Hervey, A. 115
Heslop, E. 568
Hewett, C. 546
Hewitt, Mrs. J. M. 437; S. M. 668
Hewson, G. F. 97, 206
Heygate, Lady, 325
Heylin, A. 327
Heywood, H. R. 668
Hibble, W. 453
Hicks, Capt. E. W. 98; J. 118; Lt. T. W. 225
Hickman, W. L. 208; W. T. 545
Hickmott, S. 453
Higgins, W. C. 667
Higgs, J. S. 341
Hildyard, Mrs. J. G. B. T. 96; R. C. 117
Hiley, J. S. 208
Hill, A. G. A. 451; E. C. 98; F. 97; J. 118, 439; Lord A. E. 547; M. W. 684; Mrs. A. 206; Mrs. N. 437
Hilliard, A. 206; G. H. 229
Hillier, M. 666
Hills, L. 98; W. H. 668
Hilton, S. 342
Hinchliff, E. A. 115
Hind, E. 665; J. W. 665; M. 667
Hindley, C. 115
Hinds, S. A. 568
Hingston, Capt. C. S. H. 116
Hinman, M. A. 567
Hirst, S. 685
Hitch, A. S. 228
Hitchen, G. 685
Hitchin, T. 564
Hoare, Mrs. F. 543
Hobbs, F. 337
Hobhouse, E. 208; H. 686
Hobson, E. A. 664
Hocker, Mrs. 205
Hodge, Mrs. 686
Hodges, M. 566; Mr. 95; R. 448; W. 325
Hodgkinson, Lady, 96
Hodgson, A. 342; H. 685; J. 227; J. E. 208; R. 563
Hogg, Mrs. 663
Hogan, J. 567
Hogarth, A. G. 223
Holcombe, Mrs. A. E. 326
Holcroft, Col. 339
Holden, H. 207; Mrs. H. A. 663
Holderness, E. 98
Holding, W. 451
Holdsworth, T. H. 667
Holdworthy, H. 664
Hole, C. L. G. 668
Holland, Hon. Mrs. F. 633; Lt.-Col. G. F. 118; W. 99
Hollick, E. D. 223; H. 338
Hollinshead, E. 565
Holme, D. 685; J. 335; Mrs. 663
Holmes, A. 686; J. 566, 662; Mr. 667; Miss J. M. 453
Holthouse, H. J. 668
Home, G. S. 449; G. 454; Lt. D. C. 336; Miss, 568; Sir G. 439
Homfray, Lt. R. P. 112
Hood, Col. A. N. 435; Hon. C. 453
Hooker, S. 117
Hooper, C. 116; E. L. 545; H. J. 665; J. 439; N. 452
Hoppe, J. 570

Hopper, Maj. A. Q. 114
Hopton, I. M. 571
Hopwood, J. T. 546, 667
Hora, C. E. 208
Hore, Mrs. C. F. 437
Horley, H. L. 453
Horlock, I. D. 566
Horn, Mr. 114
Hornby, E. 113; J. S. 568
Horne, C. C. 209; E. 226; M. 117; Mrs. 96
Hornsby, Mrs. R. 436
Hoskin, W. T. 566
Hoskins, C. T. 208; F. M. E. 207
Hoskyns, Mrs. C. W. 325
Hoste, Mrs. 664
Hotham, H. G. 568; Mrs. F. H. 96; Mrs. W. F. 96
Howard, F. W. 230; G. B. 664; Hon. H. G. 542; M. 113; M. H. 338
Howden, Maj.-Gen. Lord, 436
Howell, M. A. 226; Mrs. F. 436
Howes, J. E. 114; K. R. 438
Hubbard, Mrs. T. 325
Hudson, E. 341; Lt. J. 337
Huet, Capt. C. W. 684
Huffam, E. S. 328
Huggins, H. C. 208
Hughes, E. M. 114, 327; E. W. 546; F. E. B. 208; Hon. Mrs. 326; J. 225; Mr. 438, 563; R. 438
Huish, M. P. 118
Hulbert, T. 118
Hulme, J. H. 454
Hulse, Lady, 325
Hulton, A. H. 224; H. T. 98
Humble, Mrs. 226
Hume, Mrs. 543; Col. J. G. 687
Humfrey, Mrs. 116
Hungate, R. U. 546
Hunt, E. E. 98; G. W. 95, 98; Mrs. R. 437; Mrs. T. H. 664; S. 230
Hunter, A. K. 114; E. 453; F. C. 667; G. J. 437; J. 327; S. 666; Z. 566
Huntingdon, E. A. 566
Huntsman, E. 546
Hurdis, Capt. G. C. 228
Huron, Bp. of, Margaret, dau. of, 326
Hurrell, W. 342
Hurtley, W. 116
Huskisson, C. 118; W. H. T. 326
Hussey, Hon. Mrs. 206
Hutching, T. 684
Hutchins, Mrs. F. L. 544
Hutchinson, A. 683; G. T. 686
Hutton, Capt. F. 437; J. 227; Mrs. J. 543
Huxham, E. 545; H. 545
Hyde, E. S. 686; Mrs. F. C. 96
Hyder, W. 229
Hyslop, Mrs. M. 325
Ibbetson, Lady A. M. 686
Ibbotson, A. 563
Ibotson, R. 566
Ikin, Ven. W. D. 207
Iles, J. G. P. 97; Mrs. F. W. 437
Inett, W. A. 337
Ingledew, J. H. 326
Inglis, Mr. 435; R. L. 449; Rt. Hon. J. 436
Ingram, B. 231; Lt.-Col. T. O. W. 682; Mrs. H. F. W. 436; Mrs. A. W. 436
Innes, A. C. 112; E. S. 664
Ireland, T. W. 438
Irving, Hon. Mrs. J. Æ. 449
Isaac, C. P. 664
Iscoitella, M. de, 341
Ives, J. 338
Ivory, J. 228
Jackson, A. 339, 453; C. 327; E. S. 206; M. 119; Mr. Justice, 226; Sir M. G. 449; W. H. 666
Jacob, Maj. G. O. 112; Mrs. H. 543
Jacoby, M. 438
Jacot, M. A. 684
James, C. M. 97; L. 453; W. R. 667; W. H. 685
Jameson, M. 113
Jaques, J. 570
Jardine, J. M. B. 668
Jarman, S. A. 439
Jarron, M. M. 116
Jarry, E. 665
Jarvis, J. 228
Javy, M. 114
Jeanneret, M. A. 97
Jeans, R. 229
Jefferd, H. 449
Jeffray, A. W. 546
Jeffreys, A. M. 453; C. 687
Jemmett, C. E. 565
Jenkins, E. 118; H. 448; J. 230
Jenkinson, E. 116; H. D. 665; L. 546
Jenkyn, G. 450; R. 563
Jennings, Mrs. P. 205
Jepson, S. S. P. 667
Jerningham, Hon. W. G. S. 205
Jex-Blake, Mrs. T. W. 543
Johns, S. E. W. 686
Johnson, E. C. M. 664; H. E. 667; J. 114; M. 666; M. A. 328; Mrs. W. 325; R. 568; R. G. 325, 436; T. 662; W. 118
Johnston, A. J. 662; H. L. 666; J. 224, 451
Johnstone, M. F. 98
Jolliffe, Sir W. 435
Jolly, M. 225; S. 225
Jones, A. 453; Capt. D. 546; C. R. 208; E. 546, 665; E. H. 667; F. E. L. 98, 207; H. 545; H. C. 97; H. S. 544; J. 335, 567; M. A. 115; Mrs. M. 206; Mrs. W. 544; R. H. 686; S. 118, 564; W. 569, 570
Jordan, E. 225
Josselyn, Mrs. C. 437
Jukes, G. M. 563
Katz, C. W. 546
Kaye, C. 231; Mrs. G. L. 664
Kean, H. 667
Kearney, D. 227
Keates, T. E. 342
Keays, F. 116
Keen, J. 342
Keep, J. 229; W. 341
Keighly, S. C. 667
Kelly, G. W. 568; M. 112, 208; Maj. 339; Mrs. 205; Sir F. 435
Kempe, E. 681
Kendall, J. 328; N. 448
Kennett, Gen. B. 112
Kennaway, Lady E. F. 686
Kennedy, E. 683; E. C. 207; F. E. 545; Mrs. H. 437
Kenney, Mrs. C. L. 437
Kennion, G. F. M. R. 117
Kent, J. 229; Mrs. C. 544; S. 231
Kenyon, E. 328; G. L. 335
Kerschner, H. S. 571
Kershaw, A. 451; H. 98; J. H. 327
Ketelewell, Mrs. J. 437; T. 437
Kidson, J. P. 668
Kildare, Marchioness of, 325
Killeen, Lady, 437
Kimber, J. 637
King, Capt. W. 544; D. 686; G. 686; H. 567
Kingdon, R. 111; W. 229
Kingsford, E. 683; H. C. 117
Kingswell, H. 569
Kinkelin, E. L. 339
Kinnaird, Dowager Lady, 451
Kirby, H. 335; Lt.-Gen. 226
Kirk, J. 448
Kirwan, C. H. 328; C. H. 438
Kirwood, R. 207
Kitchingham, R. 224
Kitson, G. 340
Klyne, W. H. 684

Knight, G. 340
Knowles, A. 438; Mr. 230; S. P. 339
Knowlys, A. 545
Knott, M. T. 97
Knox, D. 665
Kraeutler, W. 452
Kyd, G. 683
Kyle, H. d'Arcy, 112
Kynnersley, C. T. S. 438
Kyzer, H. M. 113
Lace, J. V. L. 439
La Fargue, A. H. 337
Laing, W. 328
Lamb, E. A. 98; Mrs. G. H. 436; W. 544
Lambert, D. 118; E. 544
Lamborn, A. 566
Lamotte, G. C. 667
Lampet, W. L. 450
Lancaster, P. 115
Lang, C. H. C. 454; E. B. 454
Langborne, J. 340
Langley, J. 683
Langmore, W. 685
Langridge, A. 570
Langston, M. 98
Langton, Lady A. G. 664
Lankester, Mrs. E. 663
Laprimaudaye, C. J. 336
Larcom, Lt.-Col. T. A. 436
Larnach, Mrs. D. 663
Lascelles, Hon. Mrs. E. 663
Langharne, M. A. 450
Laurence, M. 227
Lavie, E. 227
Law, E. 683; F. 113
Lawes, R. 571; W. 228
Lawrence, A. 565; W. 542
Lawrie, M. L. 545
Lawson, C. P. 224; J. A. 95; Mrs. E. 543
Lawton, M. 229
Lay, A. F. 668
Laybourne, R. 208
Laye, M. A. 565
Layton, E. A. 328
Lea, T. 450
Leach, C. 567
Leake, C. D. 453; H. 686; W. A. 546
Lear, Mrs. 436
Leatham, C. A. 453
Le Blank, C. 683
Le Breton, Sir T. 114
Leckie, G. M. 683
Le Cronier, S. 570
Lee, E. 545; Mrs. J. H. 205
Leech, A. J. 226
Lees, B. A. M. 338; E. 438; H. 209; J. 455
Leeson, Hon. Mrs. R. 231
Lefroy, B. L. 546; E. 337
Legge, Lady F. 328
Leicester, C. 563; Countess of, 663
Leigh, F. 209; J. M. 231; M. 97; P. 339; W. 681
Le Maire, Mrs. 343
Le Marchant, Mrs. R. 325; Sir J. G. 542
Le Messurier, Capt. H. 342
Lemon, Mrs. M. 437
Lennis, M. 231
Lennox, Lord H. G. C. G. 435
Lesiter, C. 335
Leslie, Miss E. 339; Mrs. W. 436
L'Estrange, F. W. 449
Lethbridge, A. G. 98
Levinge, Lady C. J. 685
Lewellin, E. M. 209
Lewes, Lt. C. E. 336
Lewis, L. W. 328; W. L. 208
Ley, C. 114; W. 327
Lichfield, Countess of, 205
Liddell, Mrs. E. 663
Liddiard, J. W. 567
Lightfoot, E. R. 667
Lillies, F. 341
Lilly, M. 565
Lindley, J. 569
Lindsay, A. S. 338; G. K. 544; J. 227
Linnington, Mrs. 454
Linton, W. J. 545
Linzee, Mrs. R. G. 664
Lipscomb, M. 230
Lister, T. V. 95
Liston, H. I. 439
Littledale, Lady, 225
Littlewood, A. 453
Liveing, C. 567
Livingstone, D. 325
Lloyd, E. 339; F. L. 544; I. 564; Lady F. 543; M. 451; M. H. 226; M. J. 327; Mrs. H. 206; R. O. 335; R. W. 564; S. E. 207; T. K. 224
Loat, Mrs. M. 450
Lochner, L. 327
Lockie, J. 454
Lockyer, A. 566
Loder, G. E. 454
Lodge, C. A. 566
Lodwick, Mrs. R. W. 663
Loftus, Lord A. W. F. S. 542
Logan, C. 570
Login, Lady, 663
Long, J. C. 545; W. 224
Longley, Hon. C. S. 453
Loomes, J. 207
Lopes, Lady, 325
Lord, A. 453; Mrs. W. 437
Loring, H. L. A. 567
Lorkin, M. 227
Lott, T. E. 209
Lousada, F. 205
Lovaine, Lord, 435
Loveless, W. 452
Lovell, Mrs. A. 96
Lowe, A. 327; E. 454; J. 339; T. 224
Lowis, Lt.-Col. J. T. 686
Lowry, Mrs. T. H. 544
Lowther, Mrs. B. 543; Hon. Mrs. W. 326; W. 542
Loxley, T. A. 568
Luard, Capt. 546; Capt. F. 684; M. M. 114; P. F. 227
Lubbock, M. H. 98
Lucas, F. D. 449; W. J. 546; W. S. 118, 226
Luck, T. 113
Luddington, J. 114
Luke, A. H. 98, 207; M. G. 546
Lumb, E. 565
Lumley, J. M. 117
Lurgan, Lady, 326
Lushington, Mrs. C. M. 436; Mrs. H. 663
Luson, M. H. 99
Luttrell, Mrs. H. A. F. 436
Lutwidge, C. M. 116
Lyall, G. 95
Lye, T. 337
Lynn, E. 545; J. M. 563
Lyon, A. J. K. 454; Lady F. B. 327
Lyons, C. 228; H. 340
Macadam, J. 116
M'All, S. 340
Macaulay, G. 98; L. B. 207; T. 97, 206
Macbean, A. 97
McCarthy, F. 662
McCausland, A. 116
McCorquodale, E. E. 545
M'Cracken, J. 449
M'Donald, N. H. 115
Macdonald, C. W. 682; Hon. Mrs. 325, 663; Lady, 96
Macdonnell, Æ. 228
Macdowell, Mrs. E. 226
M'Gregor, E. D. T. 453
Mac Gregor, J. 339, 544
Macgregor, F. A. R. M. 112
M'Glynn, F. F. 326
Macintyre, J. M. 207
Mack, T. 448
M'Kay, C. E. 327
Mackean, A. 686
Mackenzie, H. M. C. 340; J. 682; Lt.-Col. M. 336; Mrs. J. F. C. 325
Mackereth, J. 545
M'Kie, J. 114
Mackie, J. 119; R. D. 667
Mackinnon, D. 438
Mackintosh, L. 115
McLean, G. 454
Mac Lean, J. 439
Maclean, J. G. 565; S. A. 668
Macleane, A. J. 681
Macleod, E. F. 438
McMahon, H. 98; Mrs. 206
Macnab, D. M. 326

Macnair, H. 545
M'Neill, M. F. 439
McNiven, E. 229
Maconochie, R. 450
Macpherson, Mrs. A. 664
Macqueen, Capt. S. 225
Macrobin, A. H. C. 568; Mrs. 543
Madan, M. 570
Maddock, B. 546; S. 119
Magan, Capt. A. 341
Magary, Mrs. I. 117
Magenis, Lt. F. A. 114
Magill, C. H. 207
Magniac, M. 668
Magrat, E. J. 546
Maguire, Mrs. R. 663
Maine, L. G. 209
Makepeace, R. H. 565
Makin, T. 118
Male, C. A. 666
Malet, Mrs. St. Lo, 96
Mallaby, E. 438
Mallet, Mrs. H. 325
Malmesbury, Earl of, 435
Manchester, Duchess of, 435
Manley, H. 208; W. C. 542
Mann, Mrs. J. B. 664
Manners, Lord J. 435; T. 205
Manners - Sutton, Hon. Mrs. J. H. T. 325
Manning, J. 98; Mrs. C. R. 663
Mansell, E. M. 570
Mansfield, Capt. J. W. 336; Col. Sir W. 662; Earl of, 542
Manson, A. N. G. M. 327
Mant, Mrs. G. 664
Marc, G. L. 542
Marchant, Sir G. le, 95
Marchesi, 340
Marcom, Mrs. 325
Marcon, J. 687
Marescaux, L. M. 668
Margetts, W. 569
Markham, Mrs. 543
Marlay, L. L. 228
Marriott, Mrs. T. L. 543; Mrs. W. B. 663; S. 546; T. 116
Marsden, A. 568
Marsh, D. 342
Marshall, A. 564; H. M. 544; J. 111, 208, 337, 665; J. M. 666; R. A. 666; Mrs. J. 206, 437; R. D. 209; T. H. 207; W. 438, 453
Martelli, H. G. 114
Marten, W. T. 438
Martin, Adm. 435; A. M. 666; H. 570; J. S. 97
Martyn, C. J. 327; S. 546
Marwood, Mrs. G. 543
Masfen, A. M. 566
Maskelyne, Capt. 328; M. 342
Mason, H. J. M. 570; M. 568; Mrs. L. J. M. 664; S. 451
Master, C. G. 326
Mathias, C. H. 454; Rev. G. 95
Matterson, E. 450, 451
Matthews, E. 568
Mattock, J. B. 448
Maugham, C. W. 451
Maul, M. A. 117
Maule, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. 231
Maunsell, G. W. 207
Mawe, C. R. 685
Maxton, E. 545
Maxwell, G. 340; G. G. 566; Mrs. E. H. 543
May, E. 229; L. P. 225
Maycock, J. D. 683
Mayhew, E. G. 544; L. 97
Maynard, C. G. 228; Mrs. N. 118
Mayne, A. O. 336; H. O. 547; W. H. 227
Mayo, L. E. 570
Mayor, W. 207
Mayow, M. J. 337
Mead, J. 227
Meade-Waldo, E. W. 230
Mecham, G. F. 682
Mechi, Mrs. 663
Mechlenburg Schwerin, Grand Duchess of, 97
Medhurst, W. H. 665
Meech, W. J. 563
Meek, Lt.-Col. J. 225
Meggs, G. A. 342
Meheux, Mrs. A. B. 113
Melhuish, J. 340
Mellor, H. M. 453
Merriman, E. J. 98; L. G. 666
Messurier, L. E. Le, 97
Metcalfe, J. W. 438; K. 229; Miss E. 116; M. E. 545
Meynell, F. 99
Meyrick, I. 327
Michele, M. B. de, 97
Michell, Dr. 342
Middleton, A. 207; M. L. 546; Mrs. 437, 543
Mildmay, G. 208; P. H. St. J. 682
Miles, E. 229; M. 438; Mrs. C. 663; Mrs. E. 337; Mrs. L. P. 205
Milford, Mrs. R. N. 206
Miller, D. J. 544; J. 438; J. H. 667; Mrs. J. F. 96
Milles, T. 682
Millington, J. A. 207
Mills, A. 546; H. A. 439; Lady L. 437; M. 229; S. 226
Milne, Adm. 435
Milner, Mrs. H. B. W. 325
Milnes, G. 208; Hon. Mrs. M. 206; M. A. 570
Milthorpe, J. 113
Milton, H. E. 454
Milward, S. 665
Mingai, W. G. 207
Minter, T. 113
Mitchell, J. 683; M. 97, 206
Mitten, M. 685
Mofatt, Mrs. G. 437
Moffat, J. S. 438
Molesworth, M. 566
Molyneux, F. 452
Moncrieff, W. T. 225
Monius, E. A. 686
Monk, G. M. 454; W. J. 97
Monro, H. G. 209
Monsell, Mrs. W. 437
Monson, Hon. Mrs. T. J. 664
Montgomery, Lady, 206
Montpincon, Chev. de B. de, 341
Montresor, Mrs. 96; Mrs. F. B. 543
Montressor, F. M. A. 567
Montrose, Duke of, 435
Moody, T. 337
Moor, E. J. 208; G. 118
Moore, A. W. 545; G. F. 327; Lady H. 97, 205; W. 226
Moorsom, W. R. 682
Moreton, Hon. A. 99
Morgan, C. 97; M. 111, 668, 685; R. J. W. 570; S. 570; T. 225; W. G. H. 438; W. 563
Morgans, M. 113
Morice, E. 114; M. 565
Morier, H. 686
Morison, Mrs. J. W. 205
Morley, F. Dowager Countess of, 117
Morphy, E. S. 326; W. F. 336
Morrell, L. C. 118
Morrice, Mrs. F. F. 543; Mrs. W. D. 663
Morris, A. F. 451; C. W. 545; E. 545; H. 117; J. 666; L. C. B. 327; S. A. 665; T. F. 454; W. O. C. 544
Morrison, B. 569; R. 438
Morritt, A. 684
Mort, C. C. 341
Morton, E. 207; E. J. 664; M. G. 208
Moss, A. E. 342; H. 230
Mottram, M. 341
Moule, G. E. 544
Moullin, G. A. 97

Moultrie, A. A. 336
Mount, A. F. 326
Mountain, W. H. 681
Mowbray, A. I. 209; Mr. 435
Moxon, E. 570
Moyce, H. 452
Moyle, J. G. 682
Mozley, H. 116; L. 339
Mudge, F. S. 225
Mudie, J. 452
Muggeridge, M. 114; Mrs. J. 206
Muir, F. A. 118
Muirhead, J. 571
Mules, J. M. 224; S. M. 113
Mulgrave, Earl of, 325; Lord, 95
Munro, Gen. 338
Muntz, E. G. 546; E. L. 546
Mure, Mrs. W. 205
Murray, A. 683; E. 207; Lady J. 436
Murton, J. E. 209
Muskett, T. W. 114, 339
Myall, W. 681
Naas, Lord, 435
Nalder, J. 225
Napier, C. D. 683; Lady, 226; Lady M. 663
Napper, W. 563
Nares, O. A. 209
Nash, J. 450; Mrs. H. F. 543; T. F. 453; W. 566; W. W. 339
Nassau, W. F. 114
Nathan, M. 229
Neale, E. St. J. 325
Neales, W. F. 665
Neame, Mrs. E. 437
Neat, Mrs. J. W. 206; W. 567
Neave, R. 230
Neaves, C. 662
Nedham, E. 231
Neill, I. 95; M. S. 207
Nelson, C'tess, 205; Dow. C'tess, 119; Lt. C. G. 209; M. P. 116
Neukomm, Chev. S. 568, 682
Nevill, Lady D. F. 436
Neville, G. 564; Hon. Mrs. L. 96; Lady C. 325
Nevins, J. B. 545
Newberry, H. E. 684
Newbery, J. 343
Newborough, Lady, 113
Newcome, W. W. 684
Newenham, M. O. 226
Newland, W. P. 208
Newman, G. H. 448
Newport, Lord, 435
Nias, Mrs. 325
Nicholas, F. 567
Nicholetts, H. 341
Nicholl, Mrs. J. R. 97
Nicholls, Mrs. H. G. 96
Nichols, J. 97
Nicholson, G. T. 450; Mrs. A. 96; S. 450, 667
Nicolle, S. 339
Niemans, Baron von, 564
Nightingale, Capt. G. 438, 545; Lt. C. W. 544
Nisbet, H. C. 664
Nivison, R. 336
Nixon, H. 115; J. W. 667
Noble, Mrs. W. 543
Noe, Count de, 341
Norbury, Hon. Mrs. 543
Norgate, B. H. 341
Norman, J. 571
Norreys, P. M. 207
Norris, A. 118; S. P. 438
Norsworthy, Mrs. W. P. W. 664
North, Hon. W. H. S. 209; R. 230
Northcote, M. C. W. 118
Northey, Col. L. A. 115
Norton, E. A. 545; E. M. 341
Nowell-Usticke, S. 665
Nugent, Mrs. St. G. M. 96
Nutt, G. H. 439
Nuttall, R. 118
Oak, T. 687
O'Brien, L. 116; M. E. J. 452; M. S. S. 568
Ochterlony, Lady, 205
Odier, J. 339
Ofverberg, C. A. 327
Ogie, J. 98; M. S. 98
Ogilvie, L. 207; Mrs. 227
Ogle, H. A. 665; N. 340; R. 117
O'Gorman, N. P. 228
O'Grady, G. 666
Oldaker, L. 207; W. 454
Oldfield, C. H. 547; M. 453
Oldham, S. 565
Oliver, D. 664; M. J. 439; T. 117; W. 97
Olivier, D. J. 448; M. 342
Olliver, A. 452
Ommanney, M. C. 111
O'Neill, W. 546
Onslow, E. C. 326
Oppenheim, Mrs. W. 437
Ord, E. D. 449; J. H. 451
Orde, J. E. 99, 207
Orlebar, A. E. 328; O. R. H. 328
Orme, F. D. 542
Orpen, F. F. R. 338
Orridge, C. 228
Osborn, E. 546; P. A. 343
Osborne, L. S. 228
O'Shaughnessy, N. M. 97
Oslear, W. 684
Other, C. 98
Otte, Miss E. 571
Ottley, C. 117; Miss L. B. 112
Otway, M. 97, 206; W. 438
Oubley, M. A. 227
Oude, Queen of, 338
Outram, A. 665; Dame S. 208
Overend, L. A. 98
Overton, M. D. 99
Owen, C. E. 328; H. M. 454; Mrs. H. D. 96; S. 336; Vice-Adm. W. F. 112
Owston, M. A. 226
Oxenham, G. N. 209
Pack, H. V. 328; Mrs. R. 436
Packer, E. W. 453
Page, C. 450; E. 452; G. 570; J. 341; J. T. 97; S. F. 667
Paget, A. B. 542; A. J. 99; G. B. 338; H. 340; Hon. Mrs. L. G. 543; J. 542; Lady G. 437, 453
Paglar, A. 545
Pain, E. 565
Paine, G. 338; J. 563
Pakenham, R. M. 336
Pakington, Sir J. 435
Palmer, C. 565; C. W. 545; E. 668; J. H. 341; Mrs. C. 206; P. H. 114; W. 683
Panchaud, L. 668
Panchen, M. 564
Panter, J. L. 570
Panton, W. 686
Papillon, J. 327
Parfitt, P. L. 223
Park, A. A. 682; F. 226
Parker, H. W. 662; Lady, 325; Mrs. 571; T. G. 338
Parkinson, Lt.-Gen. E. 231; M. H. 565; R. 335; T. 454
Parkyns, Mrs. M. 544
Parnell, G. 327; J. J. 227
Parr, E. J. 450; Mrs. C. 664; Miss L. 207
Parry, F. E. 116; H. 206; Mrs. T. G. 96
Parson, C. A. 571, 684
Partridge, L. I. 569; Mrs. W. 437
Paschwitz, W. T. von, 439
Pascoe, R. 449
Pasley, J. 570
Pashley, J. L. 569
Passingham, J. 450
Patch, Maj. H. 686
Paterson, Capt. J. 685; T. 114; W. 684
Patey, J. 341
Paton, Mrs. C. M. 339; Mrs. J. 437
Patterson, F. 118; Mrs. R. 566

Patton, R. E. 328
Paul, J. 113, 227; Lady, 664; Mrs. J. T. 436
Paull, J. R. 667
Pawson, Mrs. 685
Payne, H. G. 336; M. 684; Mrs. G. A. 326; Mrs. S. J. 342; S. G. 327; W. 684
Peach, J. 547
Peache, J. C. 337, 339; Mrs. A. 205
Peacock, G. 546; Mrs. E. 96; Mrs. J. P. 437
Peall, H. W. 341
Pearse, Mrs. J. 451
Pearson, E. 117; S. M. 230
Peat, A. 454
Peel, F. 665; Gen. 435; Mrs. R. 325; Mrs. W. 437; S. 337
Peirson, G. C. 339
Pelham, Capt. Hon. F. T. 95
Pemberton, A. 226; H. E. 206; R. 450
Penfold, W. J. 207
Peniston, J. M. 685
Penkivil, W. J. 338
Pennell, R. 224
Penney, W. 662
Penny, B. 111; M. A. 118
Pennyfather, M. 114
Penrose, F. 452
Perceval, S. A. 97
Percy, C. A. 546; Mrs. R. 544
Perkins, R. 683
Perry, R. 667
Petit, H. 569
Peto, Lady, 326
Petre, Lady C. 325; W. T. 229
Pettiward, Lady F. 205
Pettygean, J. F. 686
Peyron, M. 227
Phayre, Mrs. 437
Phelp, J. 569; Miss, 343
Philipps, H. F. 327
Phillips, B. T. 325; C. 438; F. 450; H. S. 205; J. 114; L. 207, 438; Lady E. 683; Mrs. 569
Phillpotts, G. S. 326
Philp, M. 208
Phipps, Lady L. C. 668; Mrs. H. B. 326
Pickering, Mrs. P. 437
Pierce, G. H. 666; M. 438
Pierson, G. 118
Piggott, H. T. C. S. 339
Pigott, Mrs. A. A. C. J. 227; Serj. 95; W. P. 665
Pike, J. 336
Pilcher, Mrs. J. G. 206
Pina, A. di, 664
Pinchard, J. H. B. 666
Pinckney, Col. F. G. A. 436
Pine, A. A. 565
Piper, J D. 118
Pitcairn, Mrs. R. 663
Pitman, F. 98
Pitt, M. E. 342
Pix, J. 230
Playfair, Dr. L. 207
Plum, Mrs. T. W. 326
Plumer, M. 114
Plumridge, E. H. 452; L. F. 454
Plunkett, D. 566
Pogson, Lt. W. W. 112
Pole, E. 327
Polehampton, H. S. 223
Poley, Mrs. W. 325
Pollard, G. C. 544
Pollett, J. C. 340
Pollock, J. 451
Polson, E. 115
Polwarth, Lord, 436
Ponsonby, D. 666; Hon. G. 327; Hon. S. B. 95
Poole, L. 544
Pope, E. 230
Poppleton, J. 227
Porcher, H. 113
Portal, Lady C. 437; M. 565
Pott, E. 668; L. 438
Potter, Mrs. R. H. 205
Poulson, G. 449
Pountney, H. 224
Powell, E. M. 226; I. 231; J. T. 98; Mrs. R. 543; N. H. 451; Rear-Adm. H. B. 226; S. 438
Power, W. 686
Powes, Mrs. K. M. 436
Powys, Hon. E. G. 665
Poyser, S. 454, 565
Prall, E. 438
Pratt, J. F. 566
Preedy, F. 668
Prentice, A. 226
Prescott, Capt. H. W. 336; J. E. 209; T. W. T. 337
Preston, C. 337; Capt. 686; I. 226; J. 114, 686; J. D'A. 667; Lady, 206; M. 448; M. L. 546; M. M. 681
Pretty, J. R. 228
Pretyman, D. G. 455
Price, E. 450; Mrs. C. G. 664
Prichard, A. M. 229; O. 114
Priestley, W. H. 327
Pringle, A. 337
Prinsep, A. S. 666
Prior, E. G. 554; T. 685
Prisk, Mrs. D. 229
Proby, Hon. G. L. 436
Proctor, J. 685
Prosser, S. 571
Prowett, C. 114
Pryce, R. H. 563
Pryor, E. 545
Pugh, J. 114
Purcell, J. 205
Purrier, H. 111
Purser, J. 569
Pusey, Lady L. 566
Pyke, E. 454; Mrs. T. H. 544
Pym, Mrs. R. R. 544
Pyrke, E. 454
Quartley, C. J. 448
Quilter, A. M. 225
Quin, Hon. Mrs. W. H. W. 325
Quincy, R. de Q. 668
Rabett, R. N. 229
Racker, J. 565
Rackham, M. 566
Radcliffe, Capt. C. W. 336
Rae, Mrs. J. 96
Rainage, C. 668
Raine, W. 224
Rainer, J. 338
Raines, C. 113
Raleigh, E. 116
Ramazzoth, J. 667
Ramsay, F. C. 567
Ramsden, Lady, 113
Randall, H. 686; J. 568
Rands, E. 226
Ransford, E. J. 452
Rashdall, R. 328
Rathborne, Mrs. J. 325
Raven, E. C. 115
Ravenhill, Mrs. 206
Rawes, R. L. 340
Rawlings, A. 113; B. 569
Rawlins, E. C. 664
Rawlinson, Sir H. C. 325
Rawson, Hon. Mrs. R. W. 436
Ray, C. 450
Raymond, A. 664
Read, Mrs. F. L. 342
Reader, E. 451
Reay, J. R. 451
Redgrave, A. 95
Redpath, H. 337
Reece, Mrs. E. 437
Reed, D. M. 667; Maj. 569; Mr. 684
Reeve, E. A. 227; S. 342
Reid, A. 566; A. J. 226; D. 667; E. 342; Mrs. W. 205; Lady S. 450; S. 545
Renaud, G. D. 111; R. 118
Rennie, W. H. 205
Repton, W. 571
Rew, Mrs. J. 663
Reynard, R. 567
Reynolds, A. 453; B. 666; S. 226
Rhind, J. 337
Rhodes, S. 665
Ricardo, Mrs. H. R. 206
Richards, F. 342; M. 439; S. 227
Richardson, D. 685; G. 666; Mrs. J. 206
Richmond, G. J. G. 97; R. 116
Rickards, C. 545; J. 452; R. 118; W. 227
Ricketts, S. H. 454
Riddell, R. C. 327
Rideout, Capt. S. 686
Ridley, A. 438, L. P. 229; Mrs. N. J. 206; S. 115
Ridout, M. A. 209
Rigaud, S. J. 205
Rigby, Ens. H. 224

Riley, A. A. 99
Rimington, R. A. 99
Ringer, W. 337
Ripley, J. 116
Rivarola, C'tess. 436
Rix, H. 449
Robarts, A. W. 568
Robbins, J. 339
Roberts, E. 337; Lt. F. 341; Miss S. 450; Mrs. A. T. 96; Mrs. H. 325; Mrs. W. 543; R. 99, 111; R. W. 118; S. 547
Robertson, A. 545; Col. R. R. 436; D. G. 439; J. E. P. 207; J. R. 97; L. 449; Mrs. G. 664; Mrs. H. 544
Robinson, A. 667; C. 438; Capt. B. 231; E. 341, 667; H. 228; M. 209
Robson, A. H. 229
Roby, S. C. 328
Roch, G. 568
Roche, A. R. 439; E. 118
Rocke, Capt. J. H. 207
Rod, A. A. 684
Rodger, E. 438; Mrs. 226
Rodney, A. R. 667; T. M. B. 683
Roe, E. 687
Rogers, Capt. H. D. 668; M 229; Mrs. J. 96; Mrs. 226
Rolfe, C. 546; J. L. 118; N. 570
Rolland, Capt. W. R. 209
Rolls, Mrs. A. H. 97
Rolph, T. 343
Rolt, M. C. 342
Ronald, E. B. 546
Rooke, A. 454; F. J. 114; H. 684; Lt.-Col. J. L. R. 225
Roome, S. F. 228
Roope, W. N. 341
Rooper, P. 546
Roper, W. J. D. 566
Rose, Ald. 326; F. E. 454; Mrs. 663; M. A. 113
Ross, A. 666; E. 208; L. 666; Lt. T. C. 337; Lord de, 436; Mrs. J. T. 437; R. 567; R. T. 568
Rosser, E. 118
Rotch, E. 116
Roth, J. C. 118
Rothschild, Baroness A. de, 326
Roulston, J. 450
Roupell, E. 117
Routledge, G. 667
Rowan, S. H. 338
Rowland, H. 570
Rowlandson, E. J. 564
Rowling, M. 546
Rowsell, S. 230
Roxburgh, R. 98
Ruff, Mrs. 566
Ruddock, R. H. 111
Rugeley, A. M. 209
Rush, Mrs. A. 664
Rushbrooke, Mrs. 326; V. E. 454
Russ, M. 665
Russell, A. 226; A. M. 666; E. 546; H. 667; J. 340, 666; J. G. 666; Lady E. 436; S. H. 97; T. 667
Rust, T. 115
Ruthven, Hon. J. 666
Rutton, H. L. 567
Ryall, E. C. 207
Ryder, D. H. 98; H. C. 327; J. O. 545; Mrs. C. 437; W. 436
Ryding, G. 665
Rynd, Maj. K. Mc, 98
Saberton, Mrs. H. B. 543
Sabine, J. G. 454
Sadler, H. E. 439
St. Barbe, Mrs. G. F. 206
St. George, A. 563; Sir T. 112
St. Germans, Rt. Hon. Earl of, 95
St. John-Mildmay, Mrs. E. H. 544
Sale, C. H. 327; M. 342
Salisbury, Marq. of, 435
Salmon, G. 665; H. 684; Lt.-Col. 666; Mrs. B. 115; Mrs. R. H. 437; W. 338
Salmond, Lt.-Col. J. 336
Salter, G. L. 454
Salwey, A. H. 667; Lt. E. 225
Samson, F. 545
Samwell, F. 225
Sanderson, A. M. P. 208; C. M. 339
Sandwich, Earl of, 435
Sandys, Mrs. 114, 206
Sandys-Lumsdaine, Mrs. F. G. 437
Sanford, Maj. C. A. 682; Mrs. W. A. 543; T. 565
Sankey, P. M. 327
Sandwith, A. C. 664
Sargeaunt, Mrs. F. P. 436
Satchwell, J. A. V. 564
Saumarez, H. B. 343
Sausmarez, E. De, 666
Saunders, Mrs. 206
Savage, S. J. 685
Savery, Lt. R. 685
Savile, G. H. 570; Hon. Mrs. A. 436
Savill, E. 684
Saville, E. F. 113
Savory, J. S. 665
Sawbridge, F. I. B. 546
Sayers, C. 685
Scarborough, S. 686
Scarlett, Hon. F. M. 207; M. H. 439
Scarsdale, Lady, 96
Sceales, C. R. 228
Schmid, L. B. E. 111
Schoales, E. 571
Schön, Mrs. J. F. 543
Schrader, L. E. 667
Schreiber, A. J. 664
Scott, A. 339; A. R. 565; E. D. 111; J. A. 98; J. E. 666; J. G. 230; Lady, 544; Mrs. W. 663; P. J. 438; R. 682; S. 684
Scriven, S. 338
Scrivenor, A. 208
Scrymegeour, D. 436
Seagram, M. 451
Sealey, W. 118
Searle, M. 544
Seaward, J. 566
Seeley, L. A. 566
Selby, H. C. 230
Selkirk, D. J. Earl of, 542
Selwyn, Mrs. C. J. 437
Senior, J. 454
Seppings, C. E. 209
Sercombe, Mrs. E. 437
Sergison, C. W. 682
Serrell, S. 343
Setchell, E. 438
Seyd, W. 685
Seymour, C. 98; Mrs. C. E. 96
Shaen, R. 454
Shairp, A. 450
Shakespear, Mrs. 437
Shapland, S. 683
Shard, S. 451
Sharp, F. 687; J. 451; R. 227
Sharpe, H. 340; Mrs. J. C. 543
Sharpin, H. 227
Sharples, T. 448
Sharrock, Lt.-Col. 449
Shaw, C. 230; Mrs. G. 543; M. M. 207; W. B. 340
Shean, R. 454
Sheffield, Earl of, 436
Sheil, Lady, 96
Shepherd, B. 341; J. 116; Mr. T. 565
Sheppard, M. S. 451; Mrs. J. L. 206
Sherer, G. 563
Shewell, E. 207
Shield, J. 327
Shillinglaw, J. J. 326
Shindler, R. 565
Shirley, A. C. 341
Shoobridge, J. 117
Shore, E. 340
Shortt, Capt. F. H. 666
Shrimpton, A. A. 439
Shrubb, Mrs. C. 114
Shuldham, Lt. J. H. 564
Shute, R. F. 336
Sidgwick, Mrs. J. K. 664
Sidwell, R. 684
Sierra Leone, Bp. of, 97
Sieveking, H. A. 451
Silva, M. G. 452
Silvester, Mrs. H. E. 437

Simmons, Maj. G. 452
Simmonds, W. 226
Simonds, C. 227; E. 569
Simpson, A. 547; J. 666; J. W. 227; W. 116, 117
Sims, H. B. 111
Sinclair, E. 567; Mrs. J. G. T. 543
Singleton, J. 545
Sitwell, G. F. 98
Sivewright, C. 544
Skelly, K. 449
Skilton, M. 682
Skingley, H. 686
Skinner, S. C. 666
Skipper, A. 118
Skynner, R. 228; W. 681
Slade, C. 116; H. G. 665; W. 230
Slater, F. B. 327
Slatter, T. B. 327
Slingsby, Mrs. W. 663
Slipper, J. 337
Slodden, W. 683
Sloper, J. 453
Smales, R. 208
Smallwood, M. 206
Smart, Lt.-Col. 227; M.C. 342; W. 569
Smartt, G. L. 452
Smelt, Lt.-Gen. W. 230
Smith, A. 337; A. C. 117, 662; B. 229; Capt. E. C. 113; C. B. 685; C. G. 438; E. 686; G. 336, 542; G. M. 326; G. M. E. 566; J. 97, 228, 568; L. M. 667; Lt.-Col. C. H. 113; Mrs. H. 325; Mrs. J. B. 663; Mrs. M. P. 664; Mrs. W. H. 96; M. R. 116; S. 452; S. C. 455; S. L. 207; S. W. 565; T. H. 568; W. R. 563
Smyth, G. B. 227; G. R. 547; J. M. 566; Miss, 665; Mrs. 663
Smythe, C. E. 545; W. H. 448
Smithett, R. M. 450
Smythies, I. 438
Snell, G. H. 336; H. J. 336; Lt. G. 336
Snepp, J. 114
Sneyd, H. 438; L. 448
Snow, C. G. 326
Soames, C. 665
Solly, Mrs. E. H. 663; R. H. 567
Somerset, Col. C. H. 436; Mrs. W. 206
Somerton, Visc'tess, 663
Somerville, W. T. 112
Solomon, J. 118
Soper, S. 568
Sorbein, Baron de, F. 116
Southern, F. R. 544
Sowdon, Mrs. F. 96
Soy, J. 338
Spackman, A. 97
Spankie, A. 326
Sparke, E. 666
Sparkes, A. 687; M. E. 545; J. 451
Speir, C. 98
Spence, A. 682; C. 112
Spencer, A. H. 112; C. J. 437; T. H. 684
Sperling, A. 546
Spiers, A. O. 439
Spiller, Mr. 224
Spinks, J. 687
Spinney, R. 450
Spooner, H. 563
Spring, E. 98
Springfield, T. O. 683
Spurgin, H. L. 452
Spurling, J. H. 230
Squire, R. D. 685
Stables, Miss, 685
Stacey, J. 227
Stack, E. 111
Stafford, C. 98; F. 112; M. 568
Stagg, M. J. 438
Stainforth, E. 686; J. 665
Stamper, R. 337
Stanhope, B. L. S. 327
Stanley, E. 338, 542; J. 682; Lord, 435; S. 453; S. E. 342
Staples, J. M. 681
Stapleton, Miss, 565
Stapylton, L. A. 207
Stark, M. J. 545
Starkie, C. M. 666; L. R. 666
Startup, T. J. 438
Staunton, Capt. E. 449
Stead, J. 683
Steadman, M. 207
Steel, F. C. 438; Mrs. T. D. 664
Steele, O. 99; R. 223
Stern, Mrs. D. 325
Stephens, M. 438; R. 564; R. R. 665; W. H. G. 546
Stephenson, E. 118
Stepney, Miss E. G. 114
Steuart, J. H. 227; Lt. M. 112
Stevens, Capt. J. 682
Stevenson, Mrs. 684; S. W. 224
Steward, F. C. 668; L. H. 569
Stewart, J. 567; Lt.-Col. J. 229; Lt. D. 439; M. A. 98; Mrs. B. A. 436; Mrs. W. H. 663
Stileman, E. A. 209
Still, H. H. 326
Stirling, C. 453; Sir S. 685; T. J. G. 327
Stock, E. I. 544
Stone, J. 338, 455; M. 116; M. A. 571; Mrs. J. H. E. 664; S. 342
Stonestreet, G. S. G. 111
Stopford, S. 454
Storey, E. 338; T. K. 209
Storkdale, W. 448
Storr, F. 99
Story, Mrs. M. 568
Stovell, M. 682
Strachey, Mrs. R. C. 325; Sir H. 682
Stradbroke, Countess of, 437
Strange, M. 339; Mrs. J. 544
Strathallan, Visc. 436
Streatfield, C. A. 570; N. W. 207
Strettell, W. T. 226;
Strode, F. 327
Strong, C. A. 208
Strutt, J. 685
Stuart, A. J. 545; Hon. W. 325; M. 98; Mrs. C. S. 96
Stubbs, E. W. 546; J. M. 224
Stuck, E. 119
Sturgeon, E. 545
Sturges, W. S. 327
Styan, E. M. 439
Sudely, Rt. Hon. Lord C. H. T. 341
Sudlow, A. 207; J. J. J. 684
Sullivan, J. 326; Rear-Adm. T. B. 113; R. J. 341
Sumner, G. 97; Mrs. J. M. 205
Surtees, G. E. 328; J. 224
Suss, Dr. F. A. 117
Sutcliffe, M. A. 544
Suter, H. B. 325
Sutton, M. F. G. 682; T. 209
Swales, T. 116
Swallow, M. 686
Swan, Mrs. C. T. 663; W. 326
Swann, C. M. 343
Swete, Mrs. H. 437
Swift, M. E. 328
Swinderson, E. 207
Swindley, J. 544
Swinford, J. 545
Sydenham, Mrs. C. St. B. 325
Sykes, Adm. J. 342
Symonds, G. 667; J. 451; L. E. 207
Symons, C. 683; E. W. 223
Tabberer, C. 207
Tabor, A. 342
Tabuteau, A. M. 326
Tait, A. S. 98
Talbot, Earl, 435
Tancred, A. G. 230; Lady, 205; Hon. H. J. 97
Tanner, J. 566
Tapp, A. 225
Tardrew, A. 113
Tate, F. D. 567
Tattnall, Mrs. 663
Taunton, J. C. 231
Tawney, Mrs. A. R. 543
Taylor, A. 683; A. E. 327; Col. 435; C. S. 226; E. 113; E. F. 439; E. S. 98; H. 545; J. 339, 571; M. A. J. 565; Mrs. E. C. 206; R. 666; T. J. 225; W. 338; W. S. 568; W. R. 229
Tekell, J. 338

Teleki, Count A. 207
Temple, J. 97, 206; Mrs. S. 437
Templer, Mrs. J. G. J. 663
Tennant, Mrs. 326
Tew, K. 667
Tewart, H. J. 438
Thackwell, Lt. O. D. A. 682; Mrs. E. J. 96
Thesiger, Sir F. 436
Thodey, W. 571
Thomas, Col. R. 117; E. 455; E. C. 666; H. L. 335; Hon. F. 343; J. 115; R. 450; S. 230; W. 111; W. W. 335
Thompson, A. 546; Capt. M. A. F. 564; Col. G. F. 450; E. P. 546; H. 449; J. 563; Mrs. 663; P. S. 209; W. T. 336
Thomson, E. 683; H. B. 662; J. 98; Mrs. J. 205; Mrs. W. 543; W. 208; W. T. 436
Thornbrough, Rear-Adm. E. L. 227
Thorneley, J. 113
Thornhill, Capt. R. 564; H. J. 99; J. B. 336
Thorold, F. 452
Thurnal, W. 438
Thurston, M. 684
Thynne, Capt. W. F. 682; G. H. 666
Tiarcks, J. G. 448
Tibbits, E. 564; J. B. 564
Tickenor, M. B. 115
Tickner, E. 667
Tidswell, W. 545
Tiernay, J. B. 667
Tike, A. 450
Tilsley, H. 454
Tilt, L. A. 684
Tindal, Mrs. A. 664
Tinney, H. A. 208; W. S. 454
Titcomb, Mrs. J. H. 436
Todd, G. B. 668; H. E. 208; H. W. 685; J. 209
Toller, C. 544; Mrs. R. 205
Tom, A. 667
Tomblin, C. 223
Tompson, A. M. 208
Tooke, F. T. 452; T. 227
Topham, A. 327; W. 325
Toplis, J. 111
Torrens, E. G. 546
Tosswill, M. E. 337
Totty, H. 223
Tovey, Col. G. 570
Tower, Mrs. C. 96
Townsend, C. 343; E. J. 681; J. H. 342; R. E. A. 683
Tracy, J. C. de, 448
Travers, F. 667; J. E. 545
Trecothick, Miss, 225
Tregarthen, W. F. 327
Trench, A. 327
Trencher, T. 342
Trevanion, B. R. 566; H. C. 327
Tribe, Lt. T. 225
Trickett, S. 209
Tripp, Mrs. A. S. 663
Triscott, Capt. R. S. 564
Trollope, T. 328
Trotter, Mrs. G. A. W. 340; T. D. M. 565
Troup, Mrs. H. 437
Trower, S. 452
Trundie, A. 565
Truss, Mrs. W. N. 543
Tuck, M. 567
Tucker, A. 563; Col. 337; G. K. 455; J. H. 335
Tuckwell, M. 452
Tudor, G. 227; M. 667
Tufnell, C. 666; Mrs. J. 206
Tull, A. 666
Tupper, E. 452
Turner, A. 225; C. 335; Captain G. F. 112; E. 686; E. R. 545; G. R. 99; H. 231; J. 569; L. 685; M. 99; Mrs. 543, 684; Mrs. S. 325; M. L. B. 545; Rt. Hon. Lord Justice, 662; W. 111
Turpin, W. T. 438
Turton, Mrs. 686
Tussaud, F. B. 452, 685
Tustin, M. 113
Tute, M. 683
Tweed, S. R. 227
Twemlow, A. 98
Twigg, R. 97
Twining, M. 208; Mrs. S. H. 664
Twise, E. 343
Tylden, Lady C. 453
Tyrie, J. 340
Tyrrell, J. 228; Miss, 438
Tytler, M. E. 112
Underwood, C. C. 667; M. A. 99
Unwin, E. 438
Upham, M. 209
Uppleby, Mrs. G. C. 326
Upsher, J. 342
Upton, F. 665
Urquhart, Mrs. F. 205
Usborne, J. 569
Uwins, Z. 571
Vaillant, Mrs. A. 664
Vale, M. C. M. 97
Valentine, Mrs. W. 543; S. 114
Vallottom, N. L. 451
Valpy, Mrs. G. C. B. 96
Vance, P. 439
Van Hemert, C. 209
Van Zuylen, E. C. 114
Vassal, Mrs. W. 664
Vaughan, Lady M. 228, 229; M. 337
Vavasour, J. 342
Venables, G. 111; Mrs. E. 543; Ven. R. 224
Venn, G. N. 544; J. S. 116; J. 341; S. C. 328
Venning, J. 570
Ventura, Gen. 568
Vere, H. 328
Vereker, Hon. Mrs. 543
Vernon, G. R. 546; Mrs. V. D. 663
Verral, S. 686
Verulam, Earl of, 436
Vervacke, Madame, 567
Vevers, R. W. 335
Vicars, W. N. 111
Vickers, J. 455
Vignoles, O. J. 666
Vincent, Lt. T. M. 568
Vines, S. 95
Vivian, E. G. 207
Vizard, Mrs. H. B. 663
Vize, L. L. 99
Von Rosenberg, Baroness O. G. 543
Vowe, A. 224
Vredenburg, W. 95
Wadeson, J. W. 207
Waddington, G. W. 545; M. E. 326
Wagstaff, W. 686
Wailes, A. 207
Wake, R. H. 207
Wakefield, E. W. 341
Wakeman, C. 342
Walbanche, J. B. 452
Walcot, M. S. 451
Waldron, G. 113
Waldy, C. R. W. 666
Walford, M. 566
Walker, E. 667; E. D. 453; G. M. 667; Maj.-Gen. J. 453; R. 565; T. F. 439
Walkey, M. A. 227
Wall, E. 666
Wallace, C. 118; G. 546; M. 207
Waller, A. 454; E. 98; L. M. 437
Wallis, P. 337
Walpole, Mr. 435
Walsh, Mrs. W. 543; S. 454
Walsingham, Lady, 543
Walter, E. F. 684; Mrs. J. 436
Walton, Mrs. N. B. 437; T. 229; W. 668
Wanklyn, M. A. 113
Waraker, Mrs. T. 437
Ward, A. 454; A. B. 339; C. E. 119; C. R. 563; E. 684; E. W. 326; G. L. G. 565; H. 226; Lt.-Col. W. 337; Mrs. 566; Mrs. R. E. 663
Warde, Mrs. A. W. 544

Wardlaw, Capt. G. 337
Warner, D. H. L. 681
Warren, J. W. 207; Lt. C. H. L. 336; Mrs. T. I. 206
Warrington, T. 225
Warwick, T. 564
Wass, H. B. 569
Waterman, A. 455
Watermeyer, E. B. 436
Waters, E. S. 228
Watkins, G. W. 118; P. 564
Watley, G. S. W. 542
Watson, A. 227, 339; C. S. 439; G. E. 207; H. 111; J. 118, 687; J. C. 327; R. B. 97, 326; T. C. 98; T. J. 116; W. 114
Watt, P. F. 565
Watts, J. 341; Mrs. M. 206; Mrs. S. 564
Waugh, A. M. 438
Weaver, M. 118
Webb, E. E. 438; L. 450; Lt. P. C. 336, 564
Webber, Capt. W. G. E. 666; G. H. 448; G. E. 451; H. 565; S. 335
Webster, Mrs. M. 326
Wedderburn, Miss M. 570; Mrs. F. L. S. 206; Sir D. 569
Weeden, T. S. 225
Weguelin, G. 568
Weir, A. 208
Welby, A. M. 231
Welch, A. 98
Welford, A. 342
Wellesley, Mrs. 663; Mrs. A. 663
Wellings, M. 569
Wells, E. 343; J. 229; M. 99; Mrs. E. 117; Mrs. J. D. 206
Welsh, M. A. M. 337; S. 340
Welstead, B. 454
Welton, W. 448
Wenlock, Lady, 205
Wentworth, S. E. 227
Were, H. 685
Werge, Lt. W. 449
Wescott, W. 451
West, A. R 207; E. 341; H. 453; Hon. L. S. 662; J. 111
Westcott, Mrs. B. T. 96
Westmacott, E. M. F. 546
Westmeath, Marchioness of, 337
Weston, A. 326; E. 570; J. J. 336; W. H. P. 98
Wetherell, R. 335; S. M. 338; Ven. H. 224
Wharton, J. 116, 448
Whatton, A. B. 328
Wheatcroft, M. A. 567; Mrs. N. 226
Wheatley, Lady, 568
Wheeldon, M. 684
Wheeler, H. 115
Wheelwright, A. 337
Whitbread, Lady I. 206
White, A. M. 544; Col. H. D. 667; E. 208, 326, 452; G. 571; H. M. 98; J. 230; K. J. 452; M. C. 438; S. A. 226; W. 570
Whiteley, M. E. 664
Whiten, W. 686
Whitfield, A. 453
Whitmarsh, F. 114
Whitmore, Lady C. 226; H. 436; Mr. 435
Whitter, J. R. 342
Whittingstall, Mrs. G. F. 544
Whittuck, G. C. 666
Whyte, M. H. 342
Whytehead, R. 225
Wickham, A. 116; L. E. 208; W. P. T. 111
Wigan, L. D. 208
Wightman, S. A. 206
Wigram, W. 229
Wier, H. L. 230
Wilhelmi, M. 545
Wilkins, A. D. 666; Mrs. G. 342; R. 570
Wilkinson, C. E. 98; E. 570; F. P. 99, 207; J. B. 98; L. 97, 206; M. 117; Mrs. C. W. 664; T. H. 326
Willan, C. 227; E. 337; J. H. 224
Willard, H. 664
Willcock, G. 224
Willett, H. R. 117; J. 684
William, F. 326
Williams, A. 451; A. E. 566; B. H. 681; E. 686; F. 453; J. L. 342; J. M. 563; Lady, 450; Lt. C. 209; M. E. 206; M. A. 546; Maj. A. C. 454; Mrs. A. 568; Mrs. T. 96; Mrs. W. 544; P. U. 569; Rear-Adm. H. 338; R. M. 326; S. 566
Williamson, M. 546; S. B. 206
Willicombe, H. 99
Willis, Lt. R. 449
Willmott, J. P. 230
Wills, B. 564; C. 668
Willshire, R. 118
Wilmer, Lt.-Col. 451
Wilmot, Col. J. E. 205
Wilson, C. C. G. 685; C. C. W. 97; C. E. 436; E. 665, 684; E. J. 667; G. 569; J. 563; J. J. 98; J. R. 450; J. W. 438; Lady B. 326; M. 208; Maj. Gen. A. 95; Mr. Justice, 342; Mrs. H. O. 664; Mrs. R. B. 325; P. S. 667; R. 667; R. H. G. 668; T. W. 570
Wilson-Tod, Mrs. W. H. 437
Winchester, E. 229; Marchioness of, 325
Wing, J. 681
Wingfield, Lt.-Col. T. H. 686; Mrs. E. 96; Mrs. K. D. 663
Winfield, M. 544
Winson, J. 118
Winstanley, Mrs. O. 663; S. T. 117
Winter, M. 450; Mrs. J. 96
Wirgman, F. C. 343
Wise, L. 568
Witherby, C. 209
Withington, Mrs. T. E. 436
Wix, C. 114
Wodehouse, A. 449; E. G. 546; Lt.-Gen. N. 118
Wolrige, Capt. H. R. 546
Wood, C. 328; E. 118; J. 452; J. E. 685; Mrs. H. 544; Mrs. R. 544; W. 209
Woodard, S. 438
Woodbridge, Capt. A. P. 565
Woodburn, E. C. 666
Woodcock, H. J. 436
Woodford, Lt.-Col. C. J. 336
Woodforde, T. 342
Woodgate, W. 117
Woodham, T. 570
Woodhouse, H. W. 117; Mrs. W. H. 96
Woodriff, M. 546
Woodrooffe, W. 117
Woodrow, A. 566
Woods, S. A. 439
Wooldridge, J. 455, 565
Wordsworth, Mrs. J. 543
Workman, W. 206
Worrell, C. 229
Worthington, C. 117, 438; W. H. 666
Wotherspoon, Mrs. J. 206; Mrs. W. 437
Wren, L. 98
Wright, A. 453; A. M. C. 438; D. 115; Lt. J. 231; Mrs. G. R. 326; Mrs. J. C. 205; R. 118
Wrixon, J. 342
Wroughton, Mrs. P. 96
Wyatt, A. 117; Mrs. W. H. 97; E. F. N. 337; F. J. L. 683
Wybrow, E. A. 113
Wye, C. M. 98
Wylde, J. C. 338; Mrs. W. H. 664
Wylie, H. 685
Wyllie, J. 565

Wyndham, F. G. 338
Wynne, R. 341
Wynyard, M. G. 97; M. J. 111
Yard, A. C. 565
Yarde, Lt.-Col. W. G. 112; W. 341
Yardley, J. 338; Lady, 205
Yates, L. E. F. 116; Mrs. W. C. 205; O. 342
Yelloly, H. 338
Yeoman, C. B. 546
Yockney, Mrs. A. 96
York, Archd. of, S. A., dau. of, 207
Yorke, P. W. 563
Youd, M. 449
Youle, J. 230
Young, C. 98; E. M. 116; E. S. 666; J. 208, 454, 563; J. S. 99; Mrs. W. B. 436; P. A. 225; W. 111, 681
Younge, E. 452
Younghusband, E. 335; Lt. G. A. P. 449
Yule, Maj.-Gen. 545
Zedlitz, Baron H. C. 665
Zeller, J. Van, 113

TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Africa: Cairo, 588; Egypt, 400, 402, 403, 404, 405, 429.
America, 92; Brazil, 382.
Asia: Affghanistan, 170; Alaton, 180; Allahabad, 171; Altai, 175; Alumbagh, 94; Asia Minor, 302; Assyria, 399, 400, 406, 645; Ava, 169; Babylon, 397; Babylonia, 400, 406; Barnaoul, 178; Beersheba, 194; Bhurtpore, 171; Bielouka, 179, Bombay, 170, 171; Cabul, 170; Calcutta, 170, 171; Cawnpore, 94; Ceylon, 525; Chaldæa, 399; Coimbatore, 414; Cyprus, 396, 643; Delhi, 95, 539; Ferozeshah, 170, 171; Ghuznee, 170; Goojerat, 171; India, 94, 169, 170, 197, 324, 434, 539; Istaliff, 170; Jellalabad, 170; Kanoud, 95; Katchkanar, 173; Lucknow, 94, 168; Lydia, 399; Maharajpore, 170; Mesopotamia, 399; Mohammerah, 171; Moodkee, 170; Mundisore, 95; Napadee, 169; Narym, 177; Neemuch, 95; Neviansk, 174; New South Wales, 433; Nineveh, 196; Oude, 95; Patangoh, 869; Peghan, 169; Persia, 397, 499; Pitcairn, 87; Punjaub, 170; Samuch, 94; Secunderbagh, 94; Siberia, 172; Sidon, 194, 399; Sobraon, 170; Syan-shan, 180; Tagilsk Tavod, 174; Tezeen, 170; Tyre, 399; Yandaboo, 169; Zmeinogorsk, 176.
Europe: Abbeville, 297; Agincourt, 69, 466; Aix-la-Chapelle, 250; Albano, 301; Amiens, 137; Aquitaine, 305; Athens, 314, 622, 623; Auray, 462, 466; Austria, 381; Azores, 298; Bavaria, 385; Beaubec, 644; Beauvais, 188; Belgium, 384, 419; Berlin, 659; Bernard (Great St.), 82; Bohemia, 383; Bologna, 349; Bordeaux, 142; Bouteilles, 299, 413; Brest, 131; Brittany, 584; Brunswick, 385; Brussels, 235; Burgundy, 351; Cadiz, 397; Caen, 132; Calais, 7, 123, 126, 136, 578, 581; Campania, 622; Cervetri, 622; China, 324; Civita Vecchia, 622; Cologne, 503; Constantinople, 188; Corinth, 415, 622; Cressy, 17, 131, 461, 464, 575; Crimea, 90; Cuma, 623; Delphi, 396; Dieppe, 77; Dinant, 17; Ditmarsh, 66; Erfurt, 67; Etaples, 301; Ferrol, 350; Fontainebleau, 458; France, 6, 30, 142, 181, 194, 203, 236, 242, 282, 309, 323, 381, 382, 385, 386, 415, 418, 459; Frankfort, 3, 506; Germany, 142, 522; Ghent, 135, 138; Greece, 622; Guyenne, 140; Hainecourt, 353; Hanover, 202, 430; Hennebonne, 17; Hesse Cassel, 385; Higuera, 17; Holstein, 193, 385, 643; Italy, 142, 236, 239, 242, 301, 347, 348, 621, 622; Jena, 67; Laon, 132; La Roche, 238; La Tour, 238; Leyden, 74; Leure, 77; Lithuania, 523; Livonia, 523; Lubec, 250; Metz, 503; Milan, 349; Modena, 382, 384, 659; Montaigne, 140; Mont-Cassel, 460; Mont-d'Or, 464; Monteil, 460; Moscow, 172; Muhldorf, 251; Najara, 10, 17, 349; Naples, 347; Nuremberg, 28; Offenbach, 420; Orleans, 384; Ostia, 656; Padua, 492; Paris, 12, 127, 132, 133, 142, 246, 540; Parma, 382; Peronne, 241; Pisa, 347; Poitiers, 17, 135, 461, 462, 579; Pompeii, 589; Potsdam, 73; Pozzuoli, 68; Prussia, 385; Rheims, 137; Rhodes, 623; Rocheau-Maine, 129; Rochelle, 133; Rome, 188, 483, 659; Rouen, 132; Russia, 385, 523; St. Sévère, 354; Salms, 384; Saltzburg, 659; Sardinia, 381, 384; Saxe-Coburg Gotha, 384; Senlis, 13; Sicily, 621; Spain, 381, 382, 541; Strasburg, 250; Susa, 72; Sweden, 385; Switzerland, 142, 522, 644; Tchoussowaia, 173; Thessaly, 302, 650; Thorigny, 462, 463; Toulouse, 72; Troy, 628; Tuscany, 384; Tyrol, 198; Venice, 28; Vienna, 659; Vigo, 18; Waterloo, 169; Wirtemberg, 384; Ypres, 18, 28; 130; Zell, 659.
British Isles: England, 242, 249, 282, 304, 383, 480; Wales, 252, 282, 283, 645.
Anglesea: Bwich-y-feu, 323.
Bedfordshire: Bedford, 80, 183; Stockwood, 323; Wilder, 184; Woburn, 283, 485.
Berkshire: Abingdon, 259, 283, 506; Charney, 307; Cumnor, 161, 162, 165,

Didcot, 322; Donnington, 411; Newbury, 323; Reading, 485; Shottesbrooke, 186; Wantage, 320; White Waltham, 185.

Brecknockshire: Brecon, 183; Lodge, 323.

Buckinghamshire: Buckingham, 321; Eton, 319; Linford, Little, 323; Montmore, 299; Tyringham, 74.

Caermarthenshire: Carn Goch, 429; Coomb, 323.

Caernarvonshire: Conway, 309; Llandinorwig, 319.

Cambridgeshire: Cambridge, 73, 160, 161, 162, 166, 268, 283, 314, 319, 506, 512, 633; Ely, 319; Newmarket, 419; Newton, 223; Whittlesey, 322; Wilbraham, 644.

Cardiganshire: Noyaddfawr, 323.

Cheshire: Birkenhead, 322; Bunbury, 587; Carrington, 75; Chester, 73, 74, 75, 151, 270, 283, 319, 356, 468, 636; Congleton, 75; Davenham, 158; Farndon, 75; Macclesfield, 75, 167; Newhall, 75; Northwich, 323.

Cornwall: Camelford, 299; Kilkhampton, 301; Launceston, 283; Morval, 323; Morwenstow, 301; Poughill, 301.

Cumberland, 423; Black Combe, 424; Carlisle, 188, 283, 319; Chapel-house, 323; Dacre, 307; Lanercost, 418; Matterdale, 38; Stainton, 38; Thursby, 68; West Newton, 318.

Denbighshire: Erriviatt, 323; Wrexham, 319; Wynnstay, 432.

Derbyshire: Alfreston, 322; Brackenfield, 319; Chesterfield, 322; Ogston-hall, 323; Sandyacre, 283; Tansley Moor, 64; Wingfield, South, 308.

Devonshire: Barnstaple, 489; Collompton, 161; Exeter, 167, 283, 320; Ilfracombe, 318; Plymouth, 488; Topsham, 184; Widworthy Court, 323.

Dorsetshire: Blandford, 524; Caundle Marsh, 319; Ford Abbey, 323; Hod, 78; Holm Heath, 187; Shirburn, 283; Wimborne Minster, 319; Woolland, 318.

Durham: Bishopwearmouth, 169; Chester-le-Street, 188; Durham, 28, 38, 292, 308, 422; Egglestone-hall, 323; Gateshead, 40; Hartlepool, West, 322; Heworth, 41, 42; Jarrow, 40, 44, 292; Lanchester, 39; Mainforth, 42; Sedgefield, 38; Shields (South), 322; Sunderland, 169, 320.

Essex: Braintree, 320; Chelmsford, 322; Chequers, 304; Coggeshall, 323; Colchester, 485, 529; Earl's Colne, 590; Greenstead, 320; Hanningfield, 282; Rhenes, 65; Saffron Walden, 657; Stanstead Montfitchet, 310; Takeley, 311; Waltham, 283, 636; Wendens Ambo, 312; Wenden-Lofts, 311; Wicken, 312; Wickham Bonhunt, 312; Widdington, 311; Wimbish, 311.

Flintshire: Gwysaney-hall, 323; Hawarden, 146; Mold, 69.

Glamorganshire: Cardiff, 322; Green Meadow, 323; Llandaff, 319; Llantwit, 308; Merthyr Tydvil, 319.

Gloucestershire: Bristol, 321, 322, 650; Bisley, 319; Cheltenham, 320; Gloucester, 283, 322; Salperton-park, 323; Tewkesbury, 591.

Hampshire: Basingstoke, 71; Buriton, 190; Chilbolton, 412; Crawley, 190; Droxford, 323; Hanton, 77; Netley, 322; New Forest, 413; Newport, 318, 321; Portsmouth, 77, 322; Romsey, 161; Southampton, 190; Sparsholt, 73; Wight, Isle of, 645; Winchester, 6, 283, 319, 322, 420, 647, 648.

Herefordshire: Garvey, 308; Hereford, 283, 319, 419; Leominster, 72; Pembridge, 323; Tedstone-Delamere, 320.

Hertfordshire: Broxbourne, 320; Cheshunt, 321; Haileybury, 91; Hemel Hempstead, 322; Hunsdon, 69; Royston, 413; St. Albans, 161, 322; Theobalds, 511; Watford, 318; Welwyn, 323.

Huntingdonshire: St. Ives, 525; Waresley, 318.

Kent: Ash, 591; Ashford, 293; Aylesford, 323; Blackheath, 318; Chatham, 322; Canterbury, 11, 283, 422, 584, 586; Dover, 587; Eastry, 73; Erith, 413; Greenhithe, 319; Greenwich, 303, 512; Huddleton, 305; Heppington, 530; Ingress-park, 169; Lullingstone, 301, 414; Marden, 421, 649; Minster, 590; Peckham (East), 320; Penshurst, 28; Richborough, 530; Rochester, 70, 293; Sandwich, 77, 591; Thanet, Isle of, 645; Wingham, 644.

Lancashire: Alston, 320; Bolton, 151; Burnage, 156; Capernwray-hall, 323; Chorlton, 157; Clitheroe, 429; Didsbury, 154; Fallowfield, 156; Gawthorpe, 149, 152, 346, 429; Haslingden, 321; Heaton-Norris, 157; Hulme, 318; Higher Broughton, 320; Lancaster, 283; Liverpool, 77, 320, 321, 322, 530; Manchester, 319, 321, 322; Reddish, 157; Stockport, 652; Warrington, 73, 419, 648; Winwick, 648; Withington, 156; Wrightington, 318.

Leicestershire: Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 322; Billesdon Coplow, 323; Leicester, 529.

Lincolnshire: Boston, 320; Buslingthorpe, 590; Fulletby, 319; Grimsby, 322; Lincoln, 283, 511, 529; Stubton-park, 323; Witham, 184.

Merionethshire: Maesyneuodd, 323; Plasyndinas, 323.

Middlesex: Barnsbury, 314; Bayswater, 321; Bloomsbury, 538; Brompton,

307; Buckingham-palace, 322; Charterhouse, 511; Chiswick, 492; Hackney, 321; Haggerstone, 318; Hampstead, 321, 516; Harrow, 318; Hendon, 516; Highbury, 314, 321; Hornsey, 314; Islington, 152, 313, 318; Kensington, 512; Limehouse, 322; London, 26, 45, 83, 164, 282, 283, 284, 303, 317, 319, 329, 415, 427, 488, 506, 513, 529; Old Ford, Bow, 318; Pimlico, 321; Stoke-Newington, 314; Temple, 513; Victoria Park, 525; Westminster, 56, 59, 61, 83, 91, 200, 282, 283, 299, 308, 321, 633, 637.

Monmouthshire: Abergavenny, 74; Caerleon, 529; Chepstow, 308; Graig, 419; Long Mountain, 320; Monmouth, 74, 574; Tredegar-park, 323; Trelystan, 320.

Montgomeryshire: Dolforgan, 323.

Norfolk: Castle Acre, 414; Castle Rising, 74; Elsing, 73; Hedenham, 647; Lynford, 323; Lynn, 73, 264; Narford, 659; Norwich, 419; Salle, 659; Thetford, 283.

Northamptonshire: Cosgrove, 323; Fawsley, 308; Northampton, 283; Oundle, 433; Peterborough, 319, 506; Roade, 320.

Northumberland: Alnwick, 27, 74, 188, 292, 652; Bamborough, 307; Bothal Castle, 36; Brinkburn Priory, 292; Capheaton, 42; Corbridge, 307; Hexham, 28, 42, 647; High Rochester, 78; Lindisfarne, 192; Magna, 187; Newcastle, 44, 188, 283, 291, 292. 321, 529; Nunwick, 323; Prudhoe, 292; Shields (North), 321; Warkworth, 292.

Nottinghamshire: Blidworth-dale, 323; Worksop Castle, 346.

Oxfordshire: Banbury, 322; Brighthampton, 65; Caversham, 320; Ditchley, 183; Handborough, 160, 166; Kiddington-hall, 323; Oxford, 65, 69, 71, 72, 84, 162, 165, 186, 304, 308, 319, 430, 458, 495, 497, 506, 510, 659; Standlake, 67; Stanton Harcourt, 184; Swinbrook, 300; Wheatley, 318; Witney, 183, 300; Woodstock, 183, 487.

Pembrokeshire: St. David's, 307; Westmoor, 323.

Radnorshire: Llanelwedd-hall, 323.

Rutlandshire: Luffenham (North), 323; Oakham, 283.

Salop: Baschurch, 318; Boscobel, 85; Halston, 323; Pepper-hill, 145; Stokesay, 28.

Somersetshire: Aller, 183; Bath, 191, 494; Bathwick, 649; Bridgewater, 83; Glastonbury, 419, 485; Langridge, 300; St. Audries, 323; Street, 82; Taunton, 319; Trent, 86; Wells, 82, 318.

Staffordshire: Alton Towers, 73; Leek, 321; Lichfield, 283, 416; Tamworth, 587; Tipton, 321, 323; Wednesbury, 324.

Suffolk: Barham, 419; Bergholt (East), 321; Bungay, 300; Bury St. Edmund's, 505; Dodenes, 414; Easton, 469; Elmham (South), 300; Eye, 322; Felixstowe, 419, 650; Hadley, 184; Hengravehall, 587; Ilketshall, 300; Ixworth, 74; Newbourne, 320; Shotley, 320; Stoke Park, 323; Woodbridge, 320.

Surrey: Battersea, 421; Chilworth, 643; Combe, 414; Croydon, 64, 318; Dorking, 318; Guildford, 283, 415; Horsleydown, 653; Lambeth, 506; Lynegrove, 323; Maldon, 71; Runnymede, 413, 523; Southwark, 73, 649, 653; Wandsworth Common, 321.

Sussex: Arundel, 188; Battle, 183; Chichester, 319, 413; Densworth, 532; Hastings, 636; Hurstmonceux, 308; Mayfield, 28; Slaugham, 323.

Warwickshire: Aston, 587; Birmingham, 319, 321; Boldmere, 319; Coventry, 308, 319; Edgbaston, 320, 322; Kenilworth, 307; Maxstoke, 523; Monks' Kirby, 283; Radford Semele, 323; Stratford-on-Avon, 183; Warwick, 267, 307.

Westmoreland, 423; Appleby, 283, 323; Bampton, 37; Brougham, 307; Kirkby Thore, 68, 188; Rosgill, 37; Swindale, 37; Yanwath, 308.

Wiltshire: Broadhinton, 82; Chilmark, 320; Dowton, 82; Fonthill, 494; Grimstead (East), 318; Heytesbury, 122; Rowdeford, 323; Silbury; 420; Steeple Langford, 72; Tisbury, 308; Warminster, 320; Wilton, 283.

Worcestershire: Bewdley, 84; Bromsgrove, 84; Dudley, 322; Evesham, 505, 634; Kidderminster, 148; Leigh, 458; Malvern, 160, 162—165; Moseley, 86; Olanege, Isle of, 634; Thorngrove, 323; Worcester, 52, 86, 145, 283, 319, 458, 487, 503, 504, 506.

Yorkshire: Batley, 321; Bildersby, 318; Bolton Castle, 309; Canley, 323; Carlcoats, 319; Copmanthorp, 282; Doncaster, 319; Escrick, 318; Felmersham, 320; Filey, 76; Halifax, 320, 322; Kirkburne, 320; Leeds, 320, 322; Low Moor, 318; Middleborough, 321; Middleham, 649; Ripon, 346; Scarborough, 320; Stanwick, 188; Thorpe, 76; Ugthorpe, 320; Yarm, 169; York, 28, 240, 283, 484, 526, 529, 652.

Ireland, 282, 648; Ballinacarriga, 161, 162; Blarney Castle, 430; Carlow, 656; Cashel, 191; Clonmacnoise, 656; Connaught, 424; Cork, 656; Dingle, 187; Down, 190; Down and Connor, 191; Dublin, 191, 248, 283, 432, 506; Galway, 649; Kerry, 187; Kilkenny, 656; Killaloe, 190, 191; Limerick, 320;

New Grange, 652; Ossory, 320; Wexford, 656; Youghal, 656.

Scotland, 282, 283; Aberdeen, 305, 355; Aberlemno, 306; Annandale, 190; Balcaskie, 524; Bute, 189; Callernish, 524; Clava, 189; Craig of Downie, 306; Cruden, 651; Dinnacair, 305; Dundee, 652; Dundrennan, 534; Dunninald, 306; Dunstaffnage, 422; Edinburgh, 407, 408, 433, 649; Ferne, 306; Giffordgate, 189; Glencoe, 380; Harris, 651; Holyrood, 415, 524; Humbie, 189; Iona, 422; Kinneil-house, 409; Kinross, 524; Lundy, 306; Montblairy, 306; Mousa, 651; Orkney, 306, 414, 524, 542; Penicuik, 189; Pitkennedy, 306; Prestonpans, 190; Roseisle, 189; Skye, Isle of, 422; Uist (South), 651; Windymains, 189.

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